

# 大学英语 ④ 级考试 听力必备

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# 特色内容 先睹为快

## (题型讲解篇)

知道哪易出题 听时适当留意

### 短文理解 第一章 常设题处

#### 一、短文首尾处

短文的开头与结尾是重要的设题处之一，经常考查对短文主旨的把握。短文的主题句一般都出现在开头，而且往往是第一道题的答案出处。而短文的结尾也往往对整篇文章的内容起一个概括、总结的作用，同样不可忽视。

【例1】

(11-6-26)

- |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| [A] Its protection is often neglected by children. | There are many commonly held beliefs about eye glasses and eyesight that are not proven facts. For instance, some people believe that wearing glasses too soon weakens the eyes..... |
| [B] It cannot be fully restored once damaged.      |                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| [C] There are many false notions about it.         | 26. What does the speaker want to tell us about eyesight?                                                                                                                            |
| [D] There are various ways to protect it.          |                                                                                                                                                                                      |

【解析】主旨题。本题的设题处在短文的开头。短文首句即为全文的主题句：人们对眼镜和视力有很多固有的并不正确的认识，接下来文章围绕这一主题进行展开，由此可知答案为[C]。

主动分析推理，答案初露端倪

### 短文理解 第二章 填词高招

#### 第一招：利用句子的语法结构

【例1】

(11-6-42, 43)

Albert Einstein (42) \_\_\_\_\_ this in 1905, when he (43) \_\_\_\_\_ the concept of relative time as part of his Special Theory of Relativity.

【解析】分析句子结构可知，42空和43空所填词均是充当谓语动词，而从句中的时间状语和句子内容可知，句子应该采用一般过去时态，故两空所填词均应为动词的过去式。42空答案为 predicted，意为“预测”；43空答案为 introduced，意为“提出”。

#### 第二招：利用语义连贯

【例2】

(08-12-39)

Crime rates have always been high in multicultural, industrialized societies such as the United States, but a new (37) phenomenon has appeared on the world (38) scene — rapidly rising crime rates in nations that previously reported few (39) \_\_\_\_\_.

【解析】此句与 but 前一句的情况构成转折，前一句说，犯罪率在美国等具有多元文化的工作社会一直很高，空格所在句则说，犯罪率在那些以前很少有 (39) \_\_\_\_\_ 报道的国家开始快速上升，为了确保语义上的连贯，所填词应有“犯罪，罪行”之意。本空答案为 offences，意为“犯罪，罪行”。

学会边听边记，防止边听边忘

### 短文理解 第三章 边听边记技能

#### 技能六：注意使用缩略语

##### 1. 利用数学符号。

数学符号简单明了，既能节约时间，又可以清楚地表达信息。如用“=”表示equal，“≠”表示unequal，“≈”表示about/almost，“↑”表示increase/up，“↓”表示decrease/drop/dip/fall，“→”表示lead to/result in/has become/turn into，“←”表示result from/because/since/for/as，“>”表示more than，“<”表示less than。

##### 2. 利用数字和其他固定符号。

能用阿拉伯数字或其他固定符号代表的词全部用数字或符号表达，这样既能节约时间，又能避免拼写错误，如将twenty记作20，nineteen eighty four记作1984，dollar记作\$，pound记作£，11 in the morning记作11 am，11 in the evening记作11 pm等。

##### 3. 创造自己的速写符号。

平时练习时还可以创造和使用一些符合自己习惯的缩略语和符号，如可用u表示understand (ing)，m表示minute，s表示second，h表示hour，imp.表示important/importance，nec.表示necessary等。

主动分析推理，答案初露端倪

### 短文理解 第三章 填词法宝

#### 法宝三：理清句子间的逻辑关系

作者在组织篇章和段落时，经常会使用一些表达逻辑关系（如顺承关系、因果关系、对比关系、转折关系等）的词或短语。根据这些关键词可以理清句子间的逻辑关系，推测所缺句子所表达的大致含义，从而在听音时更准确地抓取有效信息。

【例3】

(05-1-58)

It is a good Japanese camera, easy to use. (S8) \_\_\_\_\_ whereas the American versions are considerably more expensive.

【解析】文章提到 Japan, Germany, the USA 三国的照相机，空前 Japanese 和空后 American 以及连词 whereas（表对比）提示，本句描述的应该是 German 的类型，此处是三国照相机之间的对比。另外，空格前后句子中的 use, expensive 和 weigh 提示，所填内容应与照相机的使用、价格和重量有关。本空答案为 Equivalent German models tend to be heavier and slightly less easy to use。

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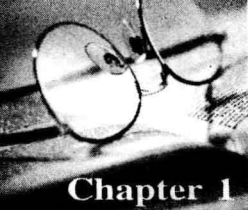
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## 第一章

# 语音速成

语音能力是听力理解的基础，交际中的任何一方不能熟练地运用语音、发音不准确或对语音变化不敏感都会造成误解。但是，考生若想在短期内系统地掌握语音知识是不太可能的。因此，本章所涉及的语音知识都是四级听力考试中最常见的，主要包括易混音、连读、同化、弱读、失爆以及英美音的差别等问题，目的是帮助考生在短期内有效地解决听力基本功问题。

需要注意的是，在实际的日常交流中，各类语音现象往往会同时发生，因此，考生在进行分项学习的基础上，应结合大量的听力实践对语音有一个综合性把握。

## 一、易混音

受汉语发音的影响，考生在对英语语音的辨别方面存在三大问题：一是汉语中没有长短音的区别，所以考生容易忽视英语中长短音的区别；二是英语中的某些音素是汉语中所没有的，所以考生难以发出某些音素；三是汉语中的一些方言导致考生分不清英语中的某些近似发音。

下表收集了四级听力考试中造成考生失分较多的一些易混淆音素：

i	i:	如:itch - each; chip - cheap; pitch - peach
Λ	ɑ:	如:become - be calm; stuff - staff; hut - heart
e	æ	如:fresh - flash; letter - latter; mess - mass
aʊ	ɔ:	如:cows - cause; down - dawn; town - torn
aɪ	æ, e	如:crime - cram; fight - fat; pine - pan - pen
eɪ	ɪ, i:	如:take it - ticket; weight/wait - wheat; bay - bee
ɪə	eə	如:ear - air; cheer - chair; dear - dare
v	w	如:veil - whale; vest - west; vet - wet
s	ʃ	如:same - shame; sign - shine; sigh - shy
s	θ	如:sing - thing; pass - path; sink - think
z	s	如:prize - price; rise - rice; fuzz - fuss
z	ð	如:close - clothe; wise - with; sees - see the
d	ð	如:sudden - southern; border - bother; dose - those
z	dz	如:rose - roads; bans - bands; biz - beads
tr	tʃ	如:trip - chip; train - chain; track - check
n	ŋ	如:thin - thing; sin - sing; ban - bang
n	l	如:know - low; need - lead; night - light
r	l	如:fresh - flesh; race - lace; correct - collect

## Exercise 2

## 语音专练



请先听写下列句子，然后进行跟读练习，注意连读现象。

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____  | 2. _____  |
| 3. _____  | 4. _____  |
| 5. _____  | 6. _____  |
| 7. _____  | 8. _____  |
| 9. _____  | 10. _____ |
| 11. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 13. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 15. _____ | 16. _____ |

## 【参考答案】

- |                                                    |                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Don't punish <u>him</u> .                       | 2. You can <u>make it up</u> .                                  |
| 3. I can't <u>finish it on</u> time.               | 4. Did you <u>turn off</u> the lights?                          |
| 5. I feel <u>like a fish out of</u> water.         | 6. She hasn't met <u>him</u> for ages.                          |
| 7. You can <u>talk him out of</u> the habit.       | 8. He's always <u>in a suit and a tie</u> now.                  |
| 9. I came out <u>well in</u> that photograph.      | 10. I heard <u>it</u> on the radio this morning.                |
| 11. He has <u>found a job as an</u> actor.         | 12. Many students <u>have sighed up for</u> it.                 |
| 13. Why don't we <u>join our</u> efforts together? | 14. Jafferson would've run <u>in an old T-shirt and jeans</u> . |
| 15. I'll <u>take it out on</u> my card for both    | 16. He might <u>have used better words to</u>                   |
| <u>of us</u> .                                     | <u>express his</u> ideas.                                       |

## 三、同 化

同化是指语速加快时某些词连读造成语音之间相互影响而产生的语音变化。同化既发生在词与词之间，也发生在词的内部，如：last year /'lɑ:stjɪə/, education /,edʒə'keɪʃən/。

## 一 融合同化

融合同化是指前后两个音相互影响而融合成一个音，常见的有以下四种：

/t/ + /j/ → /tʃ/	如：not yet /'nɒtjet/; next year /'nekstjɪə/
/d/ + /j/ → /dʒ/	如：did you /'dɪdʒu:/; would you /'wʊdʒu:/
/z/ + /j/ → /ʒ/	如：because you /bɪ'kɔʒu:/; seize you /'si:ʒu:/
/s/ + /j/ → /ʃ/	如：advice you /əd'vaɪʃu:/; issue /'ɪʃu:/

waiter/waitress 男/女服务员

napkin 餐巾

order 点菜

tip 小费

menu 菜单

snack 快餐

specialty/speciality/special dishes 特色菜

dessert 甜点

appetizer 开胃菜

yogurt 酸奶

red wine 红酒

toast 烤面包, 吐司

junk food 垃圾食品

roast 烤肉

landlord/landlady 房东

tenant 房客

apartment/flat 公寓

residence 居住, 住所

monthly rent 月租

spare rooms 空余房间

available 可利用的

accommodate 供给住宿或房间

furnished 已装修的

unfurnished 未装修的

furniture 家具

decoration 装饰

painting 画

cupboard 衣柜

shower 淋浴

sink 下水槽

pipe 管道

leak 漏水

### 外出就餐

mutton 羊肉

pork 猪肉

beef steak 牛排

rare 半熟的

medium 中等熟度

done 老的, 煮熟了的

sour/sweet/bitter/spicy 酸/甜/苦/辣

join in sb. for dinner 与某人共进晚餐

go dutch 各付各的, AA 制

treat 款待, 宴请

make a reservation 预定

cater 提供饮食及服务

have a picnic 野餐

buffet 自助餐

### 住房搬家

settle 定居

downtown 市中心

suburb 郊区

neighborhood 邻近地区

transportation 交通

subway entrance 地铁入口

put up with the noise 容忍噪音

house-warming party 乔迁宴会

### 装饰维修

fix 维修

install 安装

maintenance man/technician 维修工

plumber 水管工人

washing machine 洗衣机

refrigerator/fridge 电冰箱

light bulb 电灯泡

heater 加热器

furnace 暖气锅炉, 熔炉

air conditioner 空调



7. There is a pay phone over there outside the department store.
8. Shouldn't someone go pick up the clothes from the laundry?
9. Several countries are displaying electronic products. China's section is very large this year. You might as well go to the east wing first to take a look at the Chinese booth.
10. I just don't like violence. Next time you'd better choose a comedy.
11. Do you think home video players will replace movie theatres and force them out of the entertainment business?
12. Just put what you want in the trolley. We pay at the checkout.
13. Could you please call the plumber to come and fix the water pipe in my bathroom.
14. Customers are advised to make seat reservations well in advance.
15. Grote started with an appetizer of buttermilk pancakes.

## 二、学校生活类

### 注册

register 注册, 报到, 登记  
enrolment 登记, 入学  
department 系, 学部

student ID card 学生证  
recommendation letter 推荐信  
application form 申请表

### 选课

semester 学期  
register for/sign up for/enroll in/enlist in/take 选(课或专业)  
quit/drop a course 退课  
course sheet 选课单  
quota 名额  
pick up 学习, 选择  
earn a credit 修学分

major in 主修  
required/compulsory course 必修课  
optional/elective class 选修课  
curriculum 课程  
linguistics 语言学  
philosophy 哲学  
psychology 心理学  
literature class 文学课

### 听课

professor 教授  
supervisor/advisor 导师  
lecturer 讲师  
tutor 家教  
teaching assistant 教学助理/助教  
dean 系主任

call the roll 点名  
make a presentation 作陈述或介绍  
complicated 复杂的  
catch/follow 跟上, 听懂  
confused/puzzled 迷惑不解的  
get lost 不明白

## 六、文化习俗类

### 文化艺术

mass media 大众媒体  
 (animated) cartoon/animation 动画片  
 musical 音乐片  
 Academy Award 金像奖  
 fashionable 时尚的  
 outmoded/outdated 过时的  
 popular with 流行  
 catch on 流行  
 Yuppie 雅皮士  
 Hippie 嬉皮士  
 classical literature 古典文学  
 masterpiece/masterwork 杰作, 名著  
 art works 艺术作品  
 collected works 文集  
 collection 作品集, 收藏品  
 literary world 文坛  
 literature and art 文艺

aesthetic 美学的  
 graffiti 涂鸦  
 oil painting 油画  
 sculpture 雕塑  
 dignity 尊严  
 individual 个人的  
 confrontation 冲突  
 offensive 冒犯的, 无礼的  
 (musical) instrument 乐器  
 wind instrument 管乐  
 stringed instrument 弦乐  
 orchestra/band 乐队  
 performance 表演  
 concert 音乐会  
 folk art 民间艺术  
 classic art 高雅艺术  
 cultural shock 文化冲击

### 社会习俗

exotic 有异域情调的  
 custom 风俗  
 costume 服饰  
 proper conduct 得体的举止  
 good-mannered 文明的, 有礼貌的  
 ill-mannered 无教养的  
 taboo 禁忌  
 behavior 行为  
 interaction 互动

blunt 唐突, 直言的  
 practice 惯例  
 tradition 传统  
 wedding ceremony 婚礼庆典  
 bride 新娘  
 bridegroom/groom 新郎  
 bridesmaid 女傧相, 伴娘  
 best man 男傧相, 伴郎  
 engagement 订婚

### Exercise 6

### 词汇专练

边听边记

- Nowadays few young people have a \_\_\_\_\_ ear for \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mary is looking for an \_\_\_\_\_ for the upcoming party.
- This \_\_\_\_\_ is regarded as one of the great



2.

<p>[A] A wallet. [B] A suit of clothes. [C] A jewel. [D] A sewing machine.</p>	<p>W: I suppose you have been buying gifts to take home to your family. M: I have bought a wallet for my brother but I haven't decided what to buy for my sister. Probably clothes, or jewelry, or she'd really want a sewing machine. Q: What has the man already bought?</p>
<p>【解析】男士话中的完成时态...have bought a wallet for my brother...表明,他已经买了 a wallet (一个钱包) 给哥哥, 故答案为[A]。</p>	

3.

<p>[A] Go for a walk with the woman. [B] Have a rest at home. [C] Do farming in the country. [D] Go to work.</p>	<p>W: Let's go for a nice long walk into the country this weekend. M: It's a good idea, but my hands have been full with work till next Monday. Q: What will the man probably do this weekend?</p>
<p>【解析】女士邀请男士这周末一起去乡下散步, 男士话中的转折句 but my hands...表明他从现在一直到下周一都会忙工作, 由此可知男士这周末要 go to work, 故答案为[D]。</p>	

4.

<p>[A] Husband and wife. [B] Doctor and patient. [C] Father and daughter. [D] Teacher and student.</p>	<p>W: Have you find anything wrong with my blood? M: Not yet. I am still examining. I'll let you know the result the day after tomorrow. Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?</p>
<p>【解析】女士问男士她的 blood 是否有问题, 男士话中的现在进行时说明了他现阶段的行为: 他正在 examining (检查), 后天她就能知道化验结果了, 由此可推断两人可能是医生和患者的关系, 故答案为[B]。</p>	

5.

<p>[A] The man has to see the doctor next week. [B] The doctor will go to buy some book on Tuesday. [C] The doctor is not available on Monday.</p>	<p>M: This is Mr. Reed. I'd like to make an appointment to see the doctor this week. W: Well, let's see. I'm afraid he is fully booked on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday. What about Wednesday?</p>
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**【解析】**女士说她很感谢男士送她 scarf (围巾), 它应该很配她的那件蓝夹克, 男士话中的反意疑问句 Made a good choice, didn't I? 表明, 他认为自己确实选了 a nice scarf, 故答案为 [C]。

3.

- [A] She had her car repaired.
- [B] She forgot to buy the tobacco.
- [C] She didn't go shopping for some reason.
- [D] She was held up in a traffic jam.

M: Where's the tobacco you promised to bring me? You didn't go shopping today, right?

W: I had planned to, but then I found the car was out of order.

Q: What can we learn about the woman?

**【解析】**男士通过反意疑问句 You didn't..., right? 质问女士是不是没去购物, 女士先肯定后转折的回答 (I had planned to, but...) 表明女士因为汽车 out of order (坏了) 所以没去购物, 故答案为 [C]。

4.

- [A] The woman encourages the man to catch up with his classmates.
- [B] The woman blames the man's failure in the mid-term exam on his laziness.
- [C] The man has made a bad performance in the final exam.
- [D] The woman decides to help the man with his study.

M: I couldn't have done worse in the mid-term exam. I feel very depressed.

W: Cheer up and study hard, Tom. You will not fall behind your classmates, won't you?

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

**【解析】**男士为期中考试成绩而感到沮丧, 女士鼓励男士振作起来, 努力学习, 还通过同向反意疑问句 You will not..., won't you? (你不会落在其他同学后面的, 不是吗?) 鼓励男士赶上其他同学, 故答案为 [A]。

5.

- [A] It's really good to have such lovely weather.
- [B] The weather is actually against the man's wish.
- [C] The next few days are supposed to be sunny and warm.
- [D] The man should have listened to the weather forecast.

M: It would be nice if these last few days of vacation were sunny and warm.

W: But that's not what the weather forecast said, is it?

Q: What does the woman imply?

边听边记

- [B] Teacher and student.  
[C] Husband and wife.  
[D] Doctor and patient.
4. [A] The woman doesn't admit she's a heavy smoker.  
[B] The woman's husband is a light smoker.  
[C] The woman smokes ten cigarettes a day.  
[D] The woman's husband smokes twenty cigarettes a day.
5. [A] She is worrying about what to eat.  
[B] Something serious happened to her.  
[C] She doesn't have a good way to lose weight.  
[D] She has been on a diet these days.

## 【答案与解析】

1.

- [A] In a hospital.  
[B] In a hotel.  
[C] In a shop.  
[D] In a car.

W: Excuse me, Sir. Visiting hours are over now. You must leave so your wife can get some rest.

M: I am sorry. I didn't hear the bell, or I would have left earlier.

Q: Where does this conversation take place?

【解析】本对话的话题是关于探病。根据对话中的关键信息 visiting hours (探视时间) 和 your wife can get some rest 可推知对话应该是发生在医院, 故答案为[A]。

2.

- [A] At home.  
[B] In the hospital.  
[C] In the office.  
[D] In the laboratory.

W: How is your wife feeling these days?

M: Much better, thanks. She should be coming home in a few days. The operation was a success and the surgeon says she'll recover in no time.

Q: Where probably is the man's wife now?

【解析】本对话的话题是关于生病住院。男士说手术进行的非常成功, 他的妻子过两天就可以 coming home 了, 由此可推断男士的妻子现在可能还在医院, 故答案为[B]。

3.

- [A] Salesman and customer.  
[B] Teacher and student.  
[C] Husband and wife.  
[D] Doctor and patient.

M: I've had a pain in my stomach since this morning.

W: Don't worry! Get on the couch and let me examine you. Do you feel any pain here?

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

【解析】本对话的话题是关于生病就医。男士说他从今天早上开始就胃疼，女士让男士躺在 couch(床)上，并给男士 examine(做检查)，还问男士 Do you feel any pain here?(你这疼吗?)，由此可推知对话双方可能是医生和患者的关系，故答案为[D]。

4.

[A] The woman doesn't admit she's a heavy smoker.

[B] The woman's husband is a light smoker.

[C] The woman smokes ten cigarettes a day.

[D] The woman's husband smokes twenty cigarettes a day.

M: Would you describe yourself as being a heavy smoker?

W: No, I wouldn't call three packets of twenty a week heavy smoking. That's not even ten a day. But I get in twice as many a week as my husband does.

Q: What can be inferred from the conversation?

【解析】本对话的话题是关于不良习惯。男士问女士会不会认为她是 heavy smoker(烟瘾大的人)，女士给予了否定回答，还说她认为自己一周抽三包烟算是吸烟过量，由此可知女士不承认自己是 heavy smoker，故答案为[A]。

5.

[A] She is worrying about what to eat.

[B] Something serious happened to her.

[C] She doesn't have a good way to lose weight.

[D] She has been on a diet these days.

M: Marsha, what's wrong with Lisa? She seems not to be very happy these days.

W: There's nothing serious. She's just worrying about her weight. But she doesn't want to go on a diet. She doesn't know what to do now.

Q: What can we learn about Lisa?

【解析】本对话的话题是关于减肥。女士说 Lisa 在担心她的 weight，但是又不想 go on a diet(节食)，现在不知道该怎么办，由此可知 Lisa 想减肥，却没有好的方法，故答案为[C]。

## 五、旅游交通类

这类场景包括旅游和交通两方面内容，旅游方面主要涉及旅游前的准备、交通方式的选择、旅游地点、宾馆住宿、行程安排、旅游途中情况、旅游感受等话题；交通方面主要涉及交通方式比较、交通状况、交通法规、交通违章、交通事故、车或航班时刻、买票订票、接人送人、机场安检、托运行李等话题。

【解析】本对话的话题是关于看球赛。女士问男士什么事使他这么不高兴,男士说昨晚他家 had a power failure(停电了),他错过了大部分的球赛,由男士因没能观看足球比赛而心情失落可推知他是一名 football fan(足球迷),故答案为[A]。

3.

[A] She can't afford it.

[B] She doesn't feel very well.

[C] She has to overwork.

[D] She has to attend a party.

W: Thank you for inviting me to go mountain climbing, but I won't be able to join you because I simply can't afford such an extravagant expense.

M: Oh, that's too bad.

Q: Why can't the woman go mountain climbing?

【解析】本对话的话题是关于爬山。女士虽然感谢男士邀请她去爬山,但是还是拒绝了他的邀请,因为她负担不起 such an extravagant expense(这么高的费用),故答案为[A]。

4.

[A] She likes the restaurant more and more.

[B] Its chef and food are the best around.

[C] She is disappointed with its changes.

[D] It should be redecorated.

M: I used to love this restaurant. For years, they had the best Italian food in town.

W: I agree. It was also one of my favorites until they redecorated and hired a new chef.

Q: What does the woman say about the restaurant?

【解析】本对话的话题是关于评价餐馆。女士说这家餐馆曾经是她最喜欢的餐馆之一,但是自从餐馆 redecorated(重新装修),并且 hired a new chef(雇了一位新厨师),她就不喜欢这家餐馆了,也就是说女士对这家餐馆的变化感到 disappointed(失望),故答案为[C]。

5.

[A] She didn't go to see the play.

[B] She will give the man a ticket.

[C] She didn't know the man wanted to see the play.

[D] She found the play not as good as expected.

M: I wish I had seen the play at the Swan Theatre.

W: Well, if I had known that, I would have given you my ticket.

Q: What does the woman mean?

【解析】本对话的话题是关于居住环境。女士向男士介绍这所公寓的情况，说公寓周围有公交路线，所以很吵，男士说他白天不在家，所以不介意公寓附近很吵，故答案为[B]。

4.

- [A] It is bigger.  
 [B] It has a larger yard.  
 [C] It is prettier.  
 [D] It has a prettier yard.

M: Of the two houses we saw today, which do you prefer?

W: I think the white one is prettier, but the brick one has a bigger yard, so I like it better.

Q: Why does the woman like the brick house better?

【解析】本对话的话题是关于房屋选择。女士说虽然白色的房子更漂亮一些，但是 the brick one (砖房) 有一个 bigger yard (更大的院子)，所以她更喜欢砖房，故答案为[B]。

5.

- [A] He will take as much furniture as he can.  
 [B] One truck can carry all of his furniture.  
 [C] He wants to get some advice from the woman.  
 [D] He will sell all his furniture.

W: Are you going to sell all the furniture when you move to New York?

M: It depends on how much a truck can carry.

Q: What does the man mean?

【解析】本对话的话题是关于搬家。女士问男士是否打算在搬到 New York 之前把所有的家具都卖掉，男士说 It depends on... (这要取决于一辆卡车能装多少东西)，言外之意就是如果卡车装得下，他会尽可能带走所有家具，故答案为[A]。

## 八、气候环境类

这类场景主要涉及天气、气候、温度、环境及其给人们的生活和出行带来的影响等话题。

【例】

(新 06-6-14)

- [A] The woman didn't expect it to be so warm at noon.  
 [B] The woman is sensitive to weather changes.  
 [C] The weather forecast was unreliable.  
 [D] The weather turned cold all of a sudden.

M: You look like you are freezing to death. Why don't you put this on?

W: Thank you, it was so warm at noon. I didn't expect the weather to change so quickly.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?



【解析】男士话中的祈使句 **Let's pick up another road today...** 表明，他认为这条路交通拥堵，所以建议 **pick up another road**，即 **take a different road** (走别的路)，故答案为 [C]。

3.

[A] Look for more opportunities to practise oral English.

[B] Speak with native speakers in a creative way.

[C] Seek more information about English culture.

[D] Find an opportunity to study abroad.

M: I know you are an expert in this field. Could you give me a few tips?

W: Of course. **You'd better seek or create more opportunities to practise speaking English** with people in your culture and native speakers.

Q: What does the woman recommend the man do?

【解析】女士采用典型的建议句式 **You'd better...** 建议男士 **seek or create more opportunities to practise speaking English** (多寻找和创造一些说英语的机会)，故答案为 [A]。

4.

[A] Help her choose a suitable car.

[B] Order a car part from the factory.

[C] Pick up the car part from the factory.

[D] Give her a ride to the factory.

M: Do you think your car will be ready tonight?

W: No. I have to order a part from **the factory**. Can you pick me up there tomorrow?

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

【解析】女士说她必须得从工厂订购 a part (一个汽车零件)，并通过请求句式 **Can you pick me up there tomorrow?** 让男士明天开车送她到工厂，故答案为 [D]。give sb. a ride 意为“让某人搭顺风车”。

5.

[A] An Ashtray.

[B] A painting.

[C] Some cigarettes.

[D] Some flowers.

M: What do you think the Browns might like for a wedding present?

W: **How about a painting for their new house?** I first thought of an ashtray but I am not sure that they smoke.

Q: What does the woman suggest for a wedding gift?

【解析】男士不知道买什么 wedding present (结婚礼物) 送给 the Browns (布朗夫妇)，女士通过建议句式 **How about...** 建议他可以送 a painting 作为结婚礼物，故答案为 [B]。