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大学英语

新四级听力周计划

大学英语四六级考试命题研究组 © 编著



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新题型
第6版

听力导学 >>>

一、听力命题方向

听力理解能力一直是四级考试测试的重点，自 2006 年实施 710 分新题型以来，其所占分值比例一直为 35%，考试时间为 30 分钟。

2013 年 8 月，四、六级考试委员会又公布决定，自 2013 年 12 月考次起，对四、六级考试的试卷结构和测试题型进行局部调整。其中听力部分调整不大，所占分值比例和考试时间均没有变化，主要题型也仍为短对话、长对话、短文理解和短文听写，只是短文听写在题型方面有些细微的改变。调整后，原来的单词和句子听写变更为单词及词组听写，短文仍旧播放三遍。

句子听写换成了词组听写，难度上看似降低，但实则不然，因为原来听写一句话时，即使听写不全，写出句中的一些关键词，也可以得到部分分值，现在换成了听写词组，只要出现拼写错误即会失分。因此，考生不可掉以轻心。

四、六级听力部分的测试题型、考查形式、题目数量、分值比例和考试时间如下表所示：

测试题型	考查形式	题目数量	分值比例	考试时间
短对话	多项选择	8 个短对话，8 道题	8%	30 分钟
长对话	多项选择	2 组长对话，7 道题	7%	
短文理解	多项选择	3 篇短文，10 道题	10%	
短文听写	单词及词组听写	1 篇短文，7 个单词听写，3 个词组听写	10%	

听力理解部分主要测试考生获取口头信息的能力。录音材料是用标准的英式或美式英语朗读，语速约为每分钟 130 词。听力一直是很多考生的薄弱环节，在短期内熟悉听力考点、掌握解题技巧，最终提高听力能力、获得高分，已经越来越成为广大考生的迫切需要。

正所谓“知己知彼，百战不殆”，熟悉了题型和考点，我们还得弄清楚自己是处在一个什么听力水平上，了解自己的弱点和问题在哪里，这样才能有针对性地提高，使复习达到事半功倍的效果。因此，我们接下来为考生准备了一套典型的四级听力试题，并配有详尽的点评和分析，考生可以通过自我测评，了解自己哪方面听力知识和能力欠缺，哪种听力技巧没有掌握，为自己做一个准确的定位，然后开始有计划地逐一学习和提高。

二、典型试题自测

Section A



Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

1. A) She used to be in poor health. B) She was popular among boys.
C) She was somewhat overweight. D) She didn't do well at high school.
 2. A) He quitted teaching in June.
B) He has left the army recently.
C) He opened a restaurant near the school.
D) He has taken over his brother's business.
 3. A) He is taking care of his twin brother. B) He has been feeling ill all week.
C) He is worried about Rod's health. D) He has been in perfect condition.
 4. A) She wants to get some sleep.
B) She needs time to write a paper.
C) She has a literature class to attend.
D) She is troubled by her sleep problems.
 5. A) Teaching her son by herself. B) Having confidence in her son.
C) Asking the teacher for extra help. D) Telling her son not to worry.
 6. A) The woman possesses a natural talent for art.
B) Women have a better artistic taste than men.
C) He isn't good at abstract thinking.
D) He doesn't like abstract paintings.
 7. A) The tickets are more expensive than expected.
B) The tickets are sold in advance at half price.
C) It's difficult to buy the tickets on the spot.
D) It's better to buy the tickets beforehand.
 8. A) At the airport. B) In a restaurant.
C) In a booking office. D) At the hotel reception.
- Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**
9. A) To go boating on the St. Lawrence River.
B) To go sightseeing in Quebec Province.
C) To call on a friend in Quebec City.
D) To attend a wedding in Montreal.
 10. A) Study the map of Quebec Province. B) Find more about Quebec City.

6.

选项	原文
A) The woman possesses a natural talent for art.	W: I really like those <u>abstract paintings we saw yesterday</u> . What do you think?
B) Women have a better artistic taste than men.	M: I guess <u>it's something I haven't acquired a taste for yet</u> .
C) He isn't good at abstract thinking.	Q: What does the man imply?
D) <u>He doesn't like abstract paintings.</u>	

听前读题: 选项中的 the woman 和 he 表明, 问题应该是针对男士提问。选项中的 art, talent, taste, good at, like 等词表明, 对话很可能与对艺术的喜好有关。

答案解析: 选 D。女士问男士喜不喜欢昨天看的抽象画 (abstract paintings), 男士说那不是他感兴趣的东西, 由此可知男士不喜欢抽象画。acquire a taste for 意为“喜欢”。

错误原因: 不熟悉短语 acquire a taste for sth.; 把 abstract paintings 误听成 abstract thinking, 错选 C。

考点分析: 本题一是考查对短语 acquire a taste for sth. 的掌握; 二是考查对关键信息的辨认能力。

7.

选项	原文
A) The tickets are more expensive than expected.	M: <u>Do we have to get the opera tickets in advance?</u>
B) The tickets are sold in advance at half price.	W: <u>Certainly!</u> Tickets at the door are usually sold at a higher price.
C) It's difficult to buy the tickets on the spot.	Q: What does the woman imply?
D) <u>It's better to buy the tickets beforehand.</u>	

听前读题: 选项中的 tickets, expensive, price, buy 和 in advance, beforehand 表明, 对话应该涉及提前买票和票价的问题。

答案解析: 选 C。男士问女士他们是不是有必要提前 (in advance) 买歌剧的票, 女士说当然, 因为演出当天的票 (tickets at the door) 通常都很贵, 意思是说他们最好提前买票。

错误原因: 没有听到 in advance 并理解其含义; 由个别词语 higher price 过度推断, 错选 A 或 C。

考点分析: 本题一是考查对一般疑问句简略回答的理解; 二是考查对短语 in advance 的掌握。

14. A) It was free of charge on weekends.
 B) It had a 15% discount on weekdays.
 C) It was offered to frequent guests only.
 D) It was 10% cheaper than in other hotels.
15. A) Demand compensation from the hotel.
 B) Ask for an additional discount.
 C) Complain to the hotel manager.
 D) Find a cheaper room in another hotel.
- Not tomorrow night.
 W: Erm..., (12③) I don't think we have any rooms for tonight. (13) There's a conference going on in town and... er, let's see... yeah, no rooms.
 M: Oh, come on! You must have something, anything!
 W: Well, let... let me check my computer here... Ah!
 M: What?
 W: There has been a cancellation for this evening. A honeymoon suite is now available.
 M: Great. I'll take it.
 W: But I'll have to charge you 150 pounds for the night.
 M: What? I should get a discount for the inconvenience!
 W: Well, the best I can give you is a 10% discount plus a ticket for (14①) a free continent breakfast.
 M: Hey, isn't the breakfast free anyway?
 W: (14②) Well, only on weekends.
 M: (15) I want to talk to the manager.
 W: Wait, wait, wait... Mr. Nelson. I think I can give you an additional 15% discount...

由选项推主题：通读4道题选项，由反复出现的 hotel clerk, reservation 可推测对话很可能是发生在顾客与宾馆职员之间，并围绕预订房间展开。另外，选项中 charge, discount, compensation, cheaper 等词提示对话应该涉及费用和赔偿问题。

12. What is the man's problem?

听前读题：对话内容表明，本题很可能与男士有没有预订房间有关。

答案解析：选 D。主旨题。本题问，男士遇到了什么问题。女士（即 the hotel clerk）先是找出了两个男士名字下的预订记录，结果都不是男士预订的房间，接着女士说他们没有男士当晚预订房间的记录，由此可知，男士的问题是 the hotel clerk 找不到他当晚预订房间的记录。

Passage Three

选项	原文
22. A) Rent a grave. B) Burn the body. C) Bury the dead near a church. D) Buy a piece of land for a grave.	In Greece, (22①) <u>only rich people will rest in peace for ever when they die.</u> Most of the population, however, will be <u>undisturbed for only three years, then they will be dug up,</u> washed, compressed into a small tin box, and placed in a bone room. If the body has only partially decayed, it is reburied in a smaller cheaper grave, but not for long, the body will be dug up again some time later when it has fully decayed. (22②) <u>Buying a piece of land for a grave is the only way to avoid this process.</u> The most people choose to rent a grave for three years and even after being dug up, lasting peace is still not guaranteed. If no one pays for renting space in the bone room, the skeleton is removed and stored in a building in a poor part of the town. (23) <u>Lack of space in Amphons is the main reason why the dead are dug up after three years.</u> The city is so overcrowded that sometimes dead bodies are kept in hospitals for over a week until a grave is found. Amphons city council wants to (25) <u>introduce cremation that is burning the dead bodies as a means of dealing with the problem.</u> But the Greek Church resists this practice, they believe the only place where people burn is a hell, so burning dead bodies is against the Greek concept of life after death. To save space, (24) <u>the church suggested burying the bodies standing up instead of lying down.</u> Some people proposed building multi-storey underground grave yards.
23. A) <u>To solve the problem of lack of land.</u> B) To see whether they have decayed. C) To follow the Greek religious practice. D) To move them to a multi-storey graveyard.	
24. A) They should be buried lying down. B) <u>They should be buried standing up.</u> C) They should be buried after being washed. D) They should be buried when partially decayed.	
25. A) <u>Burning dead bodies to ashes.</u> B) Storing dead bodies in a remote place. C) Placing dead bodies in a bone room. D) Digging up dead bodies after three years.	

由选项推主题：通读4道题选项，由 bury, body, grave, burn 等词可推测本文与在墓地理藏尸体和火化尸体有关。

Section C

Almost every child, on the first day he sets foot in a school building, is smarter, more (26) curious, less afraid of what he doesn't know, better at finding and (27) figuring things out, more confident, *resourceful* (机敏的), persistent and (28) independent than he will ever be again in his schooling — or, unless he is very unusual and very lucky, for the rest of his life. Already, by paying close attention to and (29) interacting with the world and people around him, and without any school-type formal instruction, he has done a task far more difficult, complicated and (30) abstract than anything he will be asked to do in school, or than any of his teachers has done for years. He has solved the (31) mystery of language. He has discovered it — babies don't even know that language exists — and he has found out how it works and learned to use it (32) appropriately. He has done it by exploring, by experimenting, by developing his own model of the grammar of language, by (33) trying it out and seeing whether it works, by gradually changing it and (34) refining it until it does work. And while he has been doing this, he has been learning other things as well, including many of the (35) “concepts” that the schools think only they can teach him, and many that are more complicated than the ones they do try to teach him.

26. 听前读题：分析结构可知，more 26 与 smarter, less afraid 并列，故空格部分应该填入一个多音节形容词，前面加 more 构成比较级。
- 答案解析：**curious**，形容词，意为“好奇的”。
- 错误原因：没有做听前预测；不熟悉典型形容词后缀-ious的发音，看见可能认识，听时却反应不出来。
27. 听前读题：and 连接并列成分，故空格处所填词语应与 finding 一样也应为 doing 形式；而 finding 为及物动词，后面缺少宾语，故所填内容很可能为动宾结构的词组。
- 答案解析：**figuring things out**，动词词组的动名词形式，figure out 为惯用搭配，意为“弄清，想出”。
- 错误原因：没有做听前预测；不太适应词组听写；不熟悉固定词组 figure out。
28. 听前读题：空前的 and 和 more ... than 结构提示，所填词与 confident, resourceful, persistent 并列，前面加 more 构成比较级，故也应为一个多音节形容词，且也应与其他三个词一样，表示孩子具备的一种好的特质。
- 答案解析：**independent**，形容词，意为“独立的，自立的”。
- 错误原因：没有做听前预测；受 and 与 in-连读的影响，漏听了开头 in-的音，从而误写成 dependent。

finish classes late 拖堂
 finish class early 提前下课
 punctual 守时, 准时
 take a break 休息一下
 attendance 出席人数
 present 出席的
 absent 缺席的
 seminar (大学的) 研究班
 workshop 讲习班, 研讨会
 take notes 记笔记

skip the class 逃课
 make up... 弥补 (课或工作等)
 make sense of/figure out 明白, 理解
 catch/follow 跟得上, 听明白
 concentrate 集中精神
 distraction 分心
 boring 枯燥
 exhausted 疲惫的
 doze 打瞌睡
 drop off 睡着

3 学生和老师

freshman 大一学生
 sophomore 大二学生
 junior student 大三学生
 senior student 大四学生, 高年级学生
 undergraduate student 本科生
 graduate student/postgraduate student 研究生
 bachelor's degree 学士学位
 master's degree 硕士学位
 doctor student/doctor candidate 博士研究生

alumni/alumnus 校友
 professor 教授
 teaching assistant 教学助理
 teaching fellow 讲师
 tutor/mentor/director/supervisor/
 advisor 导师
 dean 系主任
 department 系
 president 校长
 faculty 全体教职员工

4 图书馆和书店

librarian 图书馆员
 information desk 咨询处
 delivery desk/circulation desk/returns
 and loans 借书还书处
 photocopying room 复印室
 audio-visual resources 音像资料中心
 catalog/catalogue 目录
 index 索引

call slip 借书单 (索书单)
 check out 登记并借出
 library/borrower's/admission card 借
 书卡
 due 到期
 overdue and pay a fine 过期并交罚款
 renew 续借
 available 可以借到的

out on loan 已经借出的
 reserve/book 预借
 in circulation 在书库里
 out circulation 借走了
 not for circulation 不外借
 open reserve 可以外借的书
 closed reserve 只准在图书馆看的书
 deadline/date of expiry 最后期限
 bibliography 书目, 参考书目
 journals (学术性的) 杂志
 periodical (magazines and journals) 期刊
 current issue 最新的一期
 back issue 过期的一期
 encyclopaedia 百科全书
 references 参考书
 stacks 书库

bound volume 合订本
 buy out the bookstore 买了很多书
 subscribe to 订阅
 on shelves 在书架上
 order the book 订购这本书
 second-hand book 二手书
 out of stock 脱销
 out of print 已绝版
 reference book 参考书
 hardcover edition 精装本
 paperback edition 平装本
 publisher 出版者
 publication 出版, 出版物
 publishing house 出版社
 book review 书评

5 作业和论文

assignment 作业
 paper/essay/thesis 论文
 term paper 学期论文
 experiment 实验
 project 课题, 项目
 proposal 开题报告
 lab report 实验报告
 polish 润色
 rough draft 草稿
 outline 大纲, 提纲

bibliography 参考书目
 fall short of one's expectation 没能达到某人的期望
 be strict with 对……严格
 turn in/hand in 上交
 due 到期的
 deadline 最后期限
 extension/extend 延期
 criticism 批评, 批判
 feedback 反馈

6 复习和考试

mid-term exam 期中考试
 final (exam) 期末考试
 examination 考试
 quiz 小测验
 national test 统考
 reschedule 重新安排时间
 brush up 复习, 温习

review/go over 复习
 be the last-minute person/make efforts at the last moment/make preparations at the last moment 临时抱佛脚, 临阵磨枪
 stay/be up all night 熬夜
 cram for 死记硬背, 临时抱佛脚

trade A in for B 以旧 A 换新 B

stock up on 大量地买

pay by installment 分期付款

down payment 首付款

deposit 押金

It's a bargain. /It's a good deal. 买得好/便宜。

affordable 价钱可承担的

sales man 男售货员

customer 顾客

customer service 客户服务

complaint 投诉

display 展示

counter 柜台

balance 余额, 结余

budget 预算

luxurious items 奢侈品

bargain 便宜货, 讨价还价

30% off 30% 的折扣

discount 折扣

receipt 收据

refund 退钱

free of charge 免费

on sale 出售, 减价售出

sell out 售完

out of stock 没货

in stock 有现货

deliver 送货

famous brands 名牌

stationery 文具

cosmetics 化妆品

kitchenware 厨房用品

sports goods 体育用品

electronic products 电子产品

digital camera 数码相机

Women's wear 女士服装

Men's wear 男士服装

shopping list 购物单

catalog 商品目录

price tag 价签

wrap up 包装

sales rack 货架

4 饮食

eat out/dine out 出去吃

treat 款待, 宴请

pick up the bill 付账单

go Dutch/go fifty-fifty 分摊

make a reservation 预订

book a table 预订餐桌, 订位子

book up 订光, 客满

cater 提供饮食及服务

buffet 自助餐

brunch 早中餐 (上午 11 点左右吃)

café/cafeteria 咖啡店

oven 烤箱, 烤炉

microwave oven 微波炉

order 点菜

menu 菜单

specialty 特色菜

snack 快餐

dessert 甜点

appetizer 开胃菜

green salad 蔬菜色拉

red wine 红酒

bacon 咸肉

champagne 香槟酒

black coffee 黑咖啡 (什么都不加)

toast 烤面包, 吐司

oatmeal/oats 燕麦片

French fries 炸薯条

hamburger 汉堡包

yogurt 酸奶

fat 脂肪

What are they talking about?

What are the speakers talking about?

这类题选项的概括性都比较强，且常为名词性短语。另外，各选项所陈述的内容往往差别较大。

考生在做题时，只要能够捕捉到话题所涉及的某个或某些关键词语，往往就可以判断出对话谈论的内容。另外，由于是考查谈话主题，因此双方的话语中一般都会含有与主题相关的线索词。

例 1 (2013 年 12 月试题 (1) 第 8 题)



选项

- A) A problem caused by the construction.
 B) An accident that occurred on the bridge.
 C) The building project they are working on.
 D) The public transportation conditions.

原文

- W: Construction on the bridge has really slowed the traffic
 M: I know. Since they started working, the time it takes me to get to work has doubled.
 Q: What are the speakers talking about?

解析：选 A。女士说桥上的施工 (construction on the bridge) 确实阻碍了交通 (slowed the traffic)，男士说自从施工开始以后，他在上班路上花费的时间延长了一倍 (the time...doubled)，综合可知，双方谈论的是桥梁施工对交通的影响，故答案为 A)。

2 关系题

关系题主要是针对对话双方的关系、对话中某个人物的身份或职业进行提问，比如：

What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

What's the woman's job?

Who is Mr. Smith?

这类题的选项标志非常明显，考生一眼便可判断出题型。但是，这类题的对话中，一般不会直接交代出说话人之间的关系或说话人的身份。因此，考生在解题时，一是要注意对话双方使用的称呼语和说话人的语气，二是要学会结合选项捕捉能体现出身份或关系的关键词语。

四级短对话中经常涉及的人物关系有：

teacher — student

landlord/landlady — tenant

librarian — reader

boss — secretary/employee

lawyer — client


host/hostess — guest

doctor — patient

waiter/waitress — customer

更加快速、准确地捕捉到关键词语，对地点场景作出正确的判断。

四级短对话中经常涉及的地点和场景有：hotel, library, airport, plane, railway station, bank, hospital, post office, restaurant, school, shop/store, grocery, barber's, bookstore 等。

例 3 (2013 年 6 月试题 (1) 第 17 题) 

选项	原文
A) At an information service.	M: How soon do you think this can be <u>cleaned</u> ?
B) At a car wash point.	W: <u>We have same day service, sir. You can</u>
C) At a repair shop.	<u>pick up your suit after five o'clock.</u>
D) At a dry cleaner's.	Q: Where does the conversation most probably
	take place?

解析：选 D。抓住对话中的 cleaned, same day service (当日即取服务), pick up your suit (取衣服) 等关键词语不难推知，对话应该是发生在干洗店，故答案为 D。

二、专题演练

- A) A plumber. B) A painter. C) A chef. D) A gardener.
- A) Go to the concert. B) Go to cinema.
C) Go to the office. D) Stay at home.
- A) How to use a camera.
B) How to use a washer.
C) How to use a keyboard.
D) How to use a tape recorder.
- A) Salesman and customer. B) Boss and employee.
C) Husband and wife. D) Doctor and patient.
- A) At a library. B) At a school.
C) At a bank. D) At a store.
- A) Rising prices. B) Housing problems.
C) Saving money. D) Family relationship.
- A) A teacher. B) A psychologist.
C) A librarian. D) A publisher.
- A) At the dentist's. B) At a grocery.
C) At a lawyer's. D) At a drugstore.

8.

选项	原文
A) The man had better stop taking the cough medicine.	M: Doctor, this cough medicine doesn't seem to be helping. Can you give me a different prescription?
B) The man should take another medicine instead of this.	W: <u>Let's give another day or two to see how you are doing then.</u>
C) <u>The man should be more patient.</u>	Q: What does the doctor imply?
D) The man should take the medicine for a long time.	

解析: 选 C。男士说他的咳嗽药不管用, 问医生能不能给他重开一种药 (different prescription), 医生通过祈使句 (Let's...) 建议让他再吃一两天看看效果。由此可知, 医生是在建议病人要有耐心。

四、练习中重点知识提炼

注: 放到原文语境中记忆效果更好, 括号中给出了词语和句子出自第几题。

词语提炼

translation 翻译 (1)	in agreement with 同意 (7)
seasonal sale 季节性减价 (2)	proposal 计划书 (7)
bargain 便宜货 (2)	carry out 执行 (7)
figure out 想出, 算出 (3)	support 支持 (7)
computer program 计算机程序 (3)	object to 反对 (7)
reservation 预订 (4)	cough medicine 咳嗽药 (8)
oversleep 睡过头 (5)	instead of 代替 (8)
congratulation 恭喜, 祝贺 (7)	patient 有耐心的 (8)

句式提炼

The work is tiring, **but** I think it good fun.

虽然工作很累, 但我觉得很有意思。(1)

Why not go there and have a look? 为什么不去那里看看呢?(2)

He might be **the last person** I'd ask. 他可能是我最不愿意寻求帮忙的人。(3)

If I were you, I would ask for a morning call service from the hotel reception.

如果我是你, 我就会向酒店前台要求叫早服务。(5)

On no condition should we go to their dancing party this weekend. 这个周末我们决不能去参加他们的舞会。(6)

4.

选项	原文
A) Look for the project.	M: Where is my marketing project? I have to finish it today.
B) Fix the shelf.	
C) <u>Put a box on the shelf.</u>	W: I think I saw it in the left drawer, but <u>will you please help me put that heavy box on the shelf first?</u>
D) Repair the drawer.	Q: What will the man probably do first?

解析: 选 C。男士问女士是否看到他的市场项目计划书 (marketing project), 女士说她看到它在左边的抽屉里 (drawer), 紧接着通过 but 转折请求男士先帮她把重箱子放到架子上 (shelf)。由此可推断, 男士应该会先帮女士放箱子。

5.

选项	原文
A) <u>The woman did her share in doing the job.</u>	W: John, they say you are quite successful in fulfilling the plan ahead of time.
B) The man took for granted the woman's help.	M: Well, <u>I would be on my way doing the job if it had not been for your help last year.</u>
C) The woman did not help fulfill the plan.	Q: What can we learn from the conversation?
D) The man doesn't thank the woman for her help.	

解析: 选 A。男士通过虚拟句式 “I would be... if it had not...” 表示, 如果没有女士去年的帮忙, 他可能至今还没有完成那项工作。由此可推知, 女士在男士的工作中提供了帮助 (did her share in)。

6.

选项	原文
A) Have a lunch.	M: <u>Do you have some change?</u> I don't have any for the parking meter.
B) <u>Have some change from it.</u>	W: <u>Why not go into the restaurant there?</u>
C) Park the car.	Q: Why does the woman suggest the man going to the restaurant?
D) Find a meter.	

解析: 选 B。男士问女士有没有零钱 (change), 女士通过反问句 (Why not...?) 建议男士去那边的餐馆看看。由此可知, 女士是建议男士去餐馆换些零钱。

7.

选项	原文
A) Bill didn't want Mary to go with him.	W: Has Bill called Mary to go to the supermarket together?
B) Bill had planned to call Mary at first.	M: He hadn't planned to, but he changed his mind at the last minute.
C) <u>Bill called Mary to go with him.</u>	Q: What can we learn from the conversation?
D) Bill decided not to call Mary at last.	

解析：选 C。女士问 Bill 有没有打电话约 Mary 一起去超市，男士说 Bill 本来没打算 (hadn't planned to) 约 Mary，但是最后又改变主意了，也就是说 Bill 最后约了 Mary。

8.

选项	原文
A) The man will help her.	M: Is there anything else I can do for you?
B) The man didn't help her.	W: No. Thank you very much. <u>But for your help, I would have been lost.</u>
C) <u>The man has helped her.</u>	Q: What does the woman mean?
D) The man would have helped her if she had needed.	

解析：选 C。男士问女士是否还需要帮忙，女士回答说“不用了，谢谢。”，并通过虚拟句式“But for..., I would have...”表示，要是没有男士的帮忙，她就迷路了，由此可知男士已经帮了女士。but for 意为“要不是”。

四、练习中重点知识提炼

注：放到原文语境中记忆效果更好，括号中给出了词语和句子出自第几题。

词语提炼	
horrible 可怕的 (2)	fulfill 完成 (5)
furious 狂怒的 (2)	ahead of time 提前 (5)
apologize 道歉 (2)	do one's share 参与，贡献力量 (5)
inconvenience 不便 (3)	take... for granted 认为……理所当然 (5)
airport 机场 (3)	change 零钱 (6)
project 计划 (4)	parking meter 停车计时器，停车收费计 (6)
drawer 抽屉 (4)	supermarket 超市 (7)

解析: 选 B。男士邀请女士一起去博物馆看展览, 女士说她很想去, 但是她的好朋友周日要结婚, 她不能缺席, 言外之意就是她要参加朋友的婚礼, 不能陪男士去看展览。

4.

选项	原文
A) Place an order with another company.	W: I wonder where the books I ordered are. I expected to receive the package several days ago.
B) Write a check to the company.	M: <u>Maybe you'd better check with the company.</u>
C) Check the stock of the book personally.	They could be temporarily out of stock.
D) <u>Call the company to find out where the problem is.</u>	Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

解析: 选 D。女士说她订的书前几天就应该收到了, 可是还没有到, 男士建议女士 (you'd better...) 询问一下公司。

5.

选项	原文
A) <u>It's difficult to give up smoking.</u>	W: <u>Try to cut out smoking.</u> That's the first thing you should do if you're worried about your health.
B) It's easier to give up smoking for him.	M: <u>That's a lot easier said than done.</u>
C) He does not need the woman's advice.	Q: What does the man mean?
D) He thanks the woman for her advice.	

解析: 选 A。女士说男士要是在意自己的健康, 首先要努力把烟戒掉 (cut out smoking), 男士说那说起来容易, 但做起来难。由此可知, 他认为戒烟很难。

6.

选项	原文
A) Clear up the room.	W: I left my raincoat in the room. Wait while I go back to get it.
B) See the weather report.	M: <u>Don't bother. The weather report said it would clear up by noon.</u>
C) Leave after the rain stops.	Q: What does the man advise the woman to do?
D) <u>Not fetch the raincoat.</u>	

解析: 选 D。女士说她把雨衣 (raincoat) 落在家里了, 准备回去取, 男士劝她不必麻烦, 因为天气预报说今天中午天就会放晴 (clear up)。由此可知, 男士是建议女士不要去取 (fetch) 雨衣了。

解析: 选 B。细节题。女士告诉男士数据处理 (data processing) 是计算机编程课程之前的预修课程 (prerequisite course), 但是男士没有学过这门课, 所以他必须先学一门预修课程, 才能按照原计划学习计算机编程课程。

11. What can we learn from the conversation?

解析: 选 A。细节题。对话中女士提到, 数据处理课程在 12 月 21 日之前结束, 费用是 300 美元, 包括必要的上机时间, 报名地点是大礼堂 (Great Auditorium)。

Conversation Two

原文

M: Hi, Lynn. (12) I saw you standing in a long line at registration yesterday.

W: Yeah. I waited an hour to sign up for a distance-learning course.

M: Distance-learning? Never heard of it.

W: Well, it's new this semester. It's only open to psychology majors.

M: Well. What is it?

W: It's an experimental course. I registered for child psychology. (13) All I have got to do is to watch a twelve-week series of televised lessons. The department shows them seven different times a day and in seven different locations.

M: Don't you ever have to meet with professor?

W: Yeah. After each part of the series I have to talk to her and the other students on the phone, you know, about our ideas. Then we'll meet on campus three times for reviews and exams.

M: It sounds pretty non-traditional to me. But I guess it makes sense, considering how many students have jobs. (14) It must really help with their schedules, not to mention how it will cut down on traffic.

W: You know, last year my department did a survey and they found out that 80 percent of all psychology majors were employed. That's why they came up with the program.

M: Look, I'll be working three days a week next semester and it was either cut back on my classes or try this out.

W: (15①) The only thing is: doesn't it seem impersonal though? I mean, I miss having class discussions and hearing what other people think.

M: Well, (15②) I guess that's why phone contact's important. Anyway, it's an experiment.

W: Maybe I'll end up hating it.

M: Maybe. But I'll be curious to see how it works out.