

根据教育部最新考试大纲调整范围编写

# 大学英语四级

# 考试教程

听力训练

◎编写 大学英语四级考试命题研究组

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(第三次修订版)



# 大学英语四级考试教程

(听力训练)

(第三版)

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我们的所有努力,都是为了使您增长知识和才干。

# 前 言

为了迎接 21 世纪的挑战,争取到 2000 年使大学英语教学上一个新台阶,国家教育部高教司于 1999 年推出了新《大学英语教学大纲》,本大纲在继承原大纲优点的基础上,对原大纲作了较多的修改。在新旧大纲交替之际,为了帮助和指导应试者顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试,大学英语四、六级考试命题研究组根据最新《大学英语教学大纲》编写了本教程。

本教程包括下列系列丛书:

## 一、大学英语(精读)课文辅导(1-6 分册)

## 二、大学英语四级考试教程(第三次修订版)

1. 大学英语四级考试教程(最新模拟试题及解析)(配有磁带)
2. 大学英语四级考试教程(词汇、语法、完形填空)
3. 大学英语四级考试教程(阅读、翻译、简答)
4. 大学英语四级考试教程(写作与范文)
5. 大学英语四级考试教程(听力训练)(配有磁带)

## 三、大学英语六级考试教程(第三次修订版)

1. 大学英语六级考试教程(最新模拟试题及解析)(配有磁带)
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4. 大学英语六级考试教程(阅读与翻译)
5. 大学英语六级考试教程(听力训练)(配有磁带)

## 四、大学英语 1~6 级词汇考点记忆手册(第三版)

### 大学英语 1~4 级词汇考点记忆手册(第二版)

本分册的每套试题分为两大部分,第一部分为热身练习,第二部分为自我测试。热身练习部分包括数字、句子听写、正误听析、问答四个小部分,选材新颖,题眼具有针对性,对提高学生的听力能力很有助益。自我测试部分包括对话、短文、复合式听写几个部分,完全按照全国统一四级考试题型出现,学生通过这部分的训练,能在真正的考试中得心应手。

本书中的选文取材于英文原文材料,体裁多样,语言流畅,自然生动。本书的出题技巧不仅能提高学生的应试能力,更能帮助学生掌握英语听说的特

点,使他们得到真正的语言能力训练。

四级考试对听力部分的要求,可参见和本丛书配套的赠书(购本丛书100元以上,可免费获得该赠书)。

为照顾到广大考生实际购买能力,使其能在相同价位,相同篇幅内能汲取到比其它书更多营养,本书采用小5号字紧缩式排版。

本书编写者均为北京大学英语系专业人员,对大学英语四级和六级测试很有研究。听力部分录音者均为美籍专家。

在编写过程中,本书总策划胡东华同志做了大量组织联络及体例策划工作,特此致谢。

**编 者**

**于北京大学燕北园**

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# Unit 1

## Part I Warming-up Exercises

### Section A Numbers

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear five sentences. There is one number in each of them. Listen carefully and write down the number quickly. You may replay the tape to listen again to check what you've written.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

### Section B Sentence Dictation

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 5 sentences at a slow speed. Listen and write them down quickly and completely. You may replay the tape to listen again to check what you've written.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

### Section C True or False Statements

**Directions:** *In this section, you are going to hear two passages or dialogues. While listening, you must read the ten statements on your book as quickly as possible and judge whether they are true or false. Then put a T ( True ) or an F ( False ) in each of the corresponding brackets .*

#### Passage 1

1. (    ) The meaning a smile conveys differs from one culture to another.
2. (    ) Russian people consider a smile as a way of covering embarrassment.
3. (    ) People from Southeast Asian countries consider it unusual and suspicious to smile at strangers.
4. (    ) Cultural restraints may affect the meaning of facial expressions.
5. (    ) We shouldn't judge other people by our own cultural norms.

#### Passage 2

6. (    ) If the year at a certain American college is divided into 3 quarters, then the students' studying time covers 20 weeks altogether in one year.
7. (    ) Students have to choose their classes at the beginning of each

term.

- 8. (    ) Students must take courses of their main area of study. But courses other than that are not required.
- 9. (    ) Sometimes testing may take the form of a research paper.
- 10. (    ) The professor's assistant's job includes supervising the discussions of the professor's lectures.

#### **Section D   Listen and Answer Questions**

**Directions:** *In this section, you ' ll hear a passage twice . While listening, you must go over the ten questions on your book and then write down your answers in the corresponding blanks .*

1. When was Agnes Miller born?

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2. What's her status in the family?

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3. Where did the family move in 1899?

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4. When did Agnes first become aware of the inequality between men and women?

---

5. How did she react to this inequality at first?

---

6. What's her major?

---

7. What did she do after a long-time job-seeking?

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8. Why did an editor in New York hire Agnes?

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9. What did Agnes decide to do after writing many articles for newspapers?

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10. What provided most of her income?

---

## **Part I Self-test**

### **Section A Conversations**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question 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) and (D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.*

1. (A) He has hurt his uncle severely.  
(B) He has a better figure than he used to have.  
(C) He is in good health now.  
(D) He has always been laughed at by other people.
2. (A) She thinks herself foolish to have had her lunch before she came with the man.  
(B) She is no longer fond of beef.  
(C) She is trying not to put on weight.  
(D) She is not hungry at all at this moment.
3. (A) She thinks the lecturer's talk irrelevant to the issue.

- (B) She thinks the lecturer has failed to touch the essentials of the issue.
- (C) She thinks the lecture lacks climax.
- (D) She thinks the lecturer has left out a point.
4. (A) 8:00 (B) 8:30 (C) 9:00 (D) 9:30
5. (A) John is in London.
- (B) The man will go to London for the purpose of visiting John.
- (C) The woman is asking the man to take her address.
- (D) The man won't have time to see John because he has his business to do.
6. (A) He has had his dinner and wants to go shopping.
- (B) He has eaten enough food and he is full now.
- (C) He is tired of eating eggs and bread.
- (D) He wants to buy more eggs and bread because there is little left in the fridge.
7. (A) Italy (B) Greenwich
- (C) Spain (D) Greece
8. (A) She will lend money to the man, but not much.
- (B) She will not lend a penny to the man.
- (C) She is afraid that the man might not return the money.
- (D) She is warning the man against drinking.
9. (A) The man wants to buy an apartment.
- (B) The two speakers are probably a landlady and a potential boarder.
- (C) It will cost the man no more than 800 dollars a month altogether
- (D) The man will have to pay the money at the end of every month.

10. (A) The man didn't take part in the discussion because he was sick.  
(B) The man deliberately missed the discussion because he was not interested in it.  
(C) The man didn't come to the class because he thought arguments are useless.  
(D) The man is rather cynical.

### **Section B Sentence Dictation**

**Directions:** *In this section you will hear 3 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 one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.*

#### **Passage 1**

1. (A) He should appeal to the feelings of the listeners.  
(B) He should speak only of truth.  
(C) He should be brave enough to advance undesirable opinions.  
(D) He should take a condescending attitude towards the listeners.
2. (A) He must avoid disturbing the emotions of men.  
(B) He ought to write regardless of men's opinions.  
(C) He should speak out when he disagrees with others.  
(D) Disdain of and hostility to others are acceptable for a writer.
3. (A) He is unwilling to cause dislike by announcing his disagreement.

- (B) He doesn't want to be considered as singular.
- (C) He fears to voice the truth, which may bring danger to himself.
- (D) What he speaks is not what he really thinks.

### Passage 2

- 4. (A) Possible solution to chemical pollution.
  - (B) The necessity to pass new and stricter environmental laws.
  - (C) The mission of scientists and economists in attacking the problem of chemical pollution.
  - (D) The irresponsibility of the government.
- 5. (A) They should notify the general public of the dangers of chemicals in the environment.
  - (B) They should inform the governments about the high economic costs of chemicals.
  - (C) They should put pressure on governments to make large industrial companies pay more attention to waste disposal.
  - (D) They should remind the governments of the economic benefits of chemicals.
- 6. (A) They are responsible for chemical pollution.
  - (B) They are behaving in an extremely responsible way.
  - (C) They are unwilling to stop the use of certain chemicals.
  - (D) They are blind to the fact that chemicals do harm to people's health.

### Passage 3

7. (A) a person's profession or career  
(B) some aspect of a person's personality  
(C) a person's behavior  
(D) the place where a person was born
8. (A) Before 1500.  
(B) In the seventeenth century.  
(C) In the eighteenth century.  
(D) In the nineteenth century.
9. (A) The person's skin is brown.  
(B) The person is very brave  
(C) The person has a brown face.  
(D) The person has brown hair.
10. (A) The person has fair hair.  
(B) The person is courageous.  
(C) The person is always light-hearted.  
(D) The person is very honest.

### Section C Compound Dictation

**Directions:** In this section you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.



As more and more people become (1), now is perhaps the time to consider the experience of unemployment. What are the first (2)? Well, losing a job, or not being able to find one, almost always brings (3) changes. If you've lost a job, the first feeling is often one of (4). As well as the loss of (5), many people find the whole routine of their life is (6), their contact with other people reduced, their ambitions (7) and their identity (8) a worker removed.

At first there may be the good feelings too. (9)

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(9). But, unless a better job does turn up, the chances are the days start getting longer and time becomes harder to fill. Many people pass through periods of difficulty in sleeping and eating, they feel irritable and depressed, often isolated and lonely, and perhaps worst of all, a feeling of lethargy, of being dull and run down sweeps over them.

Despite all these problems though, unemployment can be a chance for a fresh start. (10)

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