



征服 conquer

编者/孙瑜/崔晓霞/李建波

△ 新视角 △ 新思维 △ 新体例 △ 新题型

博士入学英语考试 听力理解

世界图书出版公司

征服博士入学 英语考试听力理解

主审 李民权

编者 孙 瑜 崔晓霞 李建波

兴界图书出版公司

西安 北京 广州 上海

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

征服博士入学英语考试听力理解/孙瑜编. —西安:
世界图书出版西安公司, 2004. 8

ISBN 7 - 5062 - 6761 - 6

I. 征... II. 孙... III. 英语 - 听说教学 - 研
究生 - 入学考试 - 解题 IV. H319.9 - 44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 063562 号

征服博士入学英语考试听力理解

编 者 孙 瑜 崔晓霞 李建波

责任编辑 陈康宁

视觉设计 范晓荣

出版发行 世界图书出版西安公司

地 址 西安市南大街 17 号

邮 编 710001

电 话 029 - 87279676 87233647(发行部)

传 真 029 - 87279675

E - mail wmcxian@public.xa.sn.cn

经 销 各地新华书店

印 刷 西安建筑科技大学印刷厂

开 本 787 × 1092 1/16

印 张 5.25

字 数 70 千字

版 次 2004 年 8 月第 1 版 2004 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 7 - 5062 - 6761 - 6/H·558

定 价 20.00 元(含两盘磁带)

☆ 如有印装错误,请寄回本公司更换 ☆



考博听力技巧综述

提高听力的终极途径——多听常练

听力是听者在语言知识基础上通过理解和理解速度两个要素达到交际目的。语言知识是基础,其包括词汇量、语音及语言文化背景知识。

和阅读一样,听力很大程度依赖于词汇量。如若听者熟悉大量的词汇,那么他就能迅速地建立语音与词意的联系,即把音的信息转化为意的信息,从而取得理解。试想,如若满耳朵灌得都是生词,如何能理解其含义呢?因此,词汇量是听力之基础。

语音知识是听力过程中不可忽视的一个环节。发音中的英音美音差别、连读、弱读、失爆、轻重音及朗读节奏等直接影响理解。所以在平时就要养成良好的发音习惯,切忌按想象读词,应大量模仿标准读音。

具备一定的词汇量和语音知识再加上主观努力,即多听常练,那么听力能力必定会达到一个高度。多听常练是练习听力的一个终极途径。切忌求速成,要踏踏实实,静下心来并持之以恒地听读,不断地强化大脑认知信息的能力,提高大脑反应的灵敏性。随着时间的推移,听的能力会潜移默化地大幅度提高。

题型分析

一、填充信息型

听力材料的题材和体裁具有丰富性和多样性。就题材而言具有时事性和社会性,多涉及教育、商业、电脑、绘画、音乐、招聘、广告、天气预报及婚姻家庭等。体裁包括广播电视节目访谈、演讲、讲座、一般性谈话等。在诸多类型的题材和体裁的听力材料中,考生要填充相关空缺信息,非具有一定的“听”的功力不可,这也是设计此题型考查考生听力水平的目的所在。

填充信息型题细分为:

1. 表格型
2. 简答及补充句子型
3. 复合式听写型

1. 表格型

该题型设计成表格形式。表格左栏是问题的关键词,右栏是考生需要填充的内容,即回答问题的内容。答案的表述要简洁明了。一般只需要用一个单词或一个数据作答,有时最多不超过三个单词作答。

表格题型中的问题均是显性的,考生一看便知,这一特点有利于考生有针对性地获取所需信息,即考生首先浏览表格左栏中问题的关键词,便知要问的问题,听时针对问题来听,便能迅速准确地捕捉右栏所需填充的信息。所需填充信息一般多为简单的数据如数字、日期、价格、时间等以及人名、地名和相关的名词。考生要边听边





记,力求所获信息的准确性。

下面以 2002 年清华大学博士生入学考试英语试题中的听力部分 PartA 为例:

| Information about the Explosion on the World Trade Center | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Exact time of the explosion | 12:15 | 1 |
| The number of the people working in the Building | 50,000 | 2 |
| The location of the explosion | basement area | 3 |
| The number of the people walking down the stairs | About 30,000 | 4 |
| The time people on the top floors took walking down the stairs | 2 or more hours | 5 |

听之前,考生快速浏览上述表格得知即将听到的内容是有关世贸中心爆炸的信息,所要考查的内容是:爆炸的准确时间,大楼里上班的人数,爆炸的位置,下楼的人数,顶层上班的人下楼的时间。听时,针对上述五个信息集中注意力边听边写,答案的准确度就会比较高(表格右栏是填充的答案)。

2. 简答及补充句子型

此类型题共设有五个题,其中包括简答题,其以提问形式出现;补齐句子,即给出一个不完整的句子,要考生根据所听信息把句子补充完整。回答问题和补齐句子所需的单词被限定在三个单词以内。

此类题型的难易程度明显加大。虽然问题及部分句子已给出,但要快捷理出答案仍非易事。就简答而言,回答问题并非直接地一问一答,而是要对相关句子作一系列的理解、推断、综合、概括后方可给出答案,这需要考生具有一定的听的能力才可完成。至于补齐句子题,虽然要补充的单词为听力原材料中的原词或与原词意义相当的词,但给出的前半句一般并非为原句子,而是在原句子含义的基础上概括、提炼出来。原句子或许较长,有时甚至不只是一个句子,而是两个或两个以上的句子,考生须得把这些相关的句子理解透彻后,才能找出准确的补充词作答,这就增加了理解的难度。请看以下范例:

Who often irritate their parents with their choices in clothes and hairstyles, in entertainers and music?

| | |
|-----------|---|
| teenagers | 1 |
|-----------|---|

Young people feel they are leaders in

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| style and taste | 2 |
|-----------------|---|

Because young people don't want their parents to approve of what they do, sometimes they are

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| resistant and proud | 3 |
|---------------------|---|

What can be part of the plan if young people plan to control their lives?

| | |
|--------------|---|
| co-operation | 4 |
|--------------|---|





In order that other people will give young people the authority to do what young people want to do, young people can impress other people with their sense of

responsibility and initiative

5

以下附听力原文:(文中划线部分为答案相关的句子)

It is natural for young people to be critical of their parents at times and to blame them for them for most of the misunderstandings between them. They have always complained, more or less justly, that their parents are out of touch with modern ways; that they are possessive and dominant; that they do not trust their children to deal with crises; that they talk too much about certain problems and that they have no sense of humour, at least in parent-child relationships.

I think it is true that parents often underestimate their teenage children and also forget how they themselves felt when young.

1. Young people often irritate their parents with their choices in clothes and hairstyles, in entertainers and music. This is not their motive. They feel cut off from the adult world into which they have not yet been accepted. So they create a culture and society of their own. Then, if it turns out that their music or entertainers or vocabulary or clothes or hairstyles irritate their parents, this gives them additional enjoyment.

2. They feel they are superior, at least in a small way, and that they are leaders in style and taste.

3. Sometimes you are resistant, and proud because you do not want your parents to approve of what you do. If they did approve, It looks as if you are betraying your own age group. But in that case, you are assuming that you are the underdog; you can't win but at least you can keep your honour. This is a passive way of childhood, when you were completely under your parents' control. But it ignores the fact that you are now beginning to be responsible for yourself.

4. If you plan to control your life, co-operation can be part of that plan. You can charm others, especially your parents, into doing things the way you want.

5. You can impress others with your sense of responsibility and initiative, so that they will give you the authority to do what you want to do.

作答上述题型考生应注意的事项:

(1)保持高度的注意力,尽量通篇理解,包括大意及具体细节,因为设置的问题及补充的句子是随意的,无规律可循。

(2)答案用词要简洁、明了、准确,尽量采用原材料中的用词或者表达法。

(3)作答完毕,检查一下答案用词是否与问题及句子语义关系、逻辑关系一致,词的性数,语法结构是否相符合于已给出的句子部分。

3. 复合式听写型

该题型是给出一篇文章,有十个空缺,每个空缺填上一个词或者一个短语或者一个句子。录音放三遍。该题型旨在考核考生听的能力、拼写能力和书面表达能力,是对考生的听力能力的综合考查。考生不妨参考以下几点技能也许对做此型题有所





帮助。

(1)听之前尽可能迅速浏览一遍全文。从已给出的文字信息推测文章大意及背景,获取感观认识。这样有助于考生避免心慌意乱,为第一遍听懂文章铺平道路。

(2)正确运用语音知识。根据语音、语调、轻重音、连读、弱读、失爆音等语言知识来准确辨别单词。

(3)根据语法、构词法及短语搭配知识来判断所填的空缺词及句子是否与所提供的文字在语法结构、词义及逻辑关系等方面一致。

(4)学会作记录

由于空缺部分所填的信息量比较大,考生容易忘记,所以一定要边听边记。朗读第一遍时,考生可集中注意力只管听,不作记录,或者只记下简单易写的单词,目的在于听懂大意;朗读第二遍时,考生注意力重点集中在单词空缺部分,速记关键词甚至整个短语或句子;听第三遍时做些拾遗补漏的工作,运用语法知识(如时态、语态、单复数等)和构词法知识(如正确的拼写、词组搭配等)核对所填的内容是否正确,根据上下文提示及逻辑关系,将记录整理成正确的短语或者句子。

二、对话多项选择型

多项选择题型主要是考查考生对口头语的理解能力,所以此题型的听力材料大多为 Talks, Discussions, Interviews, Lectures, Speeches, Radio Programs 或者 TV Programs。语料特点是:口语化,语速较快,语言简洁明快,语法结构简单,逻辑意义不紧凑,传递信息量大,时不时夹杂无意义词汇。该题型设计为:就一个对话提出 1-5 个问题,一般问题随同选项印在卷面上。

应试该题型几点技巧:

1. 浏览选项

听前尽可能快地扫视提出的问题及选项,若时间来不急,则先浏览五个问题,带着问题听对话,注意力会直接集中在与你思考的问题相关的会话内容上。

例 1 看到问题及选项:

Q: What are the two speakers talking about?

A) Movies and movie-going in New York state.

B) Movies and movie-going in New York City.

C) Movies and movie-going in Alabama.

D) Movies and movie-going in Missouri.

看到此问题及选项后,把要听的重点确定在各选项后的地点状语上,即注意听谈话者提及或者谈论哪个地方。

当你听到其中一个谈话者说到:

What I like about movies in New York is the choice...Moria, do you know why I like movies about New York?

听者可以听出这位谈话者几次提到纽约的电影,谈话中未提及其它地方,便可判断 B)是正确答案。



2. 学会记录

由于会话比较长,考生的瞬间记忆很快消失,所以要学会做适当的记录,特别是听到有关时间、年份、价格、货币、数字等数据时,做简单记录,以便在选择时参考。

例2 看到问题及选项:

Q: In what year were bicycles firstly used in the country district?

- A) In 1819.
- B) In 1898.
- C) In 1880.
- D) In 1808.

再听到对话内容:

... That started in 1784. Four horses were used to pull the coach... and the postman sat on the top. It was certainly a much faster method than using just one horse. But then, in 1830, there was something faster still—railways. It was in that year that steam trains were used for the first time to carry the Royal Mail. Trains were used between towns for carrying letters and parcels. Later, in the country districts, bicycles were experimented with—the first ones were used in 1880, and they helped postmen who had a long way to walk.

听到几个年份,迅速做如下记录:

1784—4 horses

1830—railways

1880—bicycles

根据问题,正确答案为 C)。

3. 作综合判断

在多项选择题中,有相当多的一类题在听力材料原文中很难直接找到问题的答案,而是需要一番推理、判断后,才能把说话者内在的、隐含的观点、意向、态度、要求等揭示出来,或者经过一番推理、归纳后获取谈话的主旨意义。这类题难度大,考生应多加练习。

例3 问题及选项为:

Who is the speaker?

- A) A professor from Beijing.
- B) An officer of British Airways.
- C) A Professor in Oxford.
- D) A professor from a city near Beijing.

What does the speaker think of the debaters?

- A) Their English are better than native speakers.
- B) The contents of the debates are always wonderful.
- C) They will have greater achievement in the future.
- D) They will become members of British Airline.





Which of the following statements about British Airways staff in China is Not true?

- A) Most of them graduated from universities in and around Beijing.
- B) Their English is better than the speaker had expected.
- C) They will be chosen from winners of the debate contest.
- D) Many of them are not native English speakers.

讲话原文为:

Good afternoon, Ladies and Gentlemen.

And it's an honor to be here again for the second year. I was here last year and I've forgotten how much fun it was. Last year, I was only here for the quarter-finals, the semi-finals and the finals.

The debates and the debaters are all wonderful. I'm not so sure always about the contents of the debates. But our main concern in British Airways is to get you safely from Beijing to the Oxford Summer School. Those of you who won, congratulations. And also I'd like to say I thought you all did extremely well—even those who didn't win. You're all obviously destined for much greater things, and to be able to debate on any subject at all in a foreign language really is an extraordinary achievement. So I'd also like to say that when I came to China, I asked, perhaps rashly, whether any of the British Airways Staff would like a little help with their English conversation. What I didn't know then was that the majority of them were graduates in English from universities in and around Beijing. Their standard of English was marvelous, and you've not disappointed me. You all will be equally as good. So British Airways and other companies in Beijing rely very much on you to provide staff in the future. Keep up your experience and if opportunities either in British Airways or other Airlines or other companies come up, go for it. And thank you very much indeed. Goodbye.

就这篇发言提出的三个问题,听者很难根据某一句话就能作出正确的选择,而是需要听懂相关的句子,甚至弄懂通篇大意后,再经过一番推理、归纳方能做出选择。比如第一个问题是判断谈话者的身份。听者可从发言者的开场白以及句子 But our main concern in British Airways is to get you safely from Beijing to the Oxford Summer School, 判断出讲话者是一名英国航空公司的官员,此篇讲话是其在在中国选拔工作人员的辩论会上的发言,所以,第一个问题的答案应为 B),即发言者是一名英国航空公司的官员而非一名教授。第二个问题是关于发言者对辩论者的观点态度。听者可以感受到发言者在讲话中对参加辩论竞赛者持有积极的褒扬态度:“You all did extremely well.” “You're all obviously destined for much greater things.”所以这位发言者认为辩论者将会在未来取得更大成就,即 C)项为正确答案。第三个问题是个综合性比较强的问题,可用排除法来选择答案,即首先确定其中三个选项符合文章原意,那么剩下的则为要选的答案。不过排除法要求听者在对原文进行大信息量、高程度的理解基础上方能实施。比如在讲话中,那位官员提及到“... the majority of them were graduates in English from universities in and around Beijing.”“Their standard of English was marvelous, and you've





not disappointed me.”从这些句子可以判断出选项 A)、B)、D)均符合原文句意,那么 C)则为答案了。

总之,听的能力提高贵在多实践和刻苦练习,同时灵活运用听的技能,会使听的能力在较短时间内得以提高。





Unit One Reasons and Effects

Section A

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] [D], and decide which is the best answer. Then circle the corresponding letter in your book.

1. A. She forgot to pack it into the suitcase.
B. Her suitcase was too full.
C. The umbrella is too long to fit in her suitcase.
D. She thought it might rain on the way to the airport.
2. A. Because his wife was upset.
B. Because his wife was rude.
C. Because his son was ill.
D. Because Mr. Brown's son was ill.
3. A. The visiting economist has given several lectures.
B. Dr. Johnson and the guest speaker were schoolmates.
C. Dr. Johnson invited the economist to visit their college.
D. The guest lecturer's opinion is different from Dr. Johnson's.
4. A. He finds history books difficult to understand.
B. He has to read a lot of history books.
C. He doesn't like the history course.
D. He has lost his history book.
5. A. He will only be available in the afternoon.
B. It's not his office hour.
C. He doesn't have time.
D. He is too tired after class.
6. A. She wants to go to New York this autumn.
B. She wants to go to Pennsylvania this summer.
C. She wants to buy a bicycle in New York.
D. She wants to take a bus to New York.
7. A. She was not thirsty enough.
B. The fruit might be poisonous.
C. The bush where the fruit is on is prickly.



- D. The birds have eaten the ripe fruit.
8. A. He doesn't like to read a newspaper.
B. He doesn't want to injure his eyes.
C. He's going away for the day.
D. He doesn't like eclipses.
9. A. Sue was preferred to others.
B. Sue was clever.
C. Sue was unlucky.
D. Sue applied for a job.
10. A. It's closing for the holidays.
B. The union is going on strike.
C. Car sales have been poor lately.
D. The plant is obsolete and unprofitable.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 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 in your book.

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1. A. Because he wanted to leave something after his death.
B. Because he was able to see things more clearly then.
C. Because he was seeing things in a new way.
D. Because he wanted to prove he was still young.
2. A. They are always expecting more.
B. They welcome new ideas.
C. They prefer adventure.
D. They are conservative.
3. A. Because he remained curious about the world all his life.
B. Because he was childish.
C. Because his paintings came to be accepted only recently.
D. Because he died young.





Passage 2

Questions 4 – 7 are based on the passage you have just heard.

4. A. Because it first started making cars in large numbers.
B. Because there are various forms of transportation in the country.
C. Because Americans like moving around in cars.
D. Because transportation in the country is cheap and convenient.
5. A. Americans enjoy sightseeing in different places.
B. Americans like to go round freely.
C. The United States is a very big country.
D. Public transportation is not so efficient.
6. A. It uses a lot of fuel.
B. It is not as comfortable as the cars.
C. It costs a lot.
D. It takes the longest route.
7. A. There isn't enough petrol as wanted.
B. They have to invent new types of cars.
C. Poor public transportation.
D. The necessity of moving about.





Unit Two Satisfaction and Disappointment

Section A

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] [D], and decide which is the best answer. Then circle the corresponding letter in your book.

1. A. He doesn't understand it.
B. He likes it very much.
C. He is used to it though he dislikes it.
D. He doesn't like it and wants to give it up.
2. A. He made money at first.
B. He can't sell books.
C. He and his boss get along well.
D. He prefers to be a fireman.
3. A. He didn't like the food.
B. He didn't enjoy his trip.
C. He didn't like the cold weather.
D. He didn't like the hotel.
4. A. The story was good.
B. The movie was good.
C. Reading novels is more entertaining.
D. The photography was good.
5. A. It wasn't very enjoyable.
B. It was very exciting.
C. It was very adventurous.
D. It was better than previous ones.
6. A. The classes have improved his health.
B. His new classes fit better than the old ones.
C. He's thinking of taking exercise classes.
D. He's unhappy about his life.
7. A. Acceptable.
B. Poor.
C. Excellent.



- D. Rather good.
8. A. He feels it was unfair.
B. He thinks it was very successful.
C. He thins that he could have done better.
D. He didn't answer all of the questions.
9. A. An operator.
B. A secretary.
C. A receptionist.
D. A typist.
10. A. Half an hour late for the show.
B. The first scene had started.
C. The second scene was about to start.
D. After the interval of the show.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 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 in your book.

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1. A. don't know what they are doing is wrong.
B. are rich and powerful.
C. choose to ignore criticism.
D. basically care about the environment.
2. A. Green Peace has tried to make its stand known to governments and industries.
B. Sewage being dumped today is not processed.
C. No one is now really take action to protect environment.
D. Green Peace has won the support from people.
3. A. Urge governments to take effective measures to protect environment.
B. Call on the readers to support and join Green Peace in an effort to protect environment.
C. Prevent the industries from continuing to damage and destroy the natural world.
D. Warn the readers of the danger of destruction of the natural world.

**Passage 2**

Questions 4 – 7 are based on the passage you have just heard.

4. A. Robots never complain about the tiring work.
B. The management can pay little and benefit a lot.
C. It is dangerous for humans to do some harmful work.
D. They have their own weakness and advantages.
5. A. Although robots can do much dangerous and tiring work, humans are superior.
B. Although humans are superior, robots can do much better in many areas of work.
C. Robots will replace humans in more and more fields.
D. Robots are superior to humans because they can do much work that humans can't do.
6. A. worried.
B. pessimistic.
C. optimistic.
D. indifferent.
7. A. He likes his job.
B. He works non-stop.
C. He is very punctual.
D. He repairs clocks and watches.



Unit Three Apologies and Regret

Section A

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] [D], and decide which is the best answer. Then circle the corresponding letter in your book.

1. A. His only son is dying.
B. His mother died some years ago.
C. He didn't look after his sick wife.
D. He hasn't taken good care of his son.
2. A. A plate was broken by the woman.
B. The man got a new plate.
C. The woman will buy a new plate.
D. The man will prevent the woman from breaking the plate.
3. A. They are husband and wife.
B. They are neighbors.
C. They are father and daughter.
D. They are doctor and patient.
4. A. They can't go to the theatre.
B. The tickets were lost.
C. They have to see the show tomorrow.
D. They have to read a book.
5. A. Walk around the corner to the next block.
B. Take a taxi to the hotel.
C. Telephone the hotel for directions.
D. Wait in the candy store.
6. A. He missed his high school life.
B. He was angry with his former classmates.
C. He expressed his regret and sorry for his rudeness.
D. He says sorry to the woman.
7. A. Repay some money to the woman.
B. Give the woman a new one.
C. Sent the heating back to the factory.