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周常明 王坚 主编

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST BAND FOUR

大学英语四级考试 听力点击 32套

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前 言

进入 21 世纪,面对中国加入 WTO 的新形势,提高大学生的英语水平势在必行,大学英语教学必须要上一个新台阶。

《大学英语四级考试听力点击 32 套》是专为学习大学英语的学生编写的辅导性读物。

本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》对“听的能力”所作的要求以及《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》对“听力理解”部分测试的要求和《全国大学英语四、六级考试采用新题型的通知》的精神编写而成,旨在帮助进入大学英语四级迎考阶段的广大学生,经过专项强化训练,顺利通过大学英语四级全国统一考试。编写本书的思路基于以下几点:

1. 对于将要参加大学英语四级考试的学生来说,熟悉和了解大学英语四级听力的题型和要求是必需的,只有这样,我们参加考试时才能心中有数,有的放矢。因此,书中介绍了《大学英语教学大纲》对“听力”的要求以及四级考试听力部分的题型和基本要求。

2. 学习要有方法和技巧,同样,准备和参加考试也离不开方法和技巧。虽然有人说“学无定法”,但学习中的很多方法是带有普遍规律性的,不能视而不见。“适当的方法”能使我们“事半功倍”。因此,本书也介绍了一些大学英语四级考试中应注意的方法和技巧。

3. 无论方法和技巧多好,都绝不能忽视“听”的训练,而且要大量地“听”,所谓“熟能生巧”。只有听,才能逐步提高听力水平;只有听,才能熟练应用“听”的方法和技巧。因此,本书编写了 32 套大学英语四级听力模拟题并配有录音磁带,以强调“听”的重要性,这也是本书的特点。

在编写本书听力模拟题过程中,我们强调按照《大学英语教学大纲》的要求进行选材,配套的录音磁带按照四级考试听力题的语速和读音标准录制,题目难度贴近四级考试大纲要求。此书在编写过程中参阅了大量国内外相关著作、报刊,因资料繁杂,不能一一注明,谨向有关作者表示衷心感谢。本书还承蒙苏州大学出版社吕进在编写原则、选材等方面给予了指导和帮助;英籍语言专家 Lydia Ludlow, Martin Wintle 参加了本书的录音和审阅工作,并提出了很多宝贵的修改意见,在此一并致谢。由于编者的水平与经验有限,加之时间紧等原因,难免有很多疏漏与不妥之处,敬请广大读者批评指正。

本书由以下人员执笔编写:周常明、徐晓晴、王坚、任瑞、余祖英、杨立方、王晓宇、金政红、祝平。

编 者

2002 年 2 月

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大学英语四级考试听力试题分析

一、英语四级考试听力题型与基本要求

对于即将参加大学英语四级考试的同学来说,了解四级考试的题型和基本要求是十分必要的。由于是考试,情况自然和平时学习的要求有所不同,好在四级考试有章可循,大家也就没有必要紧张、慌乱。大学英语四级考试是一种课程结业考试,通俗地讲,就是一门课上完后教师根据上课的内容所组织的考试。四级考试是在全国范围内组织的统一考试,考试的难度和考试的气氛与平时不一样,但只要大家考前对四级考试的题型和基本要求有所了解,特别是那些第一次参加英语四级考试的同学,事先做好必要的准备,做到有的放矢,应该说顺利通过这项考试是没有问题的。

国家教育部于 1999 年 9 月颁布的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》对“听的能力”所作的要求为:

“能听懂英语讲课,并能听懂题材熟悉、句子结构比较简单、基本上没有生词、语速为每分钟 130~150 个词的简短会话、谈话、报道和讲座,掌握其中心大意,抓住要点和有关细节,领会讲话者的观点和态度。”

《大学英语四级考试大纲》对考试中“听力理解”的测试要求为:

“共 20 题,考试时间 20 分钟。这部分包括两节:A 节(Section A)有 10 题,每题含一组对话,共两句,对话后有一个问句。B 节(Section B)有 10 题,分别安排在若干篇听力材料之后,每篇后有 2~4 道题,每题为一个问句。

听力部分的每个问句后约有 15 秒的间隙,要求考生从试卷所给出的每题四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。录音的语速为每分钟约 120 个词,念一遍。

听力内容涉及:

- (1) 对话部分为日常生活中的基本对话,句子结构和内容都不复杂;
- (2) 短篇听力材料为题材熟悉、通俗易懂的故事、讲话、叙述等;
- (3) 所用词语不超出教学大纲词汇表四级规定的范围。

1995 年 7 月,大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布了大学英语四级考试听力新题型,共两种:听写填空和复合式听写,并从 1996 年 1 月起正式采用。

如果听力考试采用以上新题型,“听写填空”或“复合式听写”将为“听力理解”中的 B 节内容。这些年来,“听写填空”这种题型出现得很少,据我们统计,只有一次,而且它的考试要

求与“复合式听写”题型的要求基本一致,因此,本书只重点介绍后一种。

“复合式听写”由两部分组成:第一部分是听写单词,有 7 个空格,所缺单词要求准确填写录音带放出的内容即 exact word (not your own words),而且每空填一词,每空分值为 0.5 分。第二部分是表达,有 3 处较长的空缺,每一空缺应填两句左右,3 空中有两空分值为 2 分,另外较长和较难的一空为 2.5 分。有时每句都很长,且句式复杂。填空时可用“exact words”或者“your own words”,也就是说,如不能完全写出原句,只写出要点亦可。

“复合式听写”全文是一篇 250 个单词左右的短文,朗读三遍。第一遍是全文朗读,没有停顿,要求考生注意听懂全文内容。第二遍朗读时,第一部分在每个空格之后略有停顿,让考生填入所缺单词;第二部分在每个空格之后停顿较长,让考生准确填入所听到的内容或写出其主要意思。第三遍同第一遍一样,没有停顿,供考生进行核对。考试时间接近 15 分钟。

下面介绍大学英语四级考试听力部分各题的答题指令和要求。

1. A 节中的“对话”题的答题指令和要求

Section A (2000 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题)

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Example: *You will hear:*

M: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?

W: Work late? I suppose so if you really think it's necessary.

Q: Where do you think this conversation most probably took place?

You will read.

- A) At the office.
- B) In the waiting room.
- C) At the airport.
- D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office." is the best answer. You should choose

Sample Answer: [~~A~~] [B] [C] [D]

- 3

10. A) A mystery story. B) The hiring of a shop assistant.
C) The search for a reliable witness. D) An unsolved case of robbery.

Section A (2000 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题) 答案

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. C

Section A (2000 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题) 录音稿

1. M: Would you like to have a copy of Professor Smith's article?
W: Thanks, if it's not too much trouble.
Q: What does the woman imply?
2. W: Did you visit the television (TV) tower when you had your vacation in Shanghai last summer?
M: I couldn't make it last June, but I finally visited it two months later. I plan to visit it again sometime next year.
Q: What do we learn about the man?
3. M: Professor Kennedy has been very busy this semester. As far as I know he works until midnight everyday.
W: I wouldn't have troubled him so much if I had known he was so busy.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
4. W: If I were you, I would have accepted the job.
M: I turned down the offer because it would mean frequent business trips away from my family.
Q: Why didn't the man accept the job?
5. M: How were you getting on with your essay, Mary? I'm having a real hard time with mine.
W: Well, after two sleepless nights, I'm finally through with it.
Q: What do we learn from this conversation?
6. W: Where did you say you found this bag?
M: It was lying under a big tree between the park and the apartment building.
Q: Where did the man find the bag?
7. M: Wouldn't you get bored with the same routine year after year teaching the same things to children?
W: I don't think it would be as boring as working in an office. Teaching is most stimulating.

Q: What does the woman imply about office work?

8. M: I was terribly embarrassed when some of the audience got up and left in the middle of the performance.

W: Well, some people just can't seem to appreciate real life drama.

Q: What are they talking about?

9. W: Oh, it's so cold. We haven't had such a severe winter for so long, have we?

M: Yes, the forecast says it's going to get worse before it warms up.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

10. M: You were seen hanging about the store on the night when it was robbed, weren't you?

W: Me? You must have made a mistake. I was at home that night.

Q: What are they talking about?

2. B 节中的“短文理解”题的答题指令和要求

Section B (2000 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题)

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Passage One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) They want to change the way English is taught.

B) They learn English to find well-paid jobs.

C) They want to have an up-to-date knowledge of English.

D) They know clearly what they want to learn.

12. A) Professionals.

B) College students.

C) Beginners.

D) Intermediate learners.

13. A) Courses for doctors.

B) Courses for businessmen.

C) Courses for reporters.

D) Courses for lawyers.

14. A) Three groups of learners.

B) The importance of business English.

C) English for specific purposes.

D) Features of English for different purposes.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) To show off their wealth. B) To feel good.
C) To regain their memory. D) To be different from others.
16. A) To help solve their psychological problems.
B) To play games with them.
C) To send them to the hospital.
D) To make them aware of its harmfulness.
17. A) They need care and affection.
B) They are fond of round-the-world trips.
C) They are mostly from broken families.
D) They are likely to commit crimes.

Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) Because it was too heavy. B) Because it did not bend easily.
C) Because it did not shoot far. D) Because its string was short.
19. A) It went out of use 300 years ago.
B) It was invented after the shortbow.
C) It was discovered before fire and the wheel.
D) It's still in use today.
20. A) They are accurate and easy to pull. B) Their shooting range is 40 yards.
C) They are usually used indoors. D) They took 100 years to develop.

Section B (2000 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题)答案

11. D 12. A 13. B 14. D 15. B 16. A 17. A 18. C 19. B 20. A

Section B (2000 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题)录音稿

Passage One

There are three groups of English learners: beginners, intermediate learners and learners of special English. Beginners need to learn the basis of English. Students who have reached intermediate level benefit from learning general English skills. But what

about students, who want to learn specialist English for their work or professional life? Most students who fit into this third group have a clear idea of what they want to learn. A bank clerk, for example, wants to use the specialist vocabulary and technical terms of finance. But for teachers, deciding how to teach specialist English is not always so easy. For a start, the variety is enormous. Every field from airline pilots to secretaries has its own vocabulary and technical terms. Teachers also need to have an up-to-date knowledge of that specialist language. And not many teachers are exposed to working environment outside the classroom. These issues have influenced the way specialist English is taught in school.

This type of course is usually known as English for specific purposes or ESP. And there is an ESP course for almost every area of professional and working life. In Britain, for example, there are courses which teach English for doctors, lawyers, reporters, travel agents and people working in the hotel industry. By far the most popular ESP courses are for business English.

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. What is characteristic of learners of special English?
12. Who needs ESP courses most?
13. What are the most popular ESP courses in Britain?
14. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

Passage Two

The first step in stopping drug-abuse is knowing why people start to use drugs. The reasons people abuse drugs are as different as people are from one another. But there seems to be one common thread: people seem to take drugs to change the way they feel. They want to feel better or to feel happy or to feel nothing. Sometimes they want to forget or to remember. People often feel better about themselves when they are under the influence of drugs. But the effects don't last long. Drugs don't solve problems. They just postpone them. No matter how far drugs may take you, it's always a round trip. After a while people who misuse drugs may feel worse about themselves and then they will use more and more drugs. If someone you know is using or abusing drugs, you can help. The most important part you can play is to be there. You can let your friends know that you care. You can listen and try to solve the problem behind your friends need to use drugs. Two people together can often solve a problem that seems too big for one person alone.

Studies of heavy drug-users in the United States show that they felt unloved and unwanted. They didn't have close friends to talk to. When you or your friends take the time to care for each other, you are all helping to stop drug-abuse. After all, what are friends for?

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. Why do some people abuse drugs?
16. According to the passage, what is the best way to stop friends from abusing drugs?
17. What are the findings of the studies about heavy drug-users?

Passage Three

Bows and arrows are one of man's oldest weapons. They give early man an effective weapon to kill his enemies. The ordinary bow or short bow was used by nearly all early people. This bow had limited power and short range. However, man overcame these faults by learning to track his target at close range. The long bow was most likely discovered when someone found out that a five-foot piece of wood made a better bow than a three-foot piece. Hundreds of thousands of these bows were made and used for 300 years. However, no one is known to survive today. We believe that a force of about 100 pounds was needed to pull the string all the way back on a long bow. For a long time, the bow was just a bend stick and a string. In fact, more changes have taken place in the bow in the past 25 years than in the last seven centuries. Today's bow is forceful. It is as exact as a gun. In addition, it requires little strength to draw the string. Modern bows also have precise aiming devices. In indoor contests perfect scores from 40 yards are common. The invention of the bow itself ranks with the discovery of fire and the wheel. It was a great step forward for man.

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. Why did man have to track his target at close range when using a short bow?
19. What does the passage tell us about the long bow?
20. What do we know about modern bows?

3. B 节中的“复合式听写”题的答题指令和要求

Section B (1998 年 1 月大学英语四级试题)

Compound Dictation

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

Very few people can get a college degree before 11, but Michael was an exception. He started high school when he was 5, finishing in just nine months. He became the (S1) _____ youngest college graduate when he was 10 years and 4 months old, earning an (S2) _____ degree. Now at 11 Michael's working on a master's degree in (S3) _____ intelligence. But Michael's (S4) _____ hasn't always come easy. (S5) _____ his intelligence, he still lacks important life (S6) _____. In one class, he had to struggle to understand (S7) _____ novels, because, he says, "I'm 11. I've never been in love before." Another challenge was his size. (S8) _____. He likes computers so much (S9) _____. He wants to make robots do all the heavy tasks. (S10) _____.

Section B (1998 年 1 月大学英语四级试题) 答案

S1. world's

S2. architecture

S3. artificial

S4. success

S5. despite

S6. experience

S7. romantic

S8. High school physical education was difficult, because all of the equipment was too

big for the then five-year-old student

S9. that in graduate school he's studying how to make them think like people

S10. Michael is smart, but he is like every other kid

Section B (1998年1月大学英语四级试题)录音稿

Section B Compound Dictation

Very few people can get a college degree before 11, but Michael was an exception. He started school when he was 5, finishing in just nine months. He became the world's youngest college graduate when he was 10 years and 4 months old, earning an architecture degree. Now at 11 Michael's working on a master's degree in artificial intelligence. But Michael's success hasn't always come easy. Despite his intelligence, he still lacks important life experience. In one class, he had to struggle to understand romantic novels, because, he says, "I'm 11. I've never been in love before." Another challenge was his size. High school physical education was difficult, because all of the equipment was too big for the then five-year-old student. He likes computers so much that in graduate school he's studying how to make them think like people. He wants to make robots do all the heavy tasks. Michael is smart but he is like every other kid.

二、如何通过四级听力测验

在了解了四级听力考试的题型和基本要求后,最重要的就是要进行大量练习。俗话说,“熟能生巧”。也就是说,你想要把一件事情做好,就要反复做,直到熟练掌握它。就如同学弹钢琴或打篮球,要学好,你每周可能要投入数小时训练才行,学语言同样如此。我们建议你:

1. 如果你是一名在校大学生,希望你能认真上好学校开设的大学英语听力课,因为学校使用的听力教材是根据《大学英语教学大纲》编写的,其内容和形式都是今后四级考试的依据。如果你不是在校大学生,我们也建议你去书店购买一本《大学英语教学大纲》和一套大学英语听力教材和磁带,首先了解《大纲》对听力的要求,然后通过自学教材达到四级听力的要求。

2. 如果仅仅指望一套教材就达到《大纲》对听力的要求并通过四级听力考试,那就有点异想天开了,因为大学听力课学时有限,需要你在课外和其他时间补充相应的听力内容,这些内容可以包括参加学校或社会开办的英语听力培训班,听英语新闻广播,看电视,参加各种英语活动如英语沙龙、英语角以及演讲比赛等等。总之,要让我们的耳朵能经常听到英文。同时,经常说英语也是提高听力的一个好办法。

3. 听的方式可分为两种:“精听”和“泛听”。大学英语听力课上,教师一般采用精听方