

COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语四级考试 专项训练综合指导

★ 大学英语教学与考试命题研究室组编

★ 刘世同 董文秀 / 主编

COLLEGE
ENGLISH
Band 4

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4

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大学英语教学与考试命题研究工作室组织编写

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冷 醒 的 秋 天

主 编	刘世同	孙传捷	董文秀
	赵 明		
副主编	张 宜	张丽云	张绮思
	刘淑华	郭锦辉	江沈英
	张祝祥		
编 者	孙南南	刘 璐	刘 立
	刘桂秋	马 晶	穆 扬
	王 新	孟彦莉	李 可

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刘世同 孙传捷 董文秀 赵明 主编

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前言

根据新修订的《大学英语四级考试大纲》及全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会关于采用新题型的精神,我们精心策划并编写了《大学英语四级考试专项训练综合指导》一书。

本书主要特点:

1. 点面结合,提高综合应试能力。

科学详尽解析大学英语四级考试所有题型,特别是新题型,并在其后附有专项练习,其中每一题都具有独自的语言测试点。集中进行专项训练,使考生熟悉题型,明确考路,熟练解题技巧,强化单项语言基础知识和语言运用能力。在此基础上,进行全面的大量的综合练习,既发挥单项应试能力又提高综合应试能力和素质。因此,点面结合,达到取得优异成绩的最终目的。

2. 巩固基础知识,强化语言运用能力,为应试创造了先决条件。

大学英语四级考试重点考核语言基础知识和语言运用能力,因此,本书重点放在打好语言基础,对各项题型特别是词语用法、语法结构和写作等进行归纳、总结,力争使考生在头脑中形成系统的语言基础知识框架,明确并掌握常考的重点基础知识。与此同时,在听写填空、复合式听写、英译汉和简短回答等题型上进行大量练习,强化语言运用能力。本书所采取的双向措施为在考试中取得优异成绩创造先决条件。

3. 明确命题规律,掌握解题技巧,科学应试。

根据《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求,结合对历年考试全真试题的分析及编者多年的教学实践,解析各种题型的考路并指出其命题规律,帮助考生掌握各种题型的解题技巧。掌握科学应试方法使考生做到心中有数,胸有成竹,保持良好心态,提高应试速度和准确率。而这一切又是取得优异成绩的有效途径和手段。

4. 简明扼要,突出重点,力争实用。

大学英语四级考试包括项目很多,所涉及的内容极为丰富,然而我们在具体编写过程中,重点突出常考的语法结构项目,重点介绍各种短语,重点讲解各种常考的基础知识。本书题型解析简明,解题技巧介绍扼要,专项练习侧重语言点和基础知识。这样做到:通读全书,重点突出,形成完整系统的知识体系,从而集中精力强化语言运用能力。

5. 仿真性强,信度高。

依据《大学英语四级考试大纲》和教材内容,特别是对历届四级考卷的分析,在编写专项练习和综合练习的过程中,侧重和突出常考的语言点,使练习贴近全真试题内容。因此,本书练习具有仿真性强和信度高的特点。

编者

1999.8



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第一部分 题型解析及练习

第一章 听力理解

概述

“听、说、读、写、译”是外语学习的五个环节。由此,我们对听力的重要性可见一斑。也正因为听力在外语学习过程中所占位置十分重要,大学英语四级考试(College English Test—Band Four)将听力置于第一部分。

大学英语四级考试听力部分包括:对话(Short Conversation),短文(Short Passage),听写(Dictation)。而听写部分又分为听写填空(Spot Dictation)和复合式听写(Compound Dictation)。

第一节 对话

一、试题要求

这部分由 10 道题组成,每题先由男女两人进行对话,然后由第三者就对话提问,问题一般是以 when, why, what, where 等词开头的特殊疑问句。其对话内容一般为日常生活中的对话,句子结构和内容不太复杂,语速为每分钟 130~150 词左右,要求一遍可以听懂,准确率不应低于 70%。

二、解题技巧

1. 综合技巧

听力技能是涉及到多种语言能力综合运用能力。如要顺利听懂大学英语四级考试的听力部分,要求学生掌握 3000~4000 单词和一些相关语法知识。这也是做好听力部分的基本要求,即语言因素。

影响听力的当然还有非语言因素。这就要求学生在考试过程中保持良好的心理状态,精力集中,思想放松。因为头脑越清醒,思维就越活跃,更有利于将所听到的信息与所学过的语言知识进行有机的结合,这样才能更有效地把握所听到的声音信号,达到良好的听音效果。

此外,要注意对重点句子的把握。听力对话中有 70% 以上的问题是针对第二个说话人提出的,所以对第二个说话人的态度和语气的把握是至关重要的。另外,在单句中一些表示意识流的指示词,如 however, but, really, certainly 等同样也十分重要。

2. 分类技巧

通过对四级听力对话部分试题的研究,我们可以将此部分题型大致归纳如下:

1) 地点问题

(1) 常见的有关地点的问题有:

Where does this conversation most probably/likely take place?

Where is the man/woman probably going?

Where are the man and woman at the moment?

(2) 常见的有关地点的词汇有:

At a Post Office	mail	邮件, 邮寄
	airmail	航空邮件
	postage	邮资
	money order	汇票
At a Bank	cash a check	兑换支票
	open an account	开户
	savings account	户头
	traveler's check	旅行支票
	interest	利息
	withdraw money from...	取钱
	deposit money	存钱
At an Airport	flight	班机
	flight number	航班号
	flight schedule	航班时刻表
	runway	跑道
	terminal	停机坪
At a School	undergraduate	本科生
	freshman	一年级大学生
	sophomore	二年级大学生
	junior	三年级大学生
	senior	四年级大学生
	graduate	研究生
	language lab	听音室
	credit	学分
	scholarship	奖学金
	required course	必修课
	elective course	选修课
	dormitory (dorm)	宿舍
	paper	论文
	tuition fee	学费
At a Restaurant	menu	菜单
	order	点菜
	reserve a table	订一张桌位
	tip	小费
	bill	帐单
At a Hotel	reservation	订房间
	double room	双人间
	single room	单人间
	register	登记
	suite	套间
	check in	入住饭店时登记
At a Hospital	check out	离开饭店时结帐
	emergency room	急诊室
	X-rays	X光
	tablet	药片
	injection	打针
	surgeon	外科医生
	recover	康复

At a Railway Station

dentist
platform
one way ticket
round-trip ticket
express

牙医
站台
单程车票
往返车票
快车

2) 时间问题

(1) 常见的有关时间的问题有:

What does your watch say?

When will the woman arrive?

When does the play start?

(2) 必须掌握的表示时间的连词和副词有:

when, before, after, during, while, later, until, once, finally, as soon as, no sooner... than, earlier, since, hardly... when, first of all, afterwards

3) 关系问题

(1) 常见的有关关系的问题有:

What is the (most) probable relationship between the man and the woman/the two speakers/these two people?

(2) 常见有关关系的词汇有:

Teacher/Professor/Adviser and student(教师与学生).

Librarian and student(图书管理员与学生).

Doctor/Dentist and patient(医生/牙医与病人).

Salesgirl/Shop assistant and customer(售货员与顾客).

Waiter/Waitress and customer(侍者与顾客).

Husband and wife(夫妻之间).

Father/Mother and daughter/son(父母与孩子).

Lawyer and client(律师与当事人).

Interviewer and interviewee(面试者与应试者).

4) 数字问题

(1) 常见的有关数字的词汇和词组有:

discount, half, cut off, knock off, twice, twice as much as, cross off, double, dozen, sale price, on sale, special price, garage sale, Christmas sale, etc..

(2) 注意近音数字, 如: thirteen, thirty, etc.; 加减乘除的方法 (plus, minus, multiply, divide)、百分比 (percentage)、倍数(double, etc.)、分数(one eighth, three quarters, etc.)等。

5) 职业问题

常见的职业有:

professor, adviser, tutor, librarian, doctor, physician, salesman, salesgirl, shop assistant, repairman, electrician, plumber, landlady, carpenter

6) 含有否定意义的回答:

常见否定词有:

barely, hardly, scarcely, seldom, rarely, fail, little, few, miss, too... to..., the last, rather than 等等。

7) 虚拟语气

虚拟语气除三大公式外, 还有许多其他变化形式, 在听的过程中要注意辨别。

8) 暗含问题

在提问中常见动词有:

imply, infer, mean, infer from, suggest, indicate, learn about, assume

三、练习及答案

▶ 练习 ◀

(一) 地点问题

1. A. At a gas station. B. At a bank. C. At a hospital. D. At a school.
2. A. In a hospital. B. At a library. C. In a classroom. D. At a bookstore
3. A. In a grocery store. B. In a restaurant. C. In a department store. D. In a hospital
4. A. At a bookstore. B. At a baggage counter. C. At an elementary school. D. At a post office
5. A. In a school. B. In a restaurant. C. In a theater. D. At home
6. A. At work. B. At a bank. C. At a restaurant. D. At an apartment building
7. A. To school. B. To the shopping center. C. To her grandmother's. D. To a birthday party.
8. A. At a booking office. B. In a library. C. At a bank. D. In the street.
9. A. At a newspaper office. B. At a dry cleaner. C. At a dentist's office. D. At a hospital
10. A. At the zoo. B. In Room 245. C. In a restaurant. D. In a hotel

(二)时间问题

1. A. Before 12. B. After 12. C. At 12. D. At 11:30.
2. A. From 12 noon to 6 p. m. B. From 6 p. m. to 8 p. m. C. From 12 noon to 3 p. m. D. From 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.
3. A. 9:20. B. 9:14. C. 9:26. D. 9:06.
4. A. At 7 o'clock. B. At 6:30. C. At 7:30. D. At 6 o'clock.
5. A. 7 o'clock. B. 7:15. C. 6:45. D. 6:55.
6. A. 9:00. B. 9:15. C. 10:00. D. 10:15.
7. A. Tuesday. B. Wednesday. C. Thursday. D. Friday.
8. A. When he was sixteen. B. When he was twenty-one. C. When he was thirteen. D. When he was eighteen.
9. A. She never eats breakfast. B. All the time. C. At 7:30. D. At 10:00.
10. A. At 9:40. B. At 10:40. C. At 9:10. D. At 10:10.

(三)关系问题

1. A. Lawyer—Client. B. Doctor—Patient. C. Dentist—Patient. D. Bankteller—Customer.
2. A. Wife—Husband. B. Shop assistant—Customer. C. Waitress—Customer. D. Secretary—Boss.
3. A. They are divorced. B. They are married. C. They are separated. D. They are brother and sister.
4. A. Husband and wife. B. A girl and her boyfriend. C. Teacher and student. D. Old friends.
5. A. Secretary and boss. B. Waitress and diner. C. Mother and son. D. Patient and doctor.
6. A. Boss—Secretary. B. Client—Lawyer. C. Teacher—Student. D. Doctor—Nurse.
7. A. Reporter—Editor. B. Student—Teacher. C. Writer—Publisher. D. Secretary—Boss.

(四)数字问题

1. A. Six. B. Eight. C. Four. D. Five.
2. A. 40. B. 48. C. 80. D. 84.
3. A. \$ 100. B. \$ 20. C. \$ 80. D. \$ 200.
4. A. \$ 20. B. \$ 22. C. \$ 15. D. \$ 25.
5. A. \$ 115. B. \$ 105. C. \$ 50. D. \$ 150.

(五)职业问题

1. A. A headmaster. B. A policeman. C. A customer. D. A boss.
2. A. She is an operator. B. She is a salesgirl. C. She is a waitress. D. She is a student.

3. A. He is a manager. B. He is a teacher. C. He is a taxi driver. D. He is a doctor.
4. A. A novelist. B. A dramatist. C. A playwright. D. A dancer.
5. A. Repairman. B. Taxi driver. C. Salesman. D. Car dealer.
6. A. clerk. B. A teacher. C. A typist. D. A secretary.

(六)含有否定意义的回答

1. A. The temperature outside. B. The temperature inside the room.
C. The dirty wall. D. The heat in the room.
2. A. He didn't expect her coming back so soon.
B. He thought the woman would eat out this evening.
C. The woman looks strange in her new coat.
D. The woman looks pale.
3. A. She agreed. B. She disagreed.
C. She was impatient. D. She was worried.
4. A. Ask the air hostess for a change. B. Move to another part of the place.
C. Sit where there is fresh air. D. Put out his cigarette.
5. A. The damage to the store. B. The possible harm to the people nearby.
C. The punishment given to the crazy man. D. The reason for the craziness.
6. A. On foot. B. By bus. C. By car. D. By bike.

(七)虚拟语气

1. A. The man might have been able to prevent the problems at the meeting.
B. The man should have seen how well things had gone.
C. The meeting didn't go smoothly, even with the man's help.
D. It really didn't matter whether the man was there or not.
2. A. She looked for the man when she was buying groceries.
B. There wasn't much of selection at the supermarket.
C. The man resembles the owner of the supermarket.
D. The man purchased quite a lot of food.
3. A. They had no money. B. They couldn't buy it.
C. There was nothing wrong with the old one. D. They both wanted to buy a motorbike.
4. A. Even though John worked very hard, he didn't pass the exam.
B. John didn't work very hard in playing tennis.
C. John should spend more time in playing tennis.
D. John didn't pass the exam because it was too difficult.
5. A. He doesn't care about it. B. He'd prefer it.
C. He dislikes it. D. He prefers it to be cold.

(八)暗含问题

1. A. Richard is the best student in her class. B. Richard is good in every aspect.
C. Richard is not a good student at all. D. Richard can do anything well.
2. A. He is not going to Canada. B. He is going to Canada.
C. He is not going to Canada if it is cold. D. He has no idea where to go.
3. A. Excellent. B. Not good. C. Unknown. D. Strange.
4. A. She can borrow the dictionary. B. She cannot borrow the dictionary now.
C. The dictionary has been borrowed by his roommate.
D. He has just borrowed the dictionary from his roommate.
5. A. He didn't hear about the accident. B. He heard about the accident before.
C. He was indifferent to the accident.

- D. He heard about the accident, but he didn't come.
6. A. The woman will post the letter for him.
B. The woman will go to the man's office.
C. The woman will not post the letter for him.
D. The woman will ask him to post her letter.

►答案◀

(一)地点问题

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

(二)时间问题

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

(三)关系问题

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. B

(四)数字问题

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. D

(五)职业问题

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. D

(六)含有否定意义的回答

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. B

(七)虚拟语气

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C

(八)暗含问题

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. C

►录音原文◀

(一)地点问题

1. M: Could you please tell me what room Robert Davis is in?

W: Yes, he's in the intensive care unit on the fourth floor. I suggest that you check with the nurse's station before going in, though.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place?

2. W: Your books are due on December thirteenth. If you haven't finished reading them by then, you have to renew them once.

M: Thank you very much for reminding me. I'll need them for a few more days.

Q: Where does this conversation take place?

3. W: Can I help you, sir? Or would you like to see the menu?

M: No, thank you. I've already known what to order. Just two steaks and a chicken soup and a salad.

Q: Where does this conversation probably take place?

4. M: I need a book of stamps and I'd also like to send this package first class.

W: Here are your stamps, but you have to take package to the next window.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

5. W: Would you like to see the menu?

M: No, thank you. I know what I want to order.

Q: Where is the man now?

6. M: Good morning, Mary. How are you?

W: Oh, fine. I'm just on my way to work, but I thought that I would drop by with the check for my rent.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place?

7. M: Do you need much time at the shopping center?

W: Not really. I want to buy a plant for my grandmother's birthday and a few things for school. How about you?

Q: Where is the woman going?

8. M: Can I help you?

W: I want to open an account.

Q: Where does the conversation take place?

9. M: You'll be glad to know that no new cavities have shown up on the X-rays, Miss Smith.

W: That is good news. I'll just have my teeth cleaned then.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place?

10. M: Good evening. My name is Fox. I believe you have a room reserved for me.

W: Just a moment, Mr. Fox. Let me see... Fox... yes, Mr. Fox, Room 245. Would you just fill in this form, please?

Q: Where does this conversation probably take place?

(二) 时间问题

1. M: I was in front of the theater at 12. How did I miss you?

W: I got there at half past 11 and waited a while. But I guess I left before you got there.

Q: When did the woman probably leave the theater?

2. M: When is the library open?

W: It is open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. during weekdays, from 12 noon to 3 p.m. on weekends.

Q: When is the library open on Sundays?

3. W: I waited until 9:20 for you.

M: I must have arrived 6 minutes after you left.

Q: What time did the man arrive?

4. M: Have the children left for school?

W: Tom left at 6:30 and Mary ran out 30 minutes later.

Q: When did Mary leave?

5. W: What time does the film start?

M: At 7. We still have 15 minutes to get there.

Q: What time is it now?

6. M: The bus was supposed to leave at 9:00 and it's already 15 minutes overdue. If it doesn't come soon, I'll be late for my appointment.

W: Yes, I have a meeting at 10 and I can't afford to miss it.

Q: At what time does this conversation take place?

7. M: May I see Professor Kent, please?

W: I'm sorry, he's been ill since last Friday. I think he'll be back for his regular office hours next Thursday. But you might telephone on Tuesday or Wednesday to make sure.

Q: On what day will the man be able to see Professor Kent?

8. W: How long have you been driving?

W: Actually I began driving when I was thirteen. But I didn't get a licence until I was 16.

Q: When did the man start driving?

9. M: What time do you usually have your breakfast?

W: Around 7:30, but lately I've been having trouble getting up in the morning, so I've been eating breakfast at 8:00, 9:00 and even as late as 10:00.

Q: At what time does she have her breakfast?

10. W: Excuse me, when will the 9:10 train arrive?

M: It has been delayed for one hour and a half.

Q: When is the train expected to arrive?

(三) 关系问题

1. W: Do you think I have a chance of proving my case?

M: Definitely, and we're going to sue for injuries as well.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the man and the woman?

2. W: Is there anything I can do for you?

M: Well, I'd like to buy some socks and a shirt—a white one with long sleeves, please.

Q: What is the most probable relationship between these two persons?

3. M: We've been coming here for the last two years now.

W: I still don't believe that we'll be able to save our marriage.

Q: What is the relationship between the man and the woman?

4. W: I certainly enjoyed meeting your parents. I hope they like me.

M: Don't worry. I'm sure they'll say yes.

Q: What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

5. W: What's the matter, Tom? You don't look happy.

M: I'm not. I'm worried about my physics test.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the woman and the man?

6. M: When do you want this report finished Ms. Watson?

W: Tomorrow morning will be fine. Make ten copies please.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

7. M: I think if I learn enough vocabulary, I won't have any trouble using English.

W: That's not necessarily so. You'll see in my lecture today that language consists of much more than just vocabulary.

Q: What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

(四) 数字问题

1. W: How often shall I take these pills and how many should I take?

M: Take two pills every six hours.

Q: How many pills should the woman take in twenty four hours?

2. W: How many people showed up for the meeting yesterday? Thirty?

M: Forty were expected to come, but the number was double that.

Q: What's the number of people who attended the meeting?

3. W: I bought this \$ 100 washing machine at a 20% discount.

M: It's a very good washer. I think that's a real bargain.

Q: How much did the woman pay for the washing machine?

4. W: I thought that this kind of typewriter costs 20 dollars.

M: It used to, but the price has gone up 5 dollars.

Q: How much does the typewriter cost now?

5. M: Can I borrow 150 dollars?

W: Sorry, I only have 115 dollars.

Q: How much does the man want to borrow?

(五) 职业问题

1. M: Now Mrs. Snow... What can you remember about the attack?

W: Well, I was on my way home when a man wearing a stocking hit me on the head.

Q: What is the man's job?

2. M: I'd like to make a long distance call to New York, America.

W: Ten dollars for the first three minutes and two dollars for each additional minute.

Q: What is the woman's job?

3. W: Do you think you can get me to the airport by 10 o'clock?

M: I can manage that if the street lights are with us.

Q: What's the man's job?

4. W: Did you read the review of Jim's novel in today's paper?

M: Yes, he seems to have discovered a new career in literature.

Q: What is Jim now?

5. W: Hello, this is Mary Connors. May I speak to my husband please?

M: He has just gone out with a customer to show him a new car. Shall I have him call you?

Q: What type of work does Mr. Connors do?

6. M: Hello Jean, I hear that you have a job as a typist at the university.

W: Yes, I work at the office every morning. I also do filing and sometimes write letters.

Q: What kind of job does the woman have?

(六) 含有否定意义的回答

1. M: It's too cold here. I simply can't work.

W: Neither can I. I'll be frozen to death if I don't get out of this room soon.

Q: What are they complaining about?

2. W: Why are you looking at me like that?

M: I thought you wouldn't be back until 5:00 p. m. .

Q: What does the man's reply suggest?

3. M: I suppose one reason so many tourists come here is that everything is so cheap.

W: Cheap? Nothing is really cheap in England.

Q: How did the woman react?

4. M: I can hardly breathe. Would you please put your cigarette out?

W: I'm sorry that I'm bothering you, but this is the smoking section. Why don't you ask the air hostess to change your seat?

Q: What does the woman think the man should do?

5. W: What a terrible scene. The crazy man picked up a large stone and threw it at a store window.

M: I hope no one was hurt.

Q: What is the man concerned about?

6. W: Do you go to work on foot every day?

M: Well, it's too far to walk, but when the bus is crowded, I wish someone would give me a ride.

Q: How does the man usually go to work?

(七) 虚拟语气

1. M: How was the meeting going?

W: If you had been there, the meeting might have gone more smoothly.

Q: What does the woman mean?

2. M: I got a few things from the shop.

W: A few! It looks like you bought out the supermarket!

Q: What does the man mean?

3. M: This TV set is not working properly. I suppose we should buy a new one, but I don't see how we can afford it right now.

W: If only you hadn't bought that motorbike.

Q: Why didn't they buy another TV set?

4. W: What a pity! John failed the physics exam again.

M: Had he worked harder, he would have passed it last time. He plays tennis too much.

Q: What does the man mean?

5. W: How do you like the weather there?

M: I wish it were a bit warmer. It's so cold that I can hardly stand it.

Q: What does the man mean?

(八) 暗含问题

1. M: Is Richard the best student in your class?

W: He is anything but that.

Q: What does the woman mean?

2. W: Are you going to Canada during your winter vacation?
M: Well, I hate cold weather, and Canada is freezing in winter.
Q: What does the man imply?
3. M: How are you getting on with your exam?
W: Don't ask.
Q: How is the result of her exam?
4. W: Could I borrow this dictionary?
M: It's my roommate's, and he's not here right now.
Q: What does the man imply?
5. W: Did you hear about the accident?
M: If I had heard about the accident, I would have come immediately.
Q: What's the man's response to the woman's question?
6. M: Could you post the letter for me?
W: Well, the post office is very close to your office.
Q: What will the woman do?

第二节 短文

一、题型分析

短文部分因其内容广泛,题材丰富而对考生来说显得难度较大。本部分由三篇短文组成,每篇短文约150~250个词。内容包括英美国家的社会、教育、文化、地理、风俗等等。

二、解题技巧

1. 在做此类题前,应抓紧时间扫视一下每道题的选项。力争预测出每道题的问题是什么,便于有重点地听。
2. 在听的时候,首先听好主题句,抓住大意,主题句通常是一篇文章的开头或结尾。争取抓住大意,形成文章框架。
3. 要做好笔记,考生可以根据所听到的信息,有选择地对一些时间、地点、人物、地名或事情首尾做简单的记录。在记录过程中,可选择使用符号和图解等有效手段。
4. 注意要听清问题,其问题可概括为:1)短文的主题和中心思想;2)短文涉及到的人物的观点和态度,以及他们之间的关系;3)短文情节所发生的时间、地点和方式。

三、练习及答案

▶ 练习 ◀

Passage 1

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. Thousands of years ago. | B. Not long ago. |
| C. A year ago. | D. Yesterday. |
| 2. A. Shop windows. | B. Spectacles. |
| C. Telescopes. | D. Store displays. |
| 3. A. A telescope. | B. A glass bottle. |
| C. A microscope. | D. A glass jar. |

Passage 2

- | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. 1/2. | B. 1/3. | C. 2/3. | D. 1/4. |
| 2. A. Mexico. | B. Canada. | C. Russia. | D. Sweden. |
| 3. A. The United States purchased Alaska for an enormous sum of money. | | | |
| B. Alaska is the biggest state in the U. S. | | | |
| C. Alaska was a good value for the price. | | | |
| D. Americans showed their great talent in making this bargain. | | | |
| 4. A. Grain production. | B. Gold mines. | C. Copper output. | D. Oil production. |
| 5. A. Gold. | B. Copper. | C. Hard working citizens. | D. Explorers. |