

# 大学英语统考 听力培训教程

徐广联 程 瑾 陆勋林 等编著

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兵器工业出版社

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上海外语教育出版社

中高级英语应试系列全书之三

内容简介

# 大学英语统考听力培训教程

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## 内容简介

本教程是专为我国大学生及社会其他各界英语学习者参加大学英语四、六级国家统考而编写的。本书内容丰富,材料新,安排循序渐进,从句子、对话、短文到综合测试,能使听者受到全面的听力训练,在短期内提高英语听力水平。

本书可用作大学英语听力教材,也可供 EPT 和 TOEFL 报考者使用。

## 大学英语统考听力培训教程

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# 前 言

大学英语听力是大学英语教学的主要课程之一,是国家四、六级英语统考的必考项目,占总分的 20%。长期的教学实践告诉我们,我国大学生的英语听力水平普遍较差,往往是读得懂,但听不懂。这不仅直接影响了他们的大学英语统考成绩,而且也制约了他们对外语音像资料的有效利用和对国际上新动态、新信息的及时了解。鉴于此,我们编写了这本大学英语听力统考培训教程,以弥补大学英语听力材料的不足,为我国大学生及社会其他各界英语自学者提供一本有份量的实用听力教材。

本书共有五个部分。第一部分为单句理解,旨在使学生从句子听起,熟悉各种句型、结构、语气等,培养语感,打下坚实的听力基础。第二部分过渡到简短对话,把学生置身于具体的交际环境中,使之身临其境,培养他们的推断及快速反应能力。第三部分是短文,意在使学生在较长的语篇中,学会综合运用各种听力技巧、语法和词汇知识,提高他们的分析、综合能力。第四部分为综合测试,题型和深度与大学英语四、六级考试听力部分相近,以期使学生熟悉标准测试题,作“实战”演习,获取高分。最后一部分是听力文字材料和参考答案。

本书编写分工如下:徐广联:Section C;程瑾:Section B 和 Section D;陆勋林:Section A; Section E 由徐广联、程瑾、陆勋林、陆道夫、杨才之、蔡新乐共同编写。本书由徐广联定稿。

编者水平有限,疏漏之处在所难免,敬请读者指正。

编 者

1993. 3

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## Section A Sentence Comprehension (单句理解)

### Unit One Sound and Meaning(语音与语义)

语音和语义辨异是单句听力训练中的基本项目。在测试题的选择项中,经常出现用以转移注意力的词语。这种词语在发音或意义上与应选的词相近,一般有下列4种:

1. 发音相似,拼写和意义不同。这类辨异出现的频率很高。例如:misty, missed, fifty; waste, wait; tax, taxi; ashtray, ash tree, stray; I wasn't given a..., I wouldn't give away。

2. 发音相同,拼写和意义不同。例如:flour, flower; phase, face; mail, male; farther, father。

3. 发音和拼写相同,意义不同。这类词一般作为不同的词性列入词典。例如:caught fire, was fired; a fine, a fine day; He left the book on the shelf, the book was on the left shelf。

4. 一词多义。这类词需听懂上下文才能正确判断词义。例如:a make-up(补考)for the exam, put on make-up(化妆品)before the exam; His coffee was cold, He caught cold。



## Exercises

1. A. Bill and Mary are engaged to be married.  
B. Bill and Mary canceled the meeting.  
C. Mary was angry when she saw the bill.  
D. Bill and Mary were angry about the cancellation.
2. A. Laura put on make-up before the exam.  
B. Laura has to take the cake upstairs.  
C. Laura must take the test.  
D. Laura knows the flag of every nation.
3. A. Mike's drink was cold.  
B. Mike was coughing.  
C. Mike wasn't warm enough.  
D. My coffee wasn't as hot as Mike's.
4. A. There's only a half hour before Fred arrives.  
B. There aren't any flowers next to the bed.  
C. We should make a bouquet(花束).  
D. We need more flour.
5. A. How many are there?  
B. What's the explanation?  
C. Who's the accountant(会计)?  
D. Did you count four of them?
6. A. They said they're going by taxi.  
B. Their clothes are in terrible condition.  
C. In certain states clothes are subject to tax(征税).  
D. There are some clothes hanging on the racks.
7. A. A fee is charged for reserved books returned even an hour late.

- B. This is a fine day to spend an hour in the library.
- C. The reserve section of the library is due to close in one hour.
- D. Our library has a reserve section of fine books.
8. A. I wasn't asking for the catalog(目录).
- B. The catalogs have been poorly copied.
- C. I wouldn't give away my copy of the catalog.
- D. No one gave me a catalog.
9. A. She didn't often go out in the rain.
- B. She learned a great deal from the program.
- C. She understood only a little about the program.
- D. She stopped running to the train.
10. A. I have a good time in that class.
- B. Wait until it's time for class.
- C. I don't think that class is worthwhile.
- D. You don't need much paper for class.
11. A. He wants an ashtray(烟灰缸).
- B. He's trying to find an ash tree.
- C. He's looking for strays(迷路者).
- D. He's going to lock up the cash.
12. A. He spent fifty dollars.
- B. He missed Tina.
- C. There's some fog tonight.
- D. I'll eat dinner with Eve.
13. A. You're putting on weight.
- B. Do you know the way?
- C. Be careful as you leave.
- D. Are you about to leave?
14. A. The fog made it impossible to see his companions.
- B. He dropped the envelope in the fog.
- C. We missed the mail box off to the side.
- D. She missed the envelope, although it was in sight.
15. A. The jam she bought tasted bad.

- B. She got stuck in traffic.
- C. She has a serious problem.
- D. She waited for Jim for an hour.
16. A. Are you happy that you've quit your job?
- B. Kindly close the door when you leave.
- C. You seem pleased to see Theodore.
- D. Did you hear the shout when you came in.
17. A. Frank and I haven't finished work today.
- B. Frank is a soldier.
- C. Frank sided with me against the major.
- D. We don't know what our major fields will be.
18. A. They thought the scientist was odd.
- B. They clapped after her performance.
- C. They appeared on the stage.
- D. They like the magician.
19. A. We, too, were warned about the wind.
- B. We hoped the pen would work.
- C. We were hot and uncomfortable.
- D. We came too late to see the opening.
20. A. I've been writing my report.
- B. I am better today so I'll visit Joe.
- C. I think Joe could help me.
- D. I can see better than Joe can.

## Unit Two Sentence Patterns and Intonation (句型与语调)

各种句型及其语调是单句听力测试的主要内容之一,约占每套试题的 20%。句型有陈述、疑问、感叹等形式。句型和语调结合,表达说话者的思想感情和态度。听音时,要注意下面几种句型及其语调:

1. 一般疑问句和特殊疑问句。前者用升调,后者用降调。
2. 反意疑问句。句尾一般是 didn't he? wasn't he? 等形式,可用升调或降调,有时,句尾是口语化的疑问形式。例如: right? don't you think? wouldn't you say?
3. 以缩略否定式开头的疑问句。使用这种疑问句,说话者倾向于同意所表达的内容,并期待对方的证实。例如: Weren't you...? Didn't you...?
4. 陈述句形式,疑问句语调。这类句子可以看作是以陈述句形式进行提问的疑问句。例如: You mean...? You know...?
5. 感叹句。用降调,一般由 what 或 how 引导。有一种语序倒装的感叹句,语气较强。例如: Am I tired! Isn't that beautiful! 另外还有以 fancy, imagine 或 (to) think 引导的感叹句。

### Exercises

1. A. I think that was the city bus, don't you?  
B. Was that supposed to be the city bus?  
C. That wasn't the city bus.

- D. I don't know why the city bus is so late.
2. A. You must try to be quieter.  
B. The volume is much too low.  
C. I don't hear anything down here.  
D. The noise is coming from outside.
3. A. No one is going to the convention.  
B. To whom did you mention this?  
C. It will be brought to your attention.  
D. Have you any idea who will attend the convention?
4. A. Did you make a copy of this?  
B. You made the right copy, didn't you?  
C. I think you asked for more than one copy.  
D. I understand you'd like a single copy of this.
5. A. The posters (广告画) make the room look cheerful.  
B. The poster shows a room full of colorful chairs.  
C. How many color posters are there in the room?  
D. How does the room look now with so many chairs.
6. A. You shouldn't be that busy now.  
B. You've had a lot to do recently.  
C. How long do you expect to be so busy?  
D. How have you been doing recently?
7. A. What do you think provoked the President?  
B. The President was talking aloud.  
C. Don't you think the speech was stimulating?  
D. The speech angered the press.
8. A. Did you do these drawings?  
B. How nice of you to do these!  
C. Have you done them already?

- D. You are quite an artist.
9. A. Do you want to play here?  
B. Is it cards you want to play?  
C. You want to buy greeting cards?  
D. Do you have cards to play with?
10. A. Don't ask for help.  
B. Please tell me where to find the librarian.  
C. I suggest that you see the librarian.  
D. What are your preferences?
11. A. It's been four years since the last presidential election, hasn't it?  
B. Aren't they going to hold election for the United States President?  
C. Don't United States presidential elections take place every four years?  
D. Has the United States had more than four Presidents?
12. A. This room is very bright.  
B. You can have my son's room.  
C. You have a lot of rooms here.  
D. Your room isn't half as nice as mine.
13. A. I think Kate has to work to pay for her studies.  
B. Kate doesn't work part-time.  
C. Kate doesn't have any time of work because of her studies.  
D. I wonder if Kate got to work on time.
14. A. He wanted to park his car near the walkway.  
B. It's too far to walk to the park.  
C. I think he was working today in the park.  
D. He wanted to weigh himself after his walk.
15. A. Rain seems likely.  
B. Please repeat what you said.

- C. What did the weather forecast say?  
D. Can you see if it's raining?
16. A. The restaurant was cheap but good.  
B. It was a small but expensive restaurant.  
C. He gave little thought to the restaurant.  
D. He thought very little of the food.
17. A. How did you happen to miss the bus?  
B. Did you take the bus this morning?  
C. How did you come if you missed the bus?  
D. Has the bus come by yet?
18. A. The man wants to know if Mary will correct his essay.  
B. The man wants Mary to write his essay.  
C. The man wants Mary to deliver this essay.  
D. The man wants Mary's opinion.
19. A. Do these keys belong to you?  
B. Is he carrying your keys?  
C. Is this car easy to drive?  
D. Are you keeping the car?
20. A. Am I tired?  
B. Have I been hired?  
C. I'm exhausted.  
D. I tried very hard.

### Unit Three Negation(否定)

否定句一般由 not, no, never 等词构成,口语中常用缩略式。例如:isn't, wasn't, can't, couldn't, won't, wouldn't。除了一般的否定式,还有较难掌握的多种否定结构,可归纳为下列 7 种形式:

1. 一般不与 not 或 no 搭配,但本身包含否定含义的词。例如: seldom, scarcely, none, nobody, nothing, nowhere, few, little, least, neither, nor。

2. 本身包含否定,并可以与 not, no 或 never 搭配的词。例如: reject, refuse, deny, avoid, fail, miss, doubt, exclude。

3. 含否定意义词缀的词。例如: dishonest, impossible, unsuccessful, misunderstand, malfunction, insane, non-smoker, irrelevant, cheerless。

4. 否定词在主句中,但实际否定从句内容的句型。这类从句一般出现在表示信念或假设的动词后。例如: I don't believe (think, suppose, imagine, expect) that...

5. 语序倒装的否定句。句首一般是 hardly, never 等词,或是由这类词引导的状语。例如: Never before have we...; Not until yesterday did he ...。

6. 双重否定。双重否定即否定之否定,结果转化为肯定。例如: not unusual, not uncommon; No one can deny...

7. 含否定意义的结构。下列结构具有否定含义: too...to + 动词, too...for + 名词或代词, far from..., rather than..., instead of..., the least + 名词 + 从句或不定式。

## Exercises

1. A. I never worry about what to say.

B. I haven't spoken to anyone yet.

C. People don't listen when I speak.

D. His last words were hard to hear.

2. A. I'm typing the essay for Lisa.

B. That type of essays is easy to write.



- C. At least the essay is typed.
- D. Typing the essay is only a minor problem.
3. A. I want Pamela to continue her project.
- B. Pamela was discouraged from working on her art project.
- C. It was an honor to be able to do the art project with Pamela.
- D. Pamela has a lot of courage to take on such a large project.
4. A. No one has an opinion on everything.
- B. No one's opinion is always correct.
- C. Everyone has an opinion on something.
- D. Only one person is lacking an opinion on it.
5. A. I haven't studied physics with the professor.
- B. This was the professor's best lecture yet.
- C. I've never heard the professor give a good lecture.
- D. The professor isn't interested in physics.
6. A. I don't think he'll come if he gets the job.
- B. I hope that he won't get the job.
- C. Someone else will probably get the job.
- D. I won't be surprised if he gets the job.
7. A. He never comes here in the fall.
- B. He'll probably arrive soon.
- C. He couldn't hear it this time.
- D. He doesn't have time to call.
8. A. It would be better not to take the course.
- B. This term would be a good time to take the course.
- C. I don't think you can get out of taking that course.
- D. I didn't say a word about your taking that course.
9. A. I didn't think the keys were in the shop.
- B. That shop has fair prices.