普通高等专科英语水平考试指导

# 英语听力

王智玲等 主编



青岛海洋大学出版社

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# English listening 英语听力

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总 主编 邹芙林 副总主编 王智玲 申厚坤

# 英语听力

 主 编
 王智玲
 李 玲 焦晓光

 副主編
 张 建
 王炳海
 苗 茁

 陈文杰
 陈爱玲
 李宗顺

编 者 王春兰

## 前 言

由省教委组织的全省普通高等专科英语水平考试和全国普通高等专科英语应用能力考试实施已有几个年头了。这些考试已成为客观地检查教学大纲落实情况和评估教学质量的重要手段之一,同时也有力地促进了英语教学改革的深入发展和教学质量的逐步提高。

目前,越来越多的高校将这种考试视为评价学生英语综合能力的重要途径。为提高学生的听、说、读、写、译能力,帮助学生顺利通过考试,我们组织有丰富教学经验的高校教师编写了这套"普通高等专科英语水平考试指导"丛书。本丛书包括《英语听力》(配磁带)、《英语阅读》、《英语词汇》和《英语综合训练》四本书。这套丛书的特点如下:

- 1. 题材新颖, 内容丰富。本丛书选材既考虑语言的丰富性, 又兼顾文章、段落、句子的科学性和趣味性。 内容涉及天文、地理、医学、人物、故事、科技等方面。
- 2. 理论阐述和学习方法指导相结合。为使学生在听、说、读、写、译能力的提高方面有一个飞跃,从而顺利通过考试,本丛书对听力、阅读、语法、词汇以及写作等分专题进行了详尽的剖析,并从教学大纲和考试大纲对这五个方面的要求入手,结合学生在这些方面的弱点,进行了理论上和方法上的指导,同时还提供了大量练

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## 第一章 基础知识训练

经常听到这样一些意见:"我听了好多遍,为什么还听不懂?" 我们举个例子来说明:假设我们是山东人,拿同一篇文章找一个讲 普通话的人、一个讲上海话的、一个讲广东话的人分别来读,那么 我们有可能听不懂上海话和广东话,但我们能听懂普通话。他们 讲的都是汉语,读的又都是同一篇文章,为什么听不懂呢?很简 单,因为发音相差很大,我们听不懂上海话和广东话,但普通话和 山东话相差不那么大,我们能听懂。英语也是一样。如果我们的 发音和标准发音相差太大,就很难听懂;越是接近标准发音,我们 听懂的就越多。所以,提高英语听力水平除了应该掌握一定的技 巧之外,最根本的应该是先把发音搞准,能听出来别人说的是那几 个音。

#### 一、单音训练

英语常用元音音素有 20 个,常用辅音音素有 28 个。其中,大部分和汉语的音素不同,有些英语的元音、辅音很容易混淆。例如:英语有三个"哎",即 /e, ɛ,æ/。其中/ɛ/ 只出现在 /ɛə/ 中。我们需要掌握它们的区别,知道它们发音时口形是从小到大,不然就dead 和 dad 不分了。

下列元音和辅音需要注意:

| 音素   | 例词               | 区别                     |
|------|------------------|------------------------|
| /i/  | lid, lit, bit    | /i/是单元音,发音时口形较小;/ei/是双 |
| /ei/ | lade, late, bate | 元音,且有从 /e/ 到 /i/ 的过渡。  |

| /e/  | head, bed, set    | /e/发音时口形较小;/æ/发音时口形较                                |
|------|-------------------|---|
| /æ/  | had, bad, sat     | 大,且稍长。  |
| /^/  | come, hut, duck   | / <sub>A</sub> /是中元音,发音时口形较小,不费力;/a:/是后元音,发音时口形很大,费 |
| /a:/ | calm, heart, dark | 力。  |
| /v/  | vet, vide, vile   | /v/是摩擦音,上齿接触下唇;/w/是半元                               |
| /w/  | wet, wide, while  | 音,上齿不接触下唇,不产生摩擦。                                    |

#### 二、弱式训练

在连贯的语流中,有时某些单词会发生音变。弱式是音变现象中最具代表性的。在谈话中,一些相对不重要的词,像介词、连词、冠词、助动词、情态动词、代词等这些虚词,读音会发生一些变化,往往会变得模糊,这种模糊的读法就被称为弱式。例如:I can do it. / ai kən 'du: it / 我们经常会说成 / ai 'kæn du: it /。其实,这样读的意思是"谁说我不能?"所以,如果不是为了对比、强调,或表达特定的感情色彩,上述虚词的读音一般会变得模糊。熟悉了这些虚词该怎样读,听到耳朵里就清楚多了。

下面是一些常见虚词的弱式用法:

| 单 词 | 强式   | 弱 式   | 例 句  |
|-----|------|-------|--|
| a   | /ei/ | /ə/   | He's a tall man.<br>/hizə ˈtɔːl mæn /        |
| an  | /æn/ | /ən / | I met an old man.<br>/ ai 'met ən 'əud 'mæn/ |

|       |         |                  | •  |
|-------|---------|------------------|--|
| and   | / ænd / | /ənd, nd, ən, n/ | You and I can go.  /'ju: and 'ai kan 'gau /  Let's have some ham and eggs.  /lets 'hæv sam 'hæm nd 'egz/  No, I'll take bread and jam.  /'nau, ail teik 'bred (a)n d3æm/ |
| are   | /a; /   | /ə/              | All are gone. /'ɔːl ə 'gɔːn /  |
| as    | /æz/    | / əz/            | just as good<br>/'d3ʌst əz 'gud /  |
| ať    | /æt/    | /ət/             | Look at the house. /'luk ət ðə 'haus /   |
| be    | /bi:/   | /bi/             | It couldn't be done. /it 'kudnt bi 'dʌn /  |
| but   | /bat/   | /bət/            | I came to your room, but you were out.  /ai 'keim tə jə 'ruːm, bət ju wə 'aut/   |
| by    | /bai/   | /bəi/            | by all means /bəi 'ɔːl 'miːnz/   |
| can   | /kæn /  | /kən/            | I can do it tomorrow.<br>/ai kən 'du: it tə'mərəu /  |
| could | /kud/   | / kəd/           | He could do it if he would.  /hi kəd 'du: it if hi 'wud /  |

| do   | /du;/   | /du, də/     | How do I know? /'hau du 'ai nəu/ What do they want? /'wət də ŏei 'wənt/                            |
|------|---------|--------------|--|
| for  | /fo:/   | /fə/         | Wait for me. /'weit fə mi /  |
| from | /from / | /frəm/       | He came from town.  /hi 'keim from taun /  |
| had  | /hæd/   | /həd, əd/    | He had gone.  /hi həd 'gɔːn/  The man had gone.  /ðə 'mæn əd 'gɔːn /                               |
| has  | /hæz/   | /həz/        | Mother has found it. /'mʌðə həz 'faund it /  |
| have | /hæv/   | /həv/        | They have surely come. /¡ðei həv 'ʃuəli 'kʌm /   |
| he   | /hi:/   | /i., i /     | They think he is.  / ¡ðei 'θiŋk i: 'iz /  They thought he did.  / ðei 'θo:t i 'did/                |
| her  | /hə:/   | /ə:, ə/<br>· | Her mother was glad.  /hə 'mʌðə wəz 'glæd/  She met her in the street.  /ʃi: 'met ə in ðə 'stri:t/ |

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| some<br>• | /sam / | /səm/    | Let's have some ice cream. /'lets 'hæv səm 'ais 'krim /                   |
|-----------|--------|----------|---|
| than      | /ðæn / | /ðən/    | more than ever  |
| that      | /ðæt/  | /ðət/    | He said that he saw it.  /hi 'sæd ðət i 'sɔ: it /                         |
| them      | /ðem / | /ðəm/    | We asked them to come at six.  /wi: 'a:skt ðəm tə 'kʌm ət 'siks/          |
| there     | /ðεə/  | /ðə/     | There are none.  /ðə 'a: nʌn /  |
| to        | /tu: / | /tu, tə/ | from heaven to earth.  /from 'heven tu 'ə:0 / easy to do  /'i:zi tə 'du:/ |
| us        | /As/   | / əs/    | They asked us to join them.  /ðei 'aːskt əs tə 'dʒəin ðəm/                |
| would     | /wud/  | /wəd/    | John would like to go. /'dʒən wəd 'laik tə 'gəu/                          |

#### 三、连读训练

单个的单词容易听懂,到了一句话里就难一些。这里除了弱式的原因之外,还有连读。在连贯的讲话或朗读时,停顿仅出现在句末或意群的末尾;在同一个意群中的词与词之间并无停顿。因此,此前一词的末尾音与后一词的起首音相连,过渡平滑。这种词与词之间的平滑过渡就叫做连读。

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#### 下面是连读使用的一些场合:

#### (一) 辅音-元音连读

前一词以辅音结尾,后一词以元音开头时,两音自然会连起来念,形成连读。如:

```
Good afternoon.
/'gu da:ftə 'nu:n /
Come in.
/'ka 'min /
School is over.
/'sku: li 'zəuvə/
First of all.
/'fəːs tə 'vɔːl/
Straight ahead.
/'stri: tə'hed /
in half an hour
/in 'ha: fə 'nauə/
```

We begin our work at eight o'clock.
/wi bi'gi nauə 'wə: kə 'tei tə 'klək/

Part of it is right.

/'pa: to vi tiz 'rait /

It was all his own fault.

/it wə 'zɔ: li 'zəun 'fɔ:t /

#### (二) r- 元音连读

前一词以字母 r 或 re 结尾,后一词以元音开头,这时平时未读出的/ r /通常读出来,并与后面的元音连读。如:

for example
/fə rig 'za;mpl/

far away
/'fa: rə 'wei /

my father and mother
/mai 'fa;ðə rən 'mʌðə /

He takes good care of your aunt.

/hi 'teiks 'gud 'ksə rəv jo: ra:nt /

Here are four eggs, one for each of you.

/hiə rə 'fo; 'regz wʌn fə 'riːtʃə vjuː/

#### 四、体会与欣赏

#### (一) 短文

认真听录音,注意下列短文中弱读及连读。

(1)

### A Wet Night

Late in the afternoon, the boys put up their tent in the middle of a field. As soon as this was done, they cooked a meal over an open fire. They were all hungry and the food smelt good. After a wonderful meal, they told stories and sang songs by the camp fire. But some time later it began to rain. The boys felt tired so they put out the fire and crept into their tent. Their sleeping bags were warm and comfortable, so they all slept soundly. In the middle of the night, two boys woke up and began shouting. The tent was full of water! They all leapt out of their sleeping bags and hurried outside. It was raining heavily and they found that a stream had formed in the field. The stream wound its way across the field and then flowed right under their tent! (摘自《新概念英语》)

(2)

#### Can I Help You Madam?

A woman in blue jeans stood at the windows of an expensive shop. Though she hesitated for a moment, she finally went in and asked to see a dress that was in the windows. The assistant served her did not like the way she was dressed. Glancing at her scornfully, he told her that the dress was sold. The woman walked out of the shop angrily and decided to punish the assistant next day. She returned to the shop the following morning dressed in a fur coat, with a handbag in one hand and a long umbrella in the other. After seeking the rude assistant she asked for the same dress. Not realizing who she was, the assistant was eager to serve her this time. With great difficulty, he climbed into the shop windows to get the dress. As soon as she saw it, the woman said she did not like it. She enjoyed herself making the assistant bring almost everything in the window before finally buying the dress she had first asked for (摘自《新概念英语》)

#### (二) 电影片断

下面的对白选自(诺丁山情缘)(Notting Hill),讲述的是一位

"灰小伙"的爱情故事。

WILLIAM: So I' ll just fire away then, shall I? Right. Ahm...
the film's great... and I just was wondering
weather you ever thought of having more horses in
it?

ANNA: Well, we would have like to, but it was some difficult, obviously, being set in space.

WILLIAM: Space! Right, Yeap. Obviously. Very difficult.

JEREMY: Do remember that Miss Scott is also keen to talk about her next project, which is shooting later in the summer.

WILLIAM: Oh, yes - excellent, excellent. Any horses in that one, or hounds? Our readers are equally intrigued by both species.

ANNA: It takes place on a submarine.

WILLIAM: A bad luck. But if there were horses in it, would you be riding them or would you be getting a stunt horse double man thing?

#### (三) 歌曲

英文歌曲中很多地方发音变化比较大,因此难以听懂。常听和学唱英文歌曲对增强语感、提高听力和口语水平是很有好处的。

下面是两首经典英文歌曲,注意歌中发音变化。

#### I Swear

#### ----All-4-One

这是一支旋律迷人、歌词优美的情歌,表达了对恋人忠贞不渝的感情,曾一度荣登美国排行榜冠军宝座。此曲由 All-4-One(四位一体)乐队演唱。