2005

考研英语听力

技能解析与高分突破

吴玮翔 编著

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2005 新编考研英语听力技能解析 与高分突破

吴玮翔 编著

东南大学出版社

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如果你想获得考研英语听力高分,请使用本书和配套音带:

本书全面剖析考研英语听力命题特点; 本书全面解密考研英语听力命题设计规律和真谛; 本书独创三步解题法全面解决考研英语听力; 本书选编了十套高仿真度的模拟试题; 本书列出大纲中 120 组近音词;

利用本书的三步解题法演练本书的十套模拟试题,定会帮你获得考研英语听力高分!

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第一章 考研英语听力的命题特点

听力理解从 2002 年起在研究生入学英语考试中开始作为一大题型出现,以综合性更强的考查英语知识运用能力替代了以前的 30 道词汇结构题。2003 年起,听力部分成绩正式计人总分,占研究生入学英语考试卷面总分的五分之一(20%)。考研英语听力测试比较侧重于综合能力的考查。 A、B、C 三种听力试题分别检测考生捕捉英语语言中具体信息、特定信息、总体信息和理解主题、推断说话者意图的能力,其主要命题特点有:

1. 题量与测试要求特点。听力部分总题量为 20 道题,分值为每道题 1 分,共 20 分,答题时间约为 30 分钟(包括誊写和转涂时间):

A 节(5 小题):要求考生根据所听到的一段 180~220 词的独白或者对话,填充表格中的空白。本节主要测试考生理解特定或者具体信息的能力。

B节(5小题):要求考生根据所听到的一段 280~320 词的独白或对话,补全所给句子或简要回答给出的问题。本节主要测试考生理解具体或总体信息的能力。

C节(10 小题):要求考生根据所听到的每段约 200~300 词的 3 段录音材料(独白或对话),从每题所给的 4 个选项中选出最佳答案。本节主要测试考生获取特定信息、理解主旨要义、推测判断说话者意图、观点或态度等能力。

- 2. 语音特点。考研英语听力磁带由一男声和一女声灌制,考试正式开始前有约3分钟的时间试听录音,分别由灌制录音的两人朗读同一内容的一段独白;试题录音语速为每分钟160词,略快于大学英语六级考试(约140词/分钟);发音既有美国口音又有英国口音;A节和B节每段语音材料重复播放两遍,C节每段语音材料只播放一遍。
 - 3. 时间特点。试听声音结束后有 30 秒钟的停顿; A 节开始前有

- 一段涉及整个第一部分的听力指令,约 45 秒钟,紧接着又是 25 秒钟的停顿;每段语音材料播放前有相当于每道试题 5 秒钟的预览试题的时间(A 节 25 秒、B 节 25 秒、C 节 15 + 15 + 20 秒);播放结束后,A 节有每题 4 秒钟(共 20 秒)、B 节有每题 10 秒钟(共 50 秒)、C 节有每题 10 秒钟(每篇分别为 30、30、40 秒)的答题时间;录音全部结束后又有 5 分钟时间把答案从试题册转抄到答题纸上。
- 4. 体裁特点。A、B、C 三节共 5 篇听力材料,每节的每篇材料都有可能是独白(短文)或对话;通常为:A、B 两节中一篇独白一篇对话,有时 A 节独白 B 节对话,有时 A 节对话 B 节独白;C 节三篇中有两篇独白、一篇对话。这些材料通常是:日常生活中的通知、讲话、一般性谈话、面试、讨论、广播电视节目、讲座、演讲、论述等。
- **5. 题材特点**。根据考研大纲和大纲样题和对 2002、2003、2004年真题听力材料的选材范围的归纳,考研听力材料的题材范围远远大于大学英语四、六级听力。主要涉及:
 - (1) 说英语国家的社会政治、风俗文化、人物历史、地理经济;
 - (2) 自然科学、人文社会学科;
 - (3) 旅游服务、天气预报、电话咨询;
 - (4) 电视采访、新闻广播、实景报道等。
- 6. 问题特点。考研听力的问题中,主客观题各 10 题:A 节、B 节为主观题,C 节为客观题。A 节为表格式填空,要求每题只用 1 个单词或数据填空;B 节为完成句子式或简短回答式,要求每题答案最多不超过 3 个单词,原则上使用录音材料中原词;C 节类似于大学英语四、六级听力的 Part B,也为多项选择题,但与四、六级听力有本质的不同:所有问题都以文字形式刊印在试题册四个选项的前面,命题形式除问题外还有完成句子的格式。
- 7. 答题特点。A 节每一小题答案的字数为一个词,要求拼写正确。答题时注意表格形式,字母的大小写不作要求,但专有名词的拼写要符合英语拼写习惯。

B节每一小题的字数控制在3个词以内(并不要求必须写满3·2·

个词),要求拼写和语法结构正确,标点符号以及字母大小写不作要求,但专有名词的拼写要符合英语拼写习惯。在补全句子时,考生一定要注意后补的部分与前面已经给出的句子的内容和语法结构的连贯性。这是一种听力简答题,一定要注意简要,要紧扣所问的题目进行回答,切忌答非所问。考生在把握答案内容的前提下,尽可能使答案不要超过3个词,否则会被扣分。A、B 两节都要求考生根据他们所听到的信息和题目的要求,原则上采用录音材料中的文字答题,并要书写到规定的位置上。

C 节属于多项选择题,要求考生从所给的 4 个选项中选出最佳答案。

听力考试进行时,考生先将答案做在试题册上,然后在听力部分结束后有专门的5分钟,供考生将试题册上的全部答案转抄或转涂到答题卡I上。

第二章 考研英语听力的命题设计规律与真谛

考研英语听力开考时间只有3年,题型与考生熟悉的大学英语四、六级考试听力差距较大,语速较快,感觉较难,再加上又是考卷的第一项,考生往往心理较为紧张,焦虑曲线处于顶点(见第四章预测技巧部分),所以许多考生感到最没有把握。同时,第一部分考得好坏至关重要,直接影响到后面的考试情绪和信心。因此,考生要顺利通过研究生英语入学考试,就必须迈好第一步,力争旗开得胜,在听力上取得好成绩,从而为后面的答题树立信心。

要树立答题信心,就必须切入考研命题设计的内核,了解命题设计的真谛。当考生认识到考研听力题型的真正特点并发现其实它比大学英语四、六级考试听力题型更容易时,信心有了、心里踏实了、考时不紧张了,成功就有了一半把握。

1. Part A 的命题真谛:

☆ 从长度为 180~220 个单词的独白或对话中捕捉 5 个单词或

数据。例:

M: Good morning, can I help you?

W: Yes, good morning, I've just got a few questions, I wonder if you can help me sort them out.

M: I'll see what I can do.

W: Can you tell me ① when Sudeley
Castle is open? We want to go there
this morning.

M: Yes, of course. Sudeley Castle, Sudeley, I think it's open all day, someone asked me this a week or so ago. Here we are, I've got the guide, yes, ① it's open from 11 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, well not quite all day, but moming and afternoon.

W: Eleven to five, OK, that's great. Er, can you tell me ②how much it costs to get in?

M: Yes, it costs ② £4.50 for adults and £3.00 for children. It sounds a bit expensive but there's a lot to do there. I think it's worth the money.

W: OK, now another question: what exactly is **Snowshill Manor?** What can you see there?

M: Oh, it's a museum, an absolutely fascinating collection of all sorts of

Information about

Sudeley Castle opening a.m. hour 1 closing hour 5p.m. cost for adults 2 cost for 3.00 children

Information about

Snowshill Manor collection Manor children like 3 payment for 4 close from (month) 5

Key:

- 1. 11/eleven
- 2.4.50 (pounds)
- 3. masks
- 4.3.50 (pounds)
- 5. October

things, like clocks and cabinets, and all kinds of swords and masks.

W: ③ Masks? Well, ③ the kids will like them. ④ Do you pay to get into this ☆ 答题信息:1+1+1+3 museum? +5 个单词.占全文 5%:

M: Yes, you do, I think ④ it's about 对话中有用信息: 60 词, three pounds fifty. 占全文 35%。

W: ⑤ Is it open this time of year?

M: Yes, it's open (5) until the end of September, so there are a few weeks before it closes.

W: Right, we'll try it. Thank you very much for the information.

M: Enjoy your visit. Good-bye. (235 词)

☆命题规律分析:显然,这一部分检测的是考生理解特定信息或具体数据的能力,除第四题需要根据听到的时间内容进行归纳转换外,其他题目答案直接在听力原文中。要做好这一部分听力,考生只需掌握 听力扫描(Listening Scanning)和信息转换(Message Transferring)等微技能,在听时根据表格中空档左边的关键词进行有的放矢的听,一般能非常容易地听到答案所需的词。

考生解答所有题目只需听懂其中 35%的内容;短文中有 65%的 内容是多余信息!

本部分听力放两遍,实际上要比大学英语四、六级 Part A 的 Short Conversation 更容易;明显比大学英语四、六级复合式听写中的 7 道单词题听写容易。

2. Part B 的命题真谛

☆ 从长度为 280~320 个单词的独白或对话中捕捉不超过 15 个单词的信息。

W: Hello. It's been another warm and By early morning showers

☆ 答题信息:1+1+1+3 +5 个单词,占全文 5%; 对话中有用信息:60 词, 占全文 35%。

fine day for most of us. Temperatures in south-east England reached twenty-six degrees Centigrade by mid-afternoon, and Brighton had fifteen hours of lovely sunshine. But already the weather is beginning to change, I'm afraid, and during the night showers will slowly move in from Atlantic (6) to reach south-west England by early morning.

The rest of the country will have a very mild, dry night with minimum temperature no lower than fifteen degrees in the south, a little cooler—eleven degrees or so—in the north. Any remaining showers in northwest Scotland will pass quickly, to leave a mild, dry night there too.

And now, ® let's move on to the weather forecast for Friday and the weekend. Well, southern Europe will once again get the best of the weekend weather, and if your holiday starts this weekend, then southern Spain is the place to go, with temperatures of thirty-four degrees along the Mediterranean coast. At the eastern end of the Med, too, you can expect uninterrupted sunshine and temperatures of up to thirty-two degrees Centigrade in Greece and south-east Italy, but further north the weather's not so settled.

Much of France, Belgium and

will reach

6

The minimum temperature in the south during the night will be no lower than

7

On what day of the week was this weather forecast given?

8

The speaker feels that the weekend weather in much of France is

9

It will be cloudy but dry over the weekend across

10

Keys:

- 6. south-west England
- 7. 15/fifteen
- 8. Thursday
- 9. (cloudy and very) disappointing
- 10. most of England

• 6 •

the Netherlands will be cloudy with occasional rain and maximum temperatures will be around twenty-two degrees—very disappointing for this time +3个词,占全文6%; of the year. Scotland and Northern Ireland will have heavy rain for much of the weekend and temperatures will drop to a cool seventeen degrees. 10 Across most of England the weather will be cloudy but mainly dry with sunny periods. And when the sun does come out temperatures could rise maximum of twenty-three to а degrees... [fade out] (281 词)

☆ 答题信息:2+2+5+3 短文中有用信息:70 词, 占全文 25%。

☆ 命题规律分析:显然,这一部分也是主要检测考生理解特定 或具体信息的能力,个别题目兼顾总体信息概括能力。除了第9题 需要根据听到的对法国大部分地区天气情况的描述内容进行归纳判 断外,其他题目答案直接在听力原文中。要做好这一部分听力,考生 同样只需掌握听力扫描(Listening Scanning)和信息归纳(Message Generalizing)等微技能,在听时根据试题填空框左边的问题题干的 关键词进行有的放矢的扫描定位,一般也能容易地听到答案所需的 单词。

考生解答所有题目只需听懂其中 25% 的内容:短文中有四分之 三的内容是多余信息!

本部分听力同样播放两遍,实际上比大学英语四、六级复合式听 写中的单词听写部分略难,但要比大学英语四、六级复合式听写中综 合听写部分要容易得多。

3. Part C 的命题真谛

M: Emily Dickinson is one of the greatest American poets. She was born in typical New England village in Massachusetts on December 10, 1830. (11) She was the second child of the family. She died in the same house fifty-six years later. During her life time she never left her native land. She left her home state only once. (11) She left her village very few times. And after 1872 she rarely left her house and yard. In the last years of her life, (12) she retreated to a smaller and smaller circle of family and friends. In those later years she dressed in white, (12) avoided strangers, and communicated chiefly through notes and poems even with intimates. The doctor who attended her illness was allowed to "examine" her in another room, seeing her walk by an opened door. (12) She was thought of as a "strange" figure in her home village. (13) When she died on May 15, 1886, she was unknown to the rest of the world. Only seven of her poems had appeared in print. But to think Emily

Questions 11 – 13 are based on the following talk introducing Emily Dickinson, a well-known American poet. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11 – 13.

11. How long did Emily Dickinson live in the house where she was born?

[A] Almost all her life.

[B]Less than half her life.

[C] Until 1830.

[D] Before 1872.

12. Which of the following is true of Emily Dickinson?

[A] She was not a productive poet.

[B] She saw many of her poems published.

[C] She was not a sociable person.

[D] She communicated only with seven poets.

13. Emily Dickinson was widely recognized after ...

Dickinson only as a strange figure is a serious mistake. She lived simply and deliberately. She faced the essential facts of life. According to Henry James, a famous American novelist, she was one of those on whom nothing was lost. Only by thus living could Dickinson manage both to fulfill her obligations as a daughter, a sister, and a housekeeper and to write on the average one poem a day. She read only a few books but knew them deeply. Her poems are simple but remarkably rich.

(13) Not until 1950s was she recognized as one of the greatest American poets.

[A] Henry James referred highly to her

[B] seven of her poems were published

[C] her poems became known to others

[D] she had been dead for many years

答案: 11. A 12. C
13. D
☆ 答题信息: 10 + 16 +
11 个词,占全文 15%;
短文中有用信息: 100
词,占全文 40%。

☆ 命题规律分析:显然,这一部分主要检测的是考生理解主旨 大意、归纳特定信息的能力,个别题目兼顾判断推测说话者观点态度 的能力,题目答案一般需要在对听到的相关信息进行归纳、综合和判 断的基础上得到,而不能直接从听力原文中获取。要做好这一部分 听力,考生需掌握听力浏览(Listening Scanning)、信息归纳(Message Generalizing)和信息转换(Message Transferring)等微技能,在听时 根据试题册上的问题题干的关键词进行有的放矢的扫描定位,一般 也能容易地听到答案所需的词。

考生解答所有题目只需听懂其中 40% 的内容;短文中有五分之 三的内容是多余信息!

本部分听力材料播放一遍,与大学英语四、六级考试听力的 Passages 相比,有一定的难度:听力材料难度大于四、六级、理解要求 也高于四、六级;但由于听力理解的问题已印在试卷上,且听之前有 专门让考生预览试题的时间,考生可以在有的放矢的前提下边听边答,故实际总体难度并不比六级听力的难度大。

综上所述,考研听力全都以较长的语篇形式出现,且采用了不同于考生以往接触过的题型(如大学英语四、六级听力等),有一定难度。但在了解了这三大题型的命题设计真谛后,尤其是了解到考生并不必听懂全部内容后(平均只需听懂 40%),考生应该树立信心。对于 A、B 两节的主观题来说,听力材料都播放两遍,答案基本(约80%)都在听力原文中。所以,考研英语听力并非难不可及。对于以获取特定信息(题目中称"规定的信息")为目的的较长的语篇的听力理解,我们本来就应该像阅读理解一样抓主题和要点及每道试题所指定的信息,以一种很平常的心态去听,才能听而不忘,才能听懂主题信息和要点,才能抓住所有试题指定的内容,从而才能胸有成竹地答好每一题。

第三章 考研英语听力应试微技能

听力考试的实时性(即与磁带有声信息的同步性)以及与阅读理解不同的信息传播介质(即"声音一听觉"而非"文字一视觉"媒介),决定了听力理解的特殊性和听力能力提高的特殊性和艰巨性。因此,掌握并运用一些微技能是获取考研英语听力高分的关键。

1. 语言交际的功能意念

功能意念指人们语言交际中使用的语言(句子)所表达的实际信息功能,如寒暄、表明态度、表达情感等。我国实施多年的大学英语教学大纲的各个版本都把《语言功能意念表》作为一个重要内容,考生可以进行查阅。目前我国各类英语考试的听力理解题主要套用了美国 TOEFL 考试和英国 IELTS 考试的命题模式,听力试题的设计主要依据语言交际的这一功能和意念。听音会意要求听到语言信号的同时进行瞬间理解,不可能像阅读理解那样有时间对语言材料作一些语法分析。这就要求考生从语言信息的功能、意念去把握听力材

料的意义,除此别无他法。也只有这样,才能真正提高考生的听说能力。参加研究生入学英语考试的考生应熟悉与考研听力测试密切相关的几大类语言交际的功能意念:

(1) 建议。建议并不是一定要用到 suggest, propose 等词直接明示,在口头交际中常有多种形式,如用问题的形式、虚拟假设的形式或情态动词等:

例 1 Shouldn't she concentrate on doing her schoolwork instead?

本句通过 Shouldn't + 问句表示非常强烈的建议:她不应该把更多的精力放在学习上!

例 2 Maybe you'd better see a doctor.

Maybe + had better 经常用于比较委婉的建议。

例 3 If I were you, I'd throw it away and buy a new one.

本句通过虚拟条件结构,表达一种非常间接的建议:我要是你就把它扔了重买一台。类似的建议还可以通过 Why not..., How/What about...等表达。

(2) 暗示。暗示即言外之音,这种意念常伴以比较特殊的语调。如:

例 4 Don't you see I'm working with my car?

说话者通过一种反问,暗示他眼下正忙着,要帮忙也得呆会儿——这样的对话通常出现在关系很熟悉的家人、朋友之间,要不然显得不够礼貌。

例 5 M: I think it's starting to rain.

W: Starting to rain? The ground has already been wet.

对话中的女子通过重复男士的部分话语,暗示对男士居然不知 道雨已下了一段时间的惊讶。

- (3) 否定。否定作为一种意念,也可由多种形式表达。如:
- 例 6 We used to have a post office around the corner.

本句通过 used to 表示拐弯处的邮局已不复存在。

例 7 Mary, you should know better than to take Tom's words too seriously.

should know better than to 表示"应该很明智而不……",即"不该……"。类似的表示否定意念的结构还有"the last person/thing to…","I'd like/love to, but…"及虚拟条件结构。

- (4) **比较**。比较经常涉及各个比较对象及其相互之间的逻辑关系。如:
- 例 8 I like dancing and music, and I am also enthusiastic about golf and bird-keeping, but I enjoy nothing better than stamp-collecting.

句中业余爱好涉及 dancing, music, golf, bird-keeping 及 stamp-collecting 等多种,要关注最喜欢什么。而最喜欢的活动又是通过一种比较级的否定表达的,这种比较级加否定结构往往表达最高级的含义。

例 9 W: How did your interview go?

M: I couldn't feel better about it. The questions were very fair and I seemed to find answers for all of them.

"I couldn't feel better about it."表示"我对此感觉最好",即最有把握和信心。

- (5)条件。不论是真实条件还是虚拟条件,都频繁地运用于语言交际,因为条件句式可表达多种功能意念,听力理解测试自然也少不了这种题型。如:
- 例 10 Well, maybe if you tried waiting on tables, you'd see what it's like.

本句中,说话者通过条件暗示对对方经常抱怨的理解。

例 11 Hey! If you can't enjoy that at a sensible volume, please use earphones. I'm trying to study.

与上例相反,这里的说话者通过条件表示了强烈的不耐烦与讨厌,甚至带有嘲讽、挑衅的含义。

2. 语意信息的转换

听力理解需要"听音会意",所谓会意即实现语言信息的实时转换,即在听到录音后的几秒钟时间内领会录音材料的交际信息并转: 12: