

英语四级听力捷径

Toward CET4 Listening Success

邢苏月 解秀琴 夏伟荣 编

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前 言

大学英语四级统考 (C.E.T—4) 是国家教委组织的全国高等院校非英语专业学生标准化英语统一考试。自 1987 年试行以来, 参加考试的学生人数越来越多。考生对各考试项目反应不一, 对听力反应尤为强烈。听力是应试者的一大难题。为了使应试者能迅速适应和顺利通过四级统考听力项目, 方便教师组织学生练习, 参照近年来国内许多重点大学的四级统考题及有关书籍, 根据《大学英语教学大纲》以及《大学英语四级考试大纲》, 我们广泛收集和精选了国内外生动、有趣的有关素材, 自编了听力技巧和 30 课难易适中, 份量相当的听力模拟试题, 每课分为 Part A 和 Part B 两部分。Part A 部分由邢苏月副教授编写, Part B 部分由解秀琴讲师编写, 技巧部分由夏伟荣讲师编写。

本书内容新颖, 语言生动, 编排合理。它不仅能够培养学生的应试能力, 还能开发学生的智慧, 启迪学生的灵感, 是各高等院校学生参加全国大学英语四级统考听力项目的良师益友。本书也适合学生在统考前自我检查之用; 同时对参加六级考试的考生及出国人员的听力培训, 对非英语专业的研究生入校后听力考试, 以及大专生的听力训练, 均有一定的实用价值和指导意义。

为便于教学, 本书配有录音磁带, 录音磁带由我校的外籍教师录制。

在编写过程中，曾得到四川省大学外语教学研究会会长、西南交通大学外语系系主任顾焕均教授及西南交通大学王世麒教授的大力支持和帮助，在此表示衷心的感谢！

由于编写时间仓促，编者水平有限，缺点和错误在所难免，希望使用本书的老师 and 同学提出宝贵意见，帮助我们不断改进。

编 者

1991年5月10日

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I. 听力应试技巧

(Listening Skills)

一、总的应试对策

(General Countermeasure)

(1) 听音前，先看选择题，预测可能提出的问题。做到心中有数。

(2) 培养快速阅读能力。迅速确定选择项中要听的重点部分。如：

A) She went to Atlanta.

B) She went to a convention.

C) She went to a hospital.

D) She stayed home.

(3) 抓住重点，抓住信息词。

(4) 边听边草记笔记。学会利用缩写和符号，尤其是遇到数字、时间、日期、人名、地名时。

(5) 沉着不乱，迅速果断选好答案。尽量挤出几秒钟扫视下一题的选择项。

(6) 如遇个别听不懂的词或句子，切不可苦思冥想，“流连忘返”，结果下面的录音很快又响了，你的思路却仍停留在上一句中，从而影响了整篇材料的理解。

二、对话 (Conversations)

大学英语四级考试听力部分的对话虽然涉及的范围较广，但大致可以分成以下几个方面：

1. 职业和人物的关系 (Identify Occupations and Relationships)

(A) 当看到四个答案均为职业名称时，就会听到有关确定一个人职业的对话。此时，应注意有目的地听，特别是要听出关键的词，即所谓信息词。如：

例 1 You will read,

A) A student

B) A teacher

C) A doctor

D) A librarian

You will hear,

W: Go to bed early and get some rest, Jack.

M: But I have to study. We're going to have a history test tomorrow morning.

Q: What is Jack?

这段对话的信息词有两个，一个是“study”（学习），另一个是“have a history test”（参加历史考试）。这都是和学生有关的，不难判断，答案为 A）。

例 2 You will read,

A) He's a mailman.

B) He's a writer.

C) He's a telephone repairman.

D) He's a farmer.

You will hear.

W: Hello, this is Betty Howard. May I speak with my son, please?

M: I'm sorry. He's still out on his route delivering letters. Shall I have him call you?

Q: What does the woman's son do?

这段对话，只要抓住了信息词 “delivering letters” (送信)，便可很快判断出答案为 A)， “He's a mailman.”

(B) 当看到四个答案均为有关人与人之间的关系的名词时，一般要求我们确定两个说话者之间的关系。这时，对话中一定会出现有关职业或关系特征的句子或词。抓住这些句子或词汇是解题的关键。如：

例 3 You will read,

A) Boss—secretary

B) Teacher—student

C) Customer—waitress

D) Lawyer—client

You will hear,

M: Make thirty copies for me and twenty copies for Mr. Brown.

W: Certainly, sir. As soon as I make the final corrections on the original.

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

答案为 A)。有职业特征的关键句子 “make thirty copies” (复印 30 份) 以及 “make the final corrections on

the original” (将底稿作最后改正) 这都是与秘书工作有关的。

(C) 有时对话中同时提到几个人物, 然后问 其中一个是谁。这种对话有时以打电话的形式出现, 以便引出不在场的第三者或第四者。较典型的对话“模式”为:

(1) 甲: 你学习比丙努力。

乙: 但是丁学习更努力。

问: 谁学习最努力?

或: 甲认为谁学习更努力?

(2) 甲: 喂, Smith 先生在吗? 我是 A 公司的 Davis.

乙: Smith 先生不在。他在图书馆。我是他的秘书 Mary 小姐。

问: 甲要找谁? 或: 甲在哪儿工作?

或: 乙是谁?

或: Smith 在哪里? 如:

例 4 You will read,

A) Jack's

B) Hers

C) Tom's

D) the man's

You will hear,

W: I like Jack's home town.

M: Yes, but Tom's is nicer.

Q: Whose home town does the woman like better?

女方喜欢 Jack 的家乡, 而男方更喜欢 Tom 的家乡, 根据提问, 应选 A)。

例 5 You will read,

A) Mr. Davis

B) Mr. Davis' secretary

C) Mr. Ward

D) Mr. Thomas

You will hear,

M: Hello, I'd like to speak to Mr. Davis, please.

This is Thomas Ward with the Office of Immigrations.

W: I'm sorry, Mr. Ward. Mr. Davis is in conference now.

Q: Who works for the Immigrations Office?

男方要找 Davis 先生说话,并说自己是移民局的 Thomas Ward。女方说 Davis 先生在开会。但问题是针对 Thomas Ward 的。按照英语习惯,姓在后,名字在前。答案为 C)。

(D) 有时对话只提供某种语气、语境,暗示对话者之间的关系,让考生判断。请看下列例句。

例 6 You will read,

A) Strangers.

B) She is interviewing for a job.

C) Old friends who haven't seen each other for a while.

D) She has been flying for two years.

You will hear,

M: What've you been doing these past two years?

W: Has it really been that long? How time flies!

Q: What is their relationship?

根据对话的语气,男方问:“你这两年一直在干什么?”
女方答:“真的已两年了吗?时间过得真快!”这种语气不可能发生在两个陌生人之间,也不可能出现在找工作的正式面

谈中，只有朋友或熟人之间才会用这种语气。答案为 C)。

Exercise 1

Identify Conversations about Occupations and Relationships.

1. A. He's a secretary.
B. He's a novelist.
C. He's a newspaperman.
D. He's a businessman.
2. A. Delivery boy.
B. Postman.
C. Neighbour's daughter.
D. Their neighbour.
3. A. A clerk. B. A teacher.
C. An engineer. D. A secretary.
4. A. He is a car salesman.
B. He is an insurance salesman.
C. He is a bus driver.
D. He is a taxi driver.
5. A. A professor. B. A student.
C. A manager. D. A practitioner.
6. A. Doctor and patient.
B. Passenger and bus driver.
C. Daughter and father.
D. Customer and shop-assistant.
7. A. Secretary-Boss.

- B. Client-Lawyer.
- C. Student-Teacher.
- D. Patient-Nurse.
- 8. A. Wife-Husband.
- B. Shop-assistant-Customer.
- C. Waitress-Customer.
- D. Secretary-Boss.
- 9. A. His teacher.
- B. His maid.
- C. A famous model.
- D. His wife.
- 10. A. Friends.
- B. Mother and son.
- C. Husband and wife.
- D. Shopkeeper and customer.

2. 地点 (Identify Places)

确定某一地点的对话，在英语听力考试中是常见的。一般分为两种：

(A) 对话所提供的环境清楚，通常带有一些能明确代表地点特征的词。只要抓住这些词，就能正确判断对话的地点。如：

例 7 You will read.

- A) At a library
- B) In a bus
- C) At the airport

D) At a post office

You will hear,

M: Two ten-cent stamps and four eight-cent stamps,
please.

W: Here you are. That will be fifty-two cents.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take
place?

对话中最重要的词只有一个 “stamps” (邮票)。显然地点一定是邮局 (Post office)。

例 8 You will read,

A) In an office

B) On a farm

C) In a clinic

D) In a restaurant

You will hear,

W: Would you like to order now?

M: Yes. Please show me the menu.

Q: Where are the man and the woman now?

只要听懂两个词，一个是 “order” (订菜)，另一个是 “menu” (菜单)，便可判断地点在餐馆 (restaurant)。

(B) 对话中同时提到几处地点，问其中一处。这种对话也常以打电话的形式出现，以引出更多的人物或地点。较典型的对话为：

甲 问 乙：丙在哪里？

乙告诉甲：丙刚才在……；现在在……；将要去（或打算去）……。

1. A. At the zoo.
B. In Room 204.
C. In a hotel.
D. In a restaurant.
2. A. At a drugstore.
B. At a department store.
C. At a tailor's.
D. At a bookseller's.
3. A. At the theater.
B. At the cafeteria.
C. At the railway station.
D. At the restaurant.
4. A. At home.
B. In the hospital.
C. At work.
D. At the store.
5. A. At a post office.
B. At a bank.
C. At an airport.
D. At a drugstore.
6. A. In a railway station.
B. In an airport.
C. In a classroom.
D. In Miami.
7. A. At a lawyer's office.
B. At a library.