

新编大学英语考试 指南

A GUIDE TO NEW COLLEGE
ENGLISH TEST

气象出版社

· 主编 彭金定 ·



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新编大学英语考试指南

A Guide To New College English Test

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内 容 简 介

本书共分四部分:第一部分重点介绍大学英语考试新题型,第二部分提供考试指南,第三部分有三级模拟试题八套,第四部分有四级模拟试题五套。本书信息量大,针对性强,适应范围广,不仅适用于参加大学英语三级四级考试的考生,而且还适用于广大英语自学爱好者,亦对从事大学英语教学的广大教师有参考价值。

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新编大学英语考试指南

彭金定 主编

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前 言

《新编大学英语考试指南》的编写,以《大学英语教学大纲》(以下简称《大纲》)和《普通高等专科学校英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)为指导原则,结合由高等教育出版社组织编写的大专英语教材《实用英语》及各高校本科通用的几套教材的教学内容,参照大学英语考试办公室公布的新题型,旨在为参加大学英语三级、四级考试的考生提供最新信息、有效指导和模拟测试。

本书之所以冠以“新编”二字,是因为它具有以下特色:

1、介绍分析了当前大学英语考试改革的新趋势、新题型,如听力理解部分增加了 Spot Dictation, Standard Dictation, Question and Answer 等三项,阅读理解部分增加了 Sentence Translation 和 Q&A。

2、引进体现了当前大学英语教学改革的部分新成果。《实用英语》是根据《基本要求》编写的符合大专人才培养目标和教学要求的实用性很强的教材,我们在《指南》一书中尽可能体现《实用英语》的教学内容,以便同学们学完规定的学时和教学内容后参加全国统考时配套使用。

3、特别强调了应试技巧是以扎实的语言基础和语言应用能力为前提的。在本书的第二部分我们分析了大学英语测试的重点,还重点介绍解题思路及注意事项,以帮助同学们在平时的学习中注重思维方式的培养与改进。

本书共分四部分:第一部分重点介绍大学英语考试新题型,第二部分提供考试指南,第三部分有三级模拟试题八套,第四部分有四级模拟测试题五套。书后附有听力录音文字材料及参考答案。为方便同学们使用此书,我们还提供发音标准、语速适当的听力录音磁带。

本书信息量大、针对性强,适应范围广,不仅适用于参加大学英语三级、四级考试的考生,而且还适用于广大英语自学爱好者,亦对从事大学英语教学的广大教师有参考价值。

由于编著者水平与经验有限,不妥之处难免,望广大读者赐教,以便修正。

编 著 者

1996 年 3 月 20 日

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第一部分 大学英语测试新题型荟萃

测试应服务于教学,这就是我们常说的 Testing for teaching。1994 年 7 月在大庆召开的全国大学外语教学会议明确提出,今后的教学“要采取措施,经过努力,到 2000 年使大学外语教学再上一个新台阶……,大学英语四、六级考试本身也要改革,要防止应试教学的现象,防止盲目攀比,片面追求通过率”。

深化大学英语教学改革,进一步完善大学英语过级考试势在必行。1995 年 7 月全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会在公布第一批可能采用的新题型时指出,“为了改进全国大学英语四、六级考试,提高考试的效度,使考试对教学有较好的反拨作用,考试委员会从 1993 年起就开始了新题型的研究工作。考试委员会经过近二年的实验研究,并经国家教育委员会高等教育司批准,决定从 1996 年 1 月的全国大学英语四级考试开始,陆续采用各种新题型。采用新题目的目的是使各校重视教学本身,把精力放在课堂教学上,切实提高学生的实际英语能力,避免应试教学。为了使各校在教学中更重视培养学生的英语能力,在某次考试中采用什么试题形式事先不公布。”

据预测,今后大学英语教学的发展总趋势将仍然是继续强调在语言的操练与处理上重视 use 而不是 usage,在阅读的处理上采用 TAVI(即把文章作为传递信息的媒体)而不是 TALO(即把文章作为语言实体)。为教学服务的测试在内容与题型设计方面将加大主观测试题的比重,加大测试考生运用语言交际的基本原则进行交流的力度。

为了帮助同学们了解这些可能采用的新题型,我们在此不仅介绍已公布的第一批新题型,还介绍今后可能出现的其他新题型。

1.1 Spot Dictation

Spot Dictation(听写填空)旨在考核考生听的能力和一定的书面表达能力。测试以 150 词左右的短文形式出现,其中有 10 个左右空格,每个空格要求填入一个句子、或者句子的一部分。

Spot Dictation 的所有短文在题材、体裁和难度等方面与听力理解部分的听力篇章相同,文章按大学英语教学大纲规定的语速朗读三遍。第一遍全文朗读,没有停顿,以便考生听懂全文内容;第二遍在空格后有停顿,要求考生把听到的内容填入空格;第三遍同第一遍一样没有停顿,供考生进行检查核对。

下面是全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的听力填空样题(请听录音)。

Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal

indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

In the United States, people appear to be constantly on the move. (1) _____
_____. How often (2) _____ moving vans on the road? (3) _____
_____. Are so many people actually (4) _____ ?
Yes, people in the United States are indeed on the move. (5) _____ ,
about one third of the population (6) _____ .
Every person who moves (7) _____ for making such a decision.
Some people may decide to move (8) _____ . Some may wish (9) _____
_____. And some have many other reasons. (10) _____
_____, the amount of movement in this country is substantial.

(听写填空题答案)

In the United States, people appear to be constantly on the move. Think for a moment. /
How often do you see moving vans on the road? / They seem to be everywhere. / Are so many
people actually changing their addresses? / Yes, people in the United States are indeed on the
move. / Within any five year period, / about one third of the population change their place of resi-
dence. /

Every person who moves has his or her own personal reasons for making such a decision.
Some people may decide to move because of employment opportunities. / Some may wish to live in
a warmer or a colder climate. / And some have many other reasons. / Regardless of the specific
causes, / the amount of movement in this country is substantial.

1. 2. Standard Dictation

Standard Dictation (听写全文) 旨在考核考生听懂全文、理解记忆主要信息码的能力和恢复全文的书面表达能力。听写的短文约 80 个词左右, 由若干个句子组成。

Standard Dictation 中涉及的短文无偏词、难词, 题材取源于日常生活、教育或科普读物。文章将按大学英语教学大纲规定的语速朗读三遍。第一遍让考生听懂全文, 第二遍有若干次停顿, 留出必要的时间让考生写下听到的内容, 第三遍没有停顿, 供考生进行核对。举例如下 (请听录音):

Directions: In standard dictation, you will hear a passage about 80 words. The passage will be read three times. The first time is for you to get a general idea. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence or part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down what you have just heard on the Answer Sheet. There is also a signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. The passage will be read for a third time for you to check up your own work.

(1) _____ . / (2) _____

_____. / (3) _____ . / (4) _____
 _____ . / (5) _____
 _____ , / (6) _____ . / (7) _____
 _____ , / (8) _____ . / (9) _____
 _____ . / (10) _____
 _____ .

(听写全文答案)

At midnight on New Year's Eve, / people in Rome, Italy, throw out all the things they no longer want. / The streets are filled with old chairs, clothes, and dishes. / In Spain, the new year comes in more quietly. / People go to the main square. / Each holds a bag of grapes. / As the clock strikes twelve, / the people eat the grapes one for each stroke. / In Japan, people eat noodles on New Year's Eve. / This food is said to bring long life.

1 · 3 Question and Answer

Question and Answer(问与答)是听力测试中的又一新题型,旨在考核考生听的能力和一定的解码归纳能力及书面表达能力。问与答测试题型所依附的短文和有多项选择题的听力篇章完全相同。

现举例如下(请听录音):

Directions: In this part, you will hear a short passage. After the passage, there are some questions with multiple choices marked with A), B), C) and D), and one question without any choices. Both the passage and the question are read only once for CET-4 and twice for CET-3. You have to choose the correct answer and finish the one question with your own words.

Passage

In the past two years, millions of Americans have suddenly embraced the bicycle as if it were a startling new invention. Annual bike sales doubled between 1960 and 1970, and there are nearly 70 million bikes in the United States today. That's more than two for every three automobiles.

Of course, the bike has been around for more than 150 years and this isn't Americans' first bicycle boom. A wave of bicycle enthusiasm swept the land in the late 1800s and bicycle production hit two million units in 1897. Then with the coming of the auto, bicycling declined, and for decades remained popular only with children and a few adults.

Now national concern over air pollution and physical fitness has brought the bike back to life. More than eight million bikes were sold in the United States last year and a third of them went to adults.

Questions:

- When was Americans' first bike boom ended?
 - In 1897.
 - Suddenly.
 - In the 1960s.
 - By the coming of the auto.
- According to the passage, about how many automobiles are there in the United States?

- A) 70 million.
B) 210 million.

- C) 100 million.
D) 300 million.

3. Why was there such a new bicycle enthusiasm in the United States?

(参考答案)

1. D. 2. C 3. Because Americans were concerned over air Pollution. / Because Americans were concerned about their own fitness.

1 · 4 Translation from English into Chinese

“英译汉”主要考核考生对英语书面材料的确切理解能力和用汉语正确表达思想的能力。英译汉测试题中的英文原文取材于阅读理解的文章，故英译汉测试安排在阅读理解部分之后，每篇阅读文章里挑选1至2题，每次考试共有5个翻译题，每题由1至2个句子组成。考试时，允许考生参阅阅读理解部分的有关文章，以便借助上下文了解某些词的具体含义。

整个“英译汉”的考试时间为15分钟。现引用1995年7月全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的部分样题。

Directions: In this section, you are given five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. The sentences are all taken from the Reading Passages you have just read in the second part of the Test Paper. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

1. (Para. 1, Lines 1—3) Researchers have established that when people are mentally engaged biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in cognitive (认知的) areas such as attention and memory.
2. (Para. 2, Lines 2—3) And someone with a history of doing more rather than less will go into old age more cognitively sound than someone who has not had an active mind.

Passage (附阅读理解原文及测试题)

Researchers have established that when people are mentally engaged, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in cognitive (认知的) areas such as attention and memory. This is true regardless of age.

People will be alert (警觉的) and receptive (愿意接受的) if they are faced with information that gets them to think about things they are interested in. And someone with a history of doing more rather than less will go into old age more cognitively sound than someone who has not had an active mind.

Many experts are so convinced of the benefits of challenging the brain that they are putting the theory to work in their own lives. “The idea is not necessarily to learn to memorize enormous

amounts of information," says James Fozard, associate director of the National Institute on Aging. "Most of us don't need that kind of skill. Such specific training is of less interest than being able to maintain mental alertness." Fozard and others say they challenge their brains with different mental skills, both because they enjoy them and because they are sure that their range of activities will help the way their brains work.

Gene Cohen, acting director of the same institute, suggests that people in their old age should engage in mental and physical activities individually as well as in groups. Cohen says that we are frequently advised to keep physically active as we age, but older people need to keep mentally active as well. Those who do are more likely to maintain their intellectual abilities and to be generally happier and better adjusted. "The point is, you need to do both," Cohen says. "Intellectual activity actually influences brain-cell health and size."

1. People who are cognitively healthy are those _____.
 - A) whose minds are alert and receptive
 - B) who are highly intelligent
 - C) who can remember large amounts of information
 - D) who are good at recognizing different sounds
2. According to Fozard's argument, people can make their brains work more efficiently by _____.
 - A) constantly doing memory work
 - B) making frequent adjustments
 - C) going through specific training
 - D) taking part in various mental activities
3. The findings of James and other scientists in their work _____.
 - A) remain a theory to be further proved
 - B) have been challenged by many other experts
 - C) are practised by the researchers themselves
 - D) have been generally accepted
4. Older people are generally advised to _____.
 - A) keep mentally active by challenging their brains
 - B) keep fit by going in for physical activities
 - C) maintain mental alertness through specific training
 - D) maintain a balance between individual and group activities
5. What is the passage mainly about?
 - A) How biochemical changes occur in the human brain.
 - B) Why people should receive special mental training as they age.
 - C) How intellectual activities influence brain-cell health.
 - D) Why people should keep active not only physically but also mentally.

(参考答案)

1. 研究人员证实人们在动脑筋时,头脑里会产生生化变化,使头脑在注意力和记忆力这类认知领域中更加有效地活动。

可以认可的译法:研究人员(已经)证实人们在动脑筋时,头脑里会产生生(物)化(学)变化,(这种变化可以)使头脑在(像)注意力和记忆力(的)这类认识领域中更加有效地(进行)活动。

2. 习惯于多动脑筋而不是少动脑筋的人,在进入老年以后,要比一个从来不积极动脑的人的认知能力更为健全。

可以认可的译法:习惯于多动脑筋而不是少动脑筋的人,在进入老年以后,和一个从来不积极动脑的人(来)相比,(其)认识能力更为健全。

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

1 · 5 Reading Comprehension and Q&A

“阅读理解与问答”不仅测试考生对阅读文章的理解能力,而且还测试考生就文章进行综合概括或确定中心思想或辨认细节的书面表达能力。问答题一般安排在阅读理解部分的第四篇文章后面,要求考生就短文的内容用 1 至 2 个句子回答所提的问题。

现举例如下:

Directions: In this section, there are some passages followed by some questions. Some have four choices marked with A), B), C) and D), while others don't have any choices but require you to answer in your own words. You have to Choose the correct answer or write down the short answer to the corresponding question on your Answer Sheet.

Passage

In an interesting book called *The Disney Version*, Richard Schickel finds it worth noting that Mickey was a clean mouse, right from the start. Perhaps this is one reason why people who dislike real mice often love Mickey. Schickel is impressed by the fact that Disney's first successful creation was a mouse, traditionally viewed as an inhabitant of unclean places and, in his natural state, often an unclean creature himself. Disney gave audiences a clean mouse, just as he gave them a cleaned-up world in all his later creations. "There's enough ugliness and cynicism (愤世嫉俗) in the world without me adding to it," he was fond of saying.

Mickey was followed by Donald Duck, Pluto the dog, and the Three Little Pigs in short films that brought laughter to children and adults around the world. According to Disney, these newer animal characters were created because there were certain things Mickey could not do. People wrote angry letters to Disney if Mickey did something wrong. So Pluto was invented to do stupid things, and Donald accompanied him to complain about Pluto's stupidity. Disney's version of *The Three Little Pigs* was based on an old story long enjoyed by children.

The first full-length Disney film was *Snow White*. Walt had always liked the story, which has delighted many generations of children. But cartoons are expensive to make, and a long car-

toon film had never been made before. The cost of making Snow White was particularly high, since ~~three years were needed to produce it~~. Disney was not sure people would like it, and the uncertainty worried him. If the picture were not a success, he would lose everything. Fortunately, however, people loved the show. For years, both children and adults went around singing songs about the seven dwarfs who helped the lovely heroine, Snow White.

1. The creation of Mickey shows that _____.
 A) the public long for a cleaned-up world C) people like clean mice
 B) the world is too ugly to live in D) people dislike real mice
 2. Donald was created to _____.
 A) do stupid things C) accompany Pluto
 B) complain about Pluto's dullness D) bring laughter only to children
 3. It turned out that _____.
 A) the Three Little Pigs was one of amazing full-length Disney films
 B) Mickey is the only favored animal character in Disney's films
 C) Snow White was a great success
 D) Disney short films delight merely children around the world
 4. Which of the following statements is not true?
 A) At the time when Disney decided to make the cartoon, Snow White, he had no preceding example to follow.
 B) People could not tolerate Mickey's wrong doing.
 C) The success of Snow White was to be expected.
 D) Making Snow White cost a great amount of money.
 5. What is the main topic discussed in this passage?
-
-

(参考答案)

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

5. (The main topic discussed in the passage is) Disney movies.

第二部分 大学英语考试测试重点及解题技巧

一、听力理解测试题

2·11 听力理解测试主要题型

听力理解测试的目的是测试考生通过耳听意会来获取口头信息的能力,现已公布并执行的部分新题型同时还增加了测试考生一定的书面表达能力。在全国大学英语考试中已经采用的或今后可能会采用的主要听力题型有:

1. 听力对话(Conversation);
2. 听力短文(Passage);
3. 听写填空(Spot dictation);
4. 听写全文(Standard dictation);
5. 回答问题(Question and Answer).

2·12 听力理解测试的范围及重点分析

听力测试测试考生获取口头信息的能力,其测试的材料,即听力的内容无论是以对话的形式还是短文出现,均涉及到日常生活的方方面面,如看病求医、问路搭车、购物付钱、银行存款、预定房间等。就是短文也是考生比较熟悉的、情节不太复杂的题材:有的介绍科普知识,有的讲述亲身经历,有的谈论风土人情,有的涉及文教卫生……这些内容与情节、主题与思想的表达均借助于词汇与语法在特定的语境下构成语篇通过声音传到被测者耳中,所以听力理解的主要测试范围有:

1. 测试考生对语音、词汇及语法观察的区别掌握能力。

例如:

1) M: Excuse me, I'm having trouble hearing in the back of the room. Did you say that your teaching assistant would correct the final exams?

W: No. I said that he would collect them. I'll grade them myself.

Q: What did the woman say about the final exams?

- A) She would correct the exams.
- B) Her teaching assistant would correct the exams.
- C) She would collect the exams.
- D) She would not give her students a final exam.

(此题既测验了考生对 correct 和 collect 两个近音词的发音,又要求考生区别 correct 与 grade 两词的词义。由于 correct 与 grade 均表示“批改”之意,故 A 对。)

2) M: If the traffic wasn't so bad I would have been home by ten o'clock.

W: What a pity. Jack was here to see you.

Q: What happened to the man?

A) He had to work overtime.

C) His car run out of gas.

B) He was held up in traffic.

D) He had a traffic accident.

(此题测验考生对虚拟语气句的理解,B对。)

2. 测验考生对事情发生的时间、地点、原因、目的结果、情节、事实……等作出判断的能力。

这类测试题在对话或短文部分都有可能出现。例如:

1) W: How long have you been in our country?

M: I just arrived two days ago. I will be spending a month here.

Q: When will the man leave? (时间)

A) Two weeks from now.

C) In about two weeks.

B) He hasn't decided yet.

D) In four weeks.

(D对)

2) M: Is it possible for you to work late, Mary?

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

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

A) At the office.

C) In the waiting room.

B) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

(A对)

3) M: Fanny, why were you late today?

W: I overslept and missed the bus.

Q: Why was Fanny late? (原因)

A) The bus was late.

C) She got up later than usual.

B) She forgot she had classes.

D) Her clock was slow.

(C对)

4) M: How about asking Eleanor to the picnic next Sunday?

W: Ask Eleanor? She is the one who's planning the whole thing.

Q: What does the woman mean? (情节)

A) Eleanor won't be interested in the picnic.

B) Eleanor has been invited.

C) Eleanor has something to do next Sunday.

D) Eleanor is the organiser of the picnic.

(D对)

3. 测验考生对人物关系、职业、身份及国籍的识别能力。

这类题多出现于对话部分。例如:

1) M: I was hoping that we would see George here today.

W: He was planning to come, but then his wife's father fell down on stairs and they had to take him to a doctor.

Q: Who was injured? (人物关系)

A) George.

C) George's father.

B) George's wife. D) George's father-in-law. (D 对)

2) W: This room rents for \$ 26 a week. This includes a weekly change of linen, but you must provide the towels.

M: I'll like it. May I move in next week?

Q: What do you think the woman is? (职业与身份)

A) A saleswoman.

C) A leader.

B) A landlady.

D) A waitress.

(B 对)

4. 测验考生从对话或短文中获取数字信息的能力。

这些数据涉及时间、价格、年龄、人数、物品数等, 往往需要通过简单的运算或单位换算才能回答正确。这类题在对话部分出现较多。例如:

1) W: Can I help you?

M: Yes, I want to borrow these two novels, and I also need this book.

Q: How many books does the man want to borrow? (物品数)

A) One.

B) Two.

C) Three.

D) Four. (C 对)

2) W: I like that 50-dollar suitcase very much, but 30 is all that I can afford.

M: You must have been looking at the wrong ticket, Miss, 50 dollars was the original price but this blue ticket says it's been reduced to 35.

Q: What is the present price of the suitcase? (价格运算)

A) \$ 50.

B) \$ 45.

C) \$ 35.

D) \$ 30. (C 对)

5. 测验考生对讲话者的态度、情感进行判断与分析的能力。

这类考试题比较抽象, 需要对说话人的态度(同意或反对; 高兴或愤怒; 乐观或悲观; 放心或不放心等)进行分析和判断, 才能间接找出答案。例如:

W: When Professor Bernard caught one of the students cheating on the English exam, he failed him right then and there.

M: Serve him right. I don't sympathize with anyone trying to pass the way.

Q: What is the man's attitude toward the professor's action? (分析态度)

A) He feels sorry for the student.

B) He considers the punishment excessive.

C) He approves of the action.

D) He expresses no opinion about the action.

(C 对)

6. 测验考生对谈话或短文的主要内容与细节作出归纳、总结和推理的能力。

例如:

1) W: Hey, Bill, why are you so happy?

M: I was just informed that the school has done away with German requirement for graduation.

Q: What can be concluded from the conversation? (进行推理)

A) Bill doesn't have to study German.

B) Bill will graduate from the school soon.

C) Bill doesn't like to study German.

D) Bill doesn't have to take the exam on German.

(D 对)

2) M: Do you think we should park the car downtown?

W: I don't know where we should.

Q: What are they talking about? (归纳对话内容)

A) Where to park the car.

C) When to go downtown.

B) Whether to go to the park or not.

D) Where the park is.

(A 对)

7. 测试考生一定的书面表达能力

这类测试题主要指听写填空, 听写全文以及短文后的书面问答题。在做这类试题时, 考生不仅要听懂全文, 了解含义, 而且还要熟悉每个单词的拼写及正确的辨音, 回答问题时还要求考生有较强的概括能力和较好的书面表达能力。有关实例在本书第一部分的 1·1, 1·2, 1·3 中已经介绍。

2·13 解题技巧

要做好大学英语考试中的听力理解题, 考生应注意以下几点:

1. 轻松愉快应考, 抢读试题猜内容

考试时, 一定要思想放松, 保持良好的心态。一拿到试卷后, 抢时间浏览一下听力各题的四个选择项, 并且通过各选择项预测一下各题可能要谈论的问题。这样有利于考生将注意力集中在对有用信息的采集及对无关信息的排除上。

2. 边听边看边记录, 分析思考再归纳

有些听力测试题测试考生对重要细节的辨别能力, 如果我们在听的同时利用自己熟悉的特殊符号作些标记, 将有助于我们心记从而能在很短的时间内果断地作出判断。例如当我们听到 "What were you doing when Ed got here?" "Talking to Sharon and Fred." 时, 你也看到了 A) Fred. B) The woman. C) Sharon. D) Ed. 这四个选择项。如果你同时在 Ed 旁作个记