# 元章是**以**多。 「力题源精选精练

卢 根 主 编



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听力部分在大学英语四级考试中可谓"首当其冲",是考查的重要内容,所占分数比例之高让我们不得不重视。四级听力部分是很多考生的薄弱环节。但是,熟能生巧,平时做大量的听力练习是听力过关的保障。每个学习语言的人都知道,想要学好语言,就要重点练习听、说、读、写四个方面。而大多数学习者受周围语言环境的限制,听和说的机会少之又少,于是听国外的广播以提高听力水平便成了有效的途径。

对于广大英语考生而言,"题源"并非新鲜的概念。选择合适的听力题源材料,是我们在有限时间进行高效听力复习的捷径。于是,我们在仔细分析大学英语四级听力真题之后,精心编写了《大学英语四级考试听力题源精选精练》。本书具有以下特点:

- 1. 接近性。与真题同源,本系列所录内容均选自 VOA、BBC、CNN 和 AP 的资料,具有很强的时效性。同时选材的长度、难度、情景等都紧扣考试大纲,与真题保持高度一致。
- 2. 阶段性。本书将听力文章按难度进行了分级排列,在让读者从基础做起、逐步积累、有成就感的同时,还便于读者按照自己的英语程度,从最适合自己的难度人手,逐步提高。
- 3. 针对性。本系列板块针对性强,按照听力考试的顺序,共分成了听写训练、对话听力训练、短文听力训练三大板块,帮助考生重点突破,加强练习。
- 4. 全面性。书中答案解析部分,都会将听力题目中的答案出处在原文中明确标出,解析准确到位,对强干扰项做出适当分析,使得考生对于答案既"知其然"又"知其所以然"。

在整个复习过程中认真研究真题题源,从题源中找方法、找差距,是大学英语四级听力复习中不可忽视的一个重要方法。我们相信通过使用本书,广大考生一定能进一步巩固语言知识,很快掌握事半功倍的学习方法,轻松地掌握听力考试的应试技能,从而在英语四级听力考试中取得满意的成绩。

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## 第①天

## 复合式听写训练——解题技巧

## 

我们的任务是熟悉并练透复合式听写中单词填空重点考查的四种词性:名词、动词、 形容词和副词,了解它们的考查特点,学会根据语法结构判断所填词的词性和形式。

#### 1. 四种词性

从历年真题来看,单词填空的考查主要集中在名词、动词、形容词、副词四种词性上,另外,1998年1月还曾经考过一个介词(despite),但之后再也没有出现过。

#### (1) 动词

查证填写动词时,我们要注意它的时态、语态、单复数形式以及它是否为特殊形式的过去式或过去分词。

#### 例 1 (2009 年 12 月第 41 题)

As its name (41) \_\_\_\_\_, descriptive writing simply describes, or provides an (42) image of, a piece of music, art, or literature.

**词性判断**:分析句子结构可知,所填词应该是充当从句的谓语动词,主语为单数,后面主句的时态为一般现在时,故所填谓语动词应该是第三人称单数形式。

答案解析:implies,动词的第三人称单数形式,意为"暗示"。

#### (2) 名词

填写名词时,我们要注意它是可数还是不可数、是单数还是复数以及是否为特殊的复数形式。

#### 例 2 (2009年12月第43题)

For example, descriptive writing might list the colors an artist used in a painting or the (43)\_\_\_\_\_ a composer included in a musical composition, so as to make pictures or sounds in the reader's mind by calling up specific details of the work.

词性判断:分析句子结构可知, or 连接的应该是"the colors..."和"the \_\_\_\_\_..."两个并列成分,前一部分的中心词是 colors,而 an artist used in a painting 是修饰 colors 的定语从句;后一部分的中心词就是需要填入的词,而 a composer included in a musical composition 是修饰所填词的定语从句,可知所填词应该和 colors 一样为名词,而且很可能也是复数。

答案解析:instruments,名词复数,意为"乐器"。

#### 大学英语四级考试听力题源精选精练

#### (3) 形容词

填写形容词时,我们要注意一些典型的形容词前缀后缀、是否为分词演化来的形容词、是否与后面介词构成习惯搭配。

#### 例 3 (2010年6月第36题和第38题)

Almost every child, on the first day he sets foot in a school building, is smarter, more (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_, less afraid of what he doesn't know, better at finding and (37) figuring things out, more confident, resourceful(机敏的), persistent and (38)\_\_\_\_\_ than he will ever be again in his schooling.

词性判断:分析句子结构可知, more (36)\_\_\_\_\_与形容词比较级 smarter, less afraid, better 并列, 38 空与 confident, resourceful, persistent 并列, 故 36 空所填词应为形容词原形, 38 空所填词也应为形容词原形。

答案解析:36 题答案为 curious,意为"好奇的"。38 题答案为 independent,意为"独立的"。

#### (4) 副词

相比较其他三种词性,副词的判断要略难一点,一般来说,当句子中不缺少主干成分,又可以排除所填词为形容词的时候,那么所填词就应该是副词了。复合式听写中一般不考查那种起纯粹语法作用的副词,而重点考查那些含有实际意义的副词,而且以-ly结尾的副词居多。

#### 例 4 (2009年6月第43题)

This (42) phenomenon through which we can learn more (43) by dividing our practice time is known as the distribution of practice effect.

词性判断:分析句子结构可知,句子不缺少主干成分,空格前面的 more 提示,所填词很可能是副词,修饰动词 learn。

答案解析:43 题答案为 efficiently,副词,意为"有效地"。

#### 2. 专题演练

The judgment that cigarette smoking is hazardous to health is the result of more than 30 years of research carded on by hundreds of scientists in this country and abroad. The conclusion that cigarette smoking is a <u>26</u> health hazard is supported by every medical and health <u>27</u> in the world which is known to have <u>28</u> an opinion on the matter.

While cigarette smokers tend to have higher death rates than nonsmokers. 80% of the excess deaths \_\_29\_ with this habit are caused by three major diseases. They are lung cancer, coronary heart disease, and emphysema. Lung cancer was a \_\_30\_ disease 50 years ago. Today, it is \_\_31\_ that 60,000 men and women per year in the United States will die of this disease. Among men it is the most \_\_32\_ cause of death from cancer.

Cigarette smoking is the major cause of lung cancer. Although chronic 33 from certain chemical substances, radiation, 34, occupational hazards, air pollution, and other environmental factors have been implicated in this disease, they are of small importance compared with cigarette smoking. To those who smoke, however, they can be important in increasing the risks still further. 35 90 percent of all primary cancer

cases occur in people who smoke cigarettes. Laboratory studies have isolated from tobacco smoke a number of chemical compounds that can cause cancer. In addition, there are elements in smoke that interact with other compounds to promote cancer production.

#### 3. 听力原文

The judgment that cigarette smoking is hazardous to health is the result of more than 30 years of research carded on by hundreds of scientists in this country and abroad. The conclusion that cigarette smoking is a significant health hazard is supported by every medical and health agency in the world which is known to have expressed an opinion on the matter.

While cigarette smokers tend to have higher death rates than nonsmokers, 80% of the excess deaths associated with this habit are caused by three major diseases. They ale lung cancer, coronary heart disease, and emphysema. Lung cancer was a rare disease 50 years ago. Today, it is estimated that 60,000 men and women per year in the United States will die of this disease. Among men it is the most common cause of death from cancer.

Cigarette smoking is the major cause of lung cancer. Although chronic irritation from certain chemical substances, radiation, viruses, occupational hazards, air pollution, and other environmental factors have been implicated in this disease, they are of small importance compared with cigarette smoking. To those who smoke, however, they call be important in increasing the risks still further. Approximately 90 percent of all primary cancer cases occur in people who smoke cigarettes. Laboratory studies have isolated from tobacco smoke a number of chemical compounds that can cause cancer. In addition, there are elements in smoke that interact with other compounds to promote cancer production.

#### 解析

26. 读题: 空格前的不定冠词 a 和空格后的名词短语 heath hazard 提示所填词应为形容词。

解析:significant,形容词,意为"重大的"。

27. 读题:空格前的 medical 和 health 提示所填词应为名词,再根据前面的 every 可知 所填词应为单数可数名词。

解析:agency,名词,意为"机构"。

- 28. 读题:空格前的助动词 have 提示所填词应为动词的过去分词。 解析:expressed, 过去分词, 意为"表示, 表达"。
- 29. 读题:分析句子结构可知,所填词应为动词的分词形式,且能与空格后的介词 with 搭配,使"\_\_\_\_\_ with this habit"做 deaths 的后置定语。 解析:associated,过去分词,associated with 意为"与……有关联的"。

解析:rare,形容词,意为"稀少的,罕见的"。 And Andrews and

- - 解析: estimated, 过去分词, 意为"估计"。 o diffy in selection is a submit of a street of
- 32. 读题:空格前的最高级标志 the most 和空格后的名词 cause 提示所填词应为形容词。
  - 解析:common,形容词,意为"普通的"。
- 33. 读题:空格前的形容词和空格后的介词提示所填词应为名词。解析:irritation,名词,意为"刺激"。
- 34. 读题:分析句子结构可知,所填词应该与前面的 radiation、后面的 occupational hazards, air pollution 等并列,故也应为名词。 解析:viruses,名词复数,意为"病毒"。
- 35. 读题:分析句子结构可知,所填词应为副词。 解析:Approximately,副词,意为"大约"。

## 二二、掌握五步科学解题法

#### 1. 解题步骤 Involved a series of hims concern Although an individual of the series of the

复合式听写的听力材料大部分都以书面形式给出,这就方便考生在听前利用上下文,另外,录音共播放三次,这也为考生提供了更多抓取重要信息的机会。

一般来说,解答复合式听写应采取以下步骤:

第一步:利用已给材料作听前预测。

首先,我们应该充分利用听前的时间通过阅读卷面材料推测空格处单词和短语可能的形式,并根据空格前后内容初步预测所填词或短语可能的含义。

第二步: 听第一遍录音, 简要记录单词和短语。

听第一遍录音的时候,要注意不要急于去填写空格,而要以听懂单词和短语意思为主,可简要记下单词的若干字母和短语的中心词的缩写。

第三步:听第二遍录音,快速补全单词和短语。

第四步: 听第三遍录音, 边听边检查。

这一遍边听边检查自己所填信息是否准确。

第五步:检查所填内容是否符合语法结构。

这一步一定要有,因为这样可以避免因紧张或疏忽造成的失分。

#### 2. 专题演练

A country's capacity to produce wealth depends upon many factors, most of which have an <u>26</u> on one another. Wealth depends to a great <u>27</u> upon a country's natural resources, such as coal, gold, and other minerals, water supply and so on. Some regions of the world are well supplied with coal and minerals, and have a fertile soil and a <u>28</u> climate; other regions possess perhaps only one of these things, and some regions possess none of them. The U.S.A. is one of the wealthiest regions of the world because she has vast natural resources within her <u>29</u>, her soil is fertile, and her climate is varied. The Sahara Desert, on the other hand, is one of the least <u>30</u>.

Next to natural resources comes the 31 to turn them to use. China is perhaps as well off as the USA in natural resources, but 32 for many years from civil and 33 wars, and for this and other reasons was unable to develop her resources. Sound and stable political conditions and freedom from foreign invasion enable a country to develop its natural resources 34, and to produce more wealth than another country equally served by nature but less well ordered. Another important factor is the technical 35 of a country's people. Old countries that have, through many centuries, trained up numerous skilled craftsmen and technicians are better placed to produce wealth than countries whose workers are largely unskilled.

#### 3. 听力原文

A country's capacity to produce wealth depends upon many factors, most of which have an effect on one another. Wealth depends to a great extent upon a country's natural resources, such as coal, gold, and other minerals, water supply and so on. Some regions of the world are well supplied with coal and minerals, and have a fertile soil and a favorable climate; other regions possess perhaps only one of these things, and some regions possess none of them. The USA is one of the wealthiest regions of the world because she has vast natural resources within her borders, her soil is fertile and her climate is varied. The Sahara Desert, on the other hand, is one of the least wealthy.

Next to natural resources comes the ability to turn them to use. China is perhaps as well off as the USA in natural resources, but suffered for many years from civil and external wars, and for this and other reasons was unable to develop her resources. Sound and stable political conditions and freedom from foreign invasion enable a country to develop its natural resources peacefully and steadily, and to produce more wealth than another country equally served by nature but less well ordered. Another important factor is the technical efficiency of a country's people. Old countries that have, through many centuries, trained up numerous skilled craftsmen and technicians are better placed to produce wealth than countries whose workers are largely unskilled.

#### 解析

- 26. 读题:空格前的不定冠词 an 提示所填词应为以元音音素开头的单数可数名词。解析:effect,名词,意为"作用,影响"。
- 27. 读题:空格前的不定冠词 a 提示所填词应为单数可数名词。分析句子结构可知"to a great \_\_\_\_\_"充当句中的状语,表示一种程度。解析:extent,名词,意为"程度,范围", to a great extent 意为"在很大程度上"。
- 28. 读题:空格后的名词 climate 提示所填词应为形容词。本句主要是说财富取决于各种有利条件,那么在气候方面也应当是气候宜人了。解析:favorable,形容词,意为"有利的"。
- 29. 读题:空格前的物主代词 her 提示所填词应为名词。 解析:borders,名词复数,意为"国界"。 解析: borders,名词复数,意为"国界"。

- 30. 读题:空格前的定冠词 the 和形容词最高级 least 提示所填词应为名词。前面刚刚 提到了最富庶的国家美国,接着就提到了 The Sahara Desert,而且用了一个转折 on the other hand,由此可推测此处想要表达撒哈拉沙漠是最贫瘠的地区之一,而 空格前为 least,故所填词可能要表示"富有的"的含义。 解析:wealthy,形容词,意为"富有的"。
- 32. 读题:分析句子结构可知,句子缺少与 is 并列的谓语,再根据本段时态可知所填词 应为动词的过去式。由空后的"many years...wars"推测所填词可能表示"遭受"的 含义。

解析:suffered,动词过去式,意为"遭受,经历"。

- 33. 读题:空格后的名词 wars 提示所填词应为形容词,与 civil 构成并列结构。一般来说,战争分为内战和外战,故所填词可能表示"外面的"的含义。解析:external,形容词,意为"外部的"。
- 35. 读题:句意"另一个重要的因素是一个国家的人们的技术的\_\_\_\_\_\_"。下文接着讲的也是熟练的手工人和技工。所以此处应填"efficiency"。解析:efficiency,名词,意为"效率"。

## 三、学会带着推测去听写 saw snosson tento bus sall not bus variew tento be

我们的任务是强化和提高我们解题步骤中的第一步中涉及的技巧: 听前预测技巧。 这一步其实主要利用的是我们的语法知识。

#### 1. 技巧点拨

根据句子的主谓搭配、动宾搭配、修饰与被修饰关系等语法结构,我们可以很容易地推测出所填词的词性及形式。这一技巧其实并不难,关键是考生要习惯将自己熟悉的语法知识运用到解题中来。

另外,根据空格前后的内容、上下文逻辑关系等线索,很多时候我们可以推测出空格单词和词组的含义,如果能够利用好这一技巧,将会对听写有很大帮助,尤其是对于词组填空,如果事先知道可能的大致含义,将更容易听懂句子的意思。

不过要提醒考生注意的是,一定要提高自己的判断和推测速度,因为听前可用来阅读书面材料的时间非常有限。另外,还要注意分配好时间,如果某一空格一时推测不出来,就赶紧放弃,切不可在某一题上花费太长的时间。

例题 (2009年6月36题)

Around 120 years ago, Ebbinghaus began his study of memory. He (36) \_\_\_\_\_ on studying how quickly the human mind can remember (37) information.

听前预测:分析句子结构可知,空格所填词应该是句子的谓语动词,He 指代前一句中的 Ebbinghuas,前一句使用了一般过去时,故本句也应该使用一般过去时,所填词应

为动词的过去式。前一句说大约 120 年前, Ebbinghaus 开始研究记忆, 结合空格所在句中的主语 He 以及后面的"on studying how quickly..."判断, 空格所在句应该是关于 Ebbinghaus 的研究重点, 故所填词很可能是表达"重点, 集中"的含义。

答案解析:第36题答案是concentrated,动词的过去时,意为"集中"。

#### 2. 试题演练

When you wish to give someone a gift it is always good to remember some of the basic rules. Consider the age, sex and the length of your <u>26</u> as well as the occasion. You should know when it is all right to give a gift of money, and when it would be <u>27</u>. In any case, when you <u>28</u> a present, don't forget to send a thank-you note as soon as you <u>29</u> can.

Often people like to take with them a gift for the host's wife of a party they have been 30 to. This can be something just for the host's wife, or something for the party, like 31 or fruit things which all may enjoy. If you stay at a friend's house overnight for a 32 it is usual to take a gift showing 33 for their friendliness and their kindness. Again, you may choose 34 the host's wife alone or for the entire family.

Sometimes it is not possible to return a favor as you would like to. When this happens you may 35 your own thoughtfulness by giving a thank-you gift, especially if you can find something unusual. Weddings are times when gifts of money are greatly appreciated and quite acceptable. You should never leave money when you have been a weekend guest. Try to use imagination in choosing a thank-you gift.

#### 3. 听力原文

When you wish to give someone a gift it is always good to remember some of the basic rules. Consider the age, sex and the length of your acquaintance as well as the occasion. You should know when it is all right to give a gift of money, and when it would be improper. In any case, when you receive a present, don't forget to send a thank-you note as soon as you possibly can.

Often people like to take with them a gift for the host's wife of a party they have been invited to. This can be something just for the host's wife, or something for the party, like sweets or fruit things which all may enjoy. If you stay at a friend's house overnight for a weekend it is usual to take a gift showing appreciation for their friendliness and their kindness. Again, you may choose something for the host's wife alone or for the entire family.

Sometimes it is not possible to return a favor as you would like to. When this happens you may show your own thoughtfulness by giving a thank-you gift, especially if you can find something unusual. Weddings are times when gifts of money are greatly appreciated and quite acceptable. You should never leave money when you have been a weekend guest. Try to use imagination in choosing a thank-you gift.

#### 解析

26. 读题:空格前的物主代词 your 提示所填词应为名词。根据前面所给信息推测,此

处很可能是说送礼的时候应该考虑送礼对象的年龄、性别、认识时间的长短以及场 合,故所填词很可能表示送礼对象。

解析:acquaintance, 名词, 意为"相识的人"。

- 27. 读题: 空格前的系动词 be 提示所填词应为形容词。并列连词 and 提示其前后的句 子为选择关系,故根据所填词前面的内容:什么时候送礼物时机适宜,可推测其后 的内容很可能要表达什么时候送礼物"不适宜"。
- 解析:improper,形容词,意为"不适宜的,不适合的"。
- 28. 读题:分析句子结构可知, 所填词应为 when 引导的时间状语从句的谓语动词, 再 根据时间状语从句的主语 you 和上下文时态可知所填词应为动词原形。根据空格 后的 send a thank-you note 推测某人肯定是"收到"了什么礼物, 所以才要 send 表 示感谢的字条。 all we shad a district the a medical by each of each shade a medical by

解析: receive, 动词, 意为"收到"。

29. 读题:分析句子结构可知 as soon as 后面的从句"you can"省略了谓语和宾语 (send a thank-you note),将其补全发现,该从句不缺少主要成分,故所填词很可能 为副词。 states and not see sected since a real set at the Second visit about a mana sees from the

and 解析: possibly, 副词, 意为"可能地"。 made of aldiazog and aldi

30. 读题: 空格前的系动词 been 提示所填词应为动词的分词形式。"they have been to"为后置定语,修饰前面的 a party,由此可推测所填词很可能表示"受激 a no 请"的含义。Assis ventin evisit reven blooks novi sidences eller bins bei streeting

解析:invited,动词的过去分词,意为"受邀请"。

- 31. 读题:空格后的并列连词 or 提示所填词应为名词。空格前的介词 like 表明所填词 是为说明拜访时所带礼物而举的例子。 解析:sweets, 名词复数, 意为"糖果"。
- 32. 读题:空格前的不定冠词 a 提示所填词应为可数名词的单数形式。 解析:weekend, 名词, 意为"周末"。
- 33. 读题: 空格前的动词 showing 提示所填词应为名词,并能与介词 for 搭配。在朋友家 过周末之后, take a gift 应该是表达谢意的,故所填词很可能表达"谢意,感激"的 been invited to. This can be something just for the host swife, or somethin 义舍 the

解析:appreciation, 名词, 意为"感激, 感谢"。

- 34. 读题:句意"你可能会送给家庭女主人或者整个家人。"根据句意此处应选 something, 意为送一些东西。 who want now a manage a something in the seemily and the seemily are seemily and the seemily and the seemily and the seemily and the seem 解析:something,动词,意为"一些东西"。
- 35. 读题:句意"当你想送一个礼物来你的体贴,特别是某件特别的东西,"此处 if y 应选 show。 now James a public of as an all highests now only work year now engaged 解析:show,动词,意为"表达,表示"。 say in say in

# 四、加强速记能力。Analta spriegoriant notice in sent of vyTutesia basises w

有的学生常常在考试后说,我已经听懂了,可就是记不下来,还有的学生抱怨说听 懂了上句忘了下句。针对此种现象,考生可通过以下4种方法来突破:

1. 条件反射能力	考生一方面在平常的学习中练习加快书写速度,同时对一些常用的代词、名词、冠词、 介词和词组要经常练习,熟练到一听到它们就可立即写下来,形成一种条件反射,速 度自然而然就提上来了。
2. 学会使用一些速记符号来代单词	如: 听到 equal 可略写作"=", unequal 可略写作"≠", 听到 belong 可略写作"∈", 听到 victory 可略写作"V", 听到 because 可略写作"←", 听到 result 可略写作"→", question 或 problem 可略写作"?", increase 可略写作"↑", decrease 可略写作"↓", parallel 可略写作"/", more than 可略写作">", less than 可略写作"<", include 可略写作"+", exclude 可略写作"一", about 可略写作"≈"。
3. 要学会 使用缩 略语	缩略语不一定要求规范,所记内容不一定要求完整,只要能起到提示作用,考生自己能看懂即可。这种能力需要平时加强练习,尤其是碰到长单词,平日练习中直接练习写缩略语。如:cp(compare), Co(company),e.g.(for example),etc(and so on),esp(especially),i.e.(that is), max(maximum), min(minimum), ref(reference), std(standard),usu(usually),sth.(something),dept(department),info(information)。
4. 利用数字和其他固定符号	能用数字或其他固定符号代表的词全部用阿拉伯数字或符号,这样既能节约时间,又能避免拼写错误,如: twenty 写成 20; nineteen eighty four 记作 1984; dollar = \$; pound = $\pounds$ ; 11 in the morning = 11 a.m.; 11 in the evening = 11 p.m.等。考生可根据自己的实际情况规定缩写形式,并在练习中经常加以利用才行,否则只能是纸上谈兵。

# 五、健全背景知识。《海海海海海海海海海海海海海海海海海海海

从上一讲的分析中可以看出,大学英语四级考试的听写选材广泛,这样给考生的备 考增加了很大难度。在所列举的几种题型中,选材尽管有一定的规律性,但是考生也很 难做到面面俱到。因此,考生可通过以下有效途径在平时积累各种与英语国家日常生 活和社会生活有关的知识。

#### 1. 听英语广播

英语广播涉及政治、经济、文化等各方面内容,而且语言规范、地道。英语初学者可收听中国国际广播电台(China Radio International)和 VOA 的特别英语节目(Special English)。中国国际广播电台虽是对外广播,但是内容主要与中国有关,比较容易听懂。在这个基础上,考生可以进一步收听 VOA 和 BBC 的正常英语广播(Standard English)。VOA 的广播节目中有几个栏目是介绍美国社会生活各个方面的,如:People in America,This Is America,The Making of a Nation,American Mosaic(美国万花筒),American Stories,这些广播节目大多是一些知识性的介绍,对于四级的考生来说,可能播报的速度和词汇上有一定的难度,但是作为知识性的了解,听懂这些新闻的大意应该不是难事。

#### 2. 多看原版电影和电视剧

有些经典的电影,如: Casablanca《卡萨布兰卡》,Gone with the Wind《乱世佳人》,The Graduate《毕业生》,The Sound of Music《音乐之声》,Forrest Gump《阿甘正传》,台词优美,发音规范,应该多看几遍来消化其中的内容。

有些原版美国电视剧,如: Friends《六人行》,Desperate Housewives《绝望的主妇》, Sex and the City《欲望都市》,Prison Break《越狱》,Growing Pains《成长的烦恼》,语言 鲜活生动,对英语专业的学生来说,是学习英语不可多得的好教材。

无论是电影还是电视剧,都是取材于英语国家的日常生活和一些社会活动。这样每个星期看一、两部英语原版电影,学习娱乐两不误,还能有针对性地准备听力考试中可能出现的一些材料。

## 二六、抓标题和首句

四级听写的首句往往是主题句,后边的句子围绕它进一步展开。因此,听懂第一句非常重要,有助于考生迅速了解文章大意。从而联想起相同语境下的词汇,更快地进入状态。

#### New Year's Eve

For many people in the west, New Year's Eve is the biggest party of the year...

【解析】标题 New Year's Eve 表明短文与新年前夕有关。第一句说:对于很多西方人来说,新年前夕是一个最大的盛会。把握首句,可以推测下文将描述这个 biggest party。那么,与 party 有关的词汇很可能会出现,如: drinks, get together 等。

## 七、区分英音和美音

四级听写录音有时是英音,有时是美音,而有些单词的英音与美音是完全不同的。若考生只熟悉其中一种,听写时就有可能反应不过来或反应时间较长。常见的英美发音不同的单词如下:

单词	英式发音	美式发音
advertisement n. 广告	/əd'və:tismənt/	/¡ædvəˈtaɪzmənt/
direct a. 直接的	/dɪˈrekt/	/dar'rekt/
directions n. 指令	/dı¹rek∫nz/	/dai'rekt/
either conj. 或,也	/'aiðə/	/ˈiːðə/
laboratory n. 实验室	/ləˈbɒrətrɪ/	/ˈlæbrətɔːrɪ/
leisure n. 空闲,闲暇	/'leʒə/	/'li:3ə/
tomato n. 西红柿	/təˈmaːtəu/	/təˈmeɪtəu/
schedule n. 时间表	/'ſedju:l/	/'skedʒul/

## 八、分辨同音词

英语中的同音异形词对听写形成很大干扰,考生除了要熟悉听写篇章的相关背景,还要在检查时,运用相关的语法知识,进行取舍。常见的同音词如下:

all together ad. 一起	artogether au. 儿土地	
band n. 带子,乐队 υ. 联合	banned vt. 禁止[ban 的过去式]	
bare a. 赤裸的	bear n. 熊,负担	
cell n. 单元,细胞	sell v. 出售,卖	
cent n. 分	sent v. send 的过去式和过去分词	
compliment n./vt. 称赞	complement n./vt. 补足	
floor n. 地板	flaw n. 缺点	
flour n. 面粉	flower n. 花	
fourth num. 第四	forth ad. 向前	
hare n. 野兔	hair n. 头发	
hole n. 洞	whole a. 全部的	
hour n. 小时	our pron. 我们的	
heal v. 治愈	heel n. 脚后跟	
past n./a./prep. 过去(的)	passed v. pass 的过去式和过去分词	
peace n. 和平	piece n. 片,块	
rose n. 玫瑰	rows n. 排,行【复数】	
site n. 地点,场所	sight n. 视力,视觉	
steal v. 偷	steel n. 铁,钢	
storey n. 层	story n. 故事	
weigh v. 称重	way n. 路	
wood n. 木头	would v. 将,愿意	
worn a. 用旧的[wear 的过去分词]	warn v. 警告	



## 九、掌握标点符号的正确用法

#### 1. 节间标点

确定小节间标点需要利用朗读时的停顿。一般而言,第二遍慢读时,停顿处大多都 有符号。主要根据意思的完整性和句子的结构去判断是用逗号、句号还是其他标点符 号。现介绍以下几种情况,考生们要注意:

(1) 若停顿前的意群主谓宾结构已经完整,且后面是有独立主谓宾结构的另一意 群,前面停顿处即为句号,如:

Yet the Internet has the potential for good and bad. One can find well-organized, information-rich websites./ [2006年真题]

(2) 若前后两个分句在意思上是独立的,但两句中间有连词连接(如 and, but, thus, so, because 等),则两句间或连词前仍用逗号,如:

This made doing business much easier, /but people still found coins inconvenient to carry./ 「2004年真题]

(3) 若两小节虽朗读上有停顿,但意义上却属于完整的一句话,则停顿处没有标点 符号,这种情况一般出现在固定搭配、时间或条件从句以及定语从句等情况下,如: