

大学英语四级考试

听力(新题型)专项训练

主编 宫 丽 龙云飞 杨 巍
主审 杨廷君



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大学英语四级考试 听力(新题型)专项训练

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国防工业出版社

· 北京 ·

内 容 简 介

本书在仔细研究新题型听力部分出题的思路和各项试题数据的基础上,从国内外经典的考试试题和出版物中广泛搜集资料,根据实际的教学经验,精心编制了针对听力各个单项部分的练习题和十套听力部分的综合测试题。书中附有所有听力练习答案,以供学习者检测自己的学习效果。

本书可供参加大学英语四级考试的在校生和同等学力者学习使用。

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前 言

为适应我国高等教育发展的新形势,深化教学改革,提高教学质量,满足新时期国家和社会对人才培养的需要,配合当前全国大学英语四、六级测试的改革,使大学英语教学上一个新台阶,特编写《大学英语四级考试听力(新题型)专项训练》一书。本书以2004年6月出版的最新《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》所规定的大学英语基础阶段词汇为依据,以2005年10月全国大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组以及全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会出版的《大学英语四级考试(CET-4)试点考试样卷》为指导,以提高大学生英语综合应用能力,尤其是英语听说能力为目的,旨在为参加大学英语四级考试的考生提供一本实用性、可操作性强的参考书,帮助考生能够对新题型的听力部分有更深刻的了解,顺利完成由老题型向新题型的转变,提高考生熟练运用英语语言的能力,顺利通过大学英语四级考试。

根据大学英语四级考试样题所示,听力部分的分值已从以前的20%上升到35%,和阅读理解部分并列成为整张试卷中分值比例最重要的两部分。老题型的听力题目由两部分组成。第一部分为短对话(Short Conversation),共10道题,每题1分。第二部分有两种选择,一种是短文理解(Passage),3篇短文,10道题,每题1分;另一种是复合式听写(Compound Dictation),7道词汇听写题,每题0.5分,3个句子,共6.5分,听力短文与复合式听写是二选一。而新题型的听力题目由三部分组成:(1)听力对话部分包括短对话(形式上和老题型一样,但数量上由原来的10题减至8题,每题1分,共8分)和长对话(Long Conversation),出题模式类似于现行托福考试中听力Part B,每个长对话后有3题或4题,共7题,每题1分,共7分。在整个听力理解部分中,听力对话占15%。(2)短文理解题仍为3篇,每篇3个到4个问题,共10题,占10%。(3)短文听写,即复合式听写。其中词汇听写由原来的7个增加至8个,每空0.5分;句子听写仍保持3句不变,每句2分,占10%。

新题型听力部分结构如下:

第一部分: 听力理解	听力对话	短对话(8个)8%	多项选择	35%
		长对话(2个)7%	多项选择	
	听力短文	短文理解(3篇)10%	多项选择	
		短文听写 10%	复合式听写	

总的来说,改革以后以往所有的听力题型都成必考的了,题目的总量增加,做题时间相应增加,对学生能否长时间集中听力注意力的要求增加,总体的难度无形中也增加,这

不可避免地给考生带来一定的影响和困惑。本着对考生认真负责的态度,在仔细研究新题型听力部分出题的思路和各项试题数据的基础上,从国内外经典的考试试题和出版物中广泛搜集资料,根据实际的教学经验,精心设计了针对听力各个单项部分的练习题和十套听力部分的综合测试题。

本书共由七部分组成:

第一部分:听力对话的短对话,分析、详解了短对话各种题型做题的技巧及注意事项,且每一种题型都附有单项的训练习题。

第二部分:听力对话的长对话,以大学英语四级新题型样题为例,详细分析了长对话的特点和做题方法,并附有单独的练习题。

第三部分:听力短文的短文理解,根据短文的特点,分析和详解了短文题型的做题思路及做题方法;并附有相关的练习题。

第四部分:听力短文的复合式听写,根据复合式听写的特点,详细分析了做复合式听写的方法和应注意的事项,并附有练习题。

第五部分:综合练习,该部分完全按照大学英语四级新题型样题听力部分的要求和形式,设计了十套听力综合测试题。

第六部分:练习题答案,该部分包括了前五部分所有练习答案,以供学习者检测自己的学习效果。

第七部分:听力原文,该部分包括了所有练习部分的听力录音原文,以供学习者参考使用。

本书具有以下几个明显特点:

1. 可信度高。大学英语四、六级考试改革的目标是更准确地测试我国在校大学生的英语综合能力,尤其是英语听说能力,以体现社会改革开放对我国大学生英语综合应用能力的要求。在仔细研究新题型听力部分出题的思路和各项试题数据的基础上,从国内外经典的考试试题和出版物中广泛搜集资料,基于最新的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》中所规定的词汇和词组、根据实际的教学经验,精心编制了大学英语听力考试各部分单项循序渐进的试题和十套完整的听力部分综合测试题,并结合数十年的教学实践,总结、归纳和详解了听力各个部分做题的要点。

2. 选材典型,针对性强。本书所涉及的范例基本上是采用除长对话部分外历年 CET-4 全真试题,对其难点、重点进行透彻的分析和阐述,并对相关的语言知识进行适当的展开,扩大了考生的语言知识面,提高了语言的综合应用能力,容易被学习者理解和掌握。全书序号与大学英语四级考试(新题型)听力部分序号完全一致,旨在为考生营造一种实考氛围。

3. 启发性、指导性强。本书的编者均为从事大学英语教学十五年以上的一线骨干教师,具有多年丰富的英语教学和指导大学英语四、六级考试的经验,熟知英语教学中的重点、难点及存在的问题,非常了解学生在英语学习中所遇到的主要问题和薄弱环节。因此,在编写此书时,能理论联系实际,从考生的实际出发,举一反三,有的放矢地帮助学生提高英语听力的学习,解决他们在听力方面所遇到的问题,以达到触类旁通

的效果。

4. 本书不仅附有大量的自测题,供考生自行检测学习效果,巩固已学到的语言知识,还附有大学英语常用词组表以及其他有助于英语学习的资料,以供学习者参考和自学。

本书是宁波大学外语学院(全国大学英语教学改革试点学校之一)编撰的大学英语学习系列丛书之一,由宫丽、龙云飞、杨巍担任主编,杨廷君任主审,此书在编写过程中,得到了许多同行的帮助和审阅,并提出了宝贵的修改意见,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,难免有错漏和不当之处,欢迎广大师生和英语爱好者批评指正。

编 者

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第一部分 短对话

短对话(Short Conversation)是历年四、六级听力考试中必不可少的组成部分,共有 8 题,一般是由一男一女各读一句,然后就对话内容提出一个问题。因为是日常会话,所以句子都不长,而且用词也不难,但是口语性强,并且考试时只读一遍,这就要求考生应结合语气、语调、习语等因素去理解对话的内容,在有限的时间内听懂题目并选准答案。这部分主要测试考生语段水平上的理解能力,是其他听力测试题型的基础。其测试内容主要集中在衣、食、住、行等日常生活方面。对话部分的题型主要有场景题型、关键词题型、综合推断题型、中 but 题型、隐含否定题型、虚拟语气题型、建议题型、言外之意题型和重复反问题型等。每题的间隔时间为 12 秒至 13 秒,要求学生在试卷上的 4 个书面答案中选择一个最佳答案。提问一般从两个方面入手:一是针对对话的具体内容,包括时间、地点、人物、事件、数字、原因等;二是依据内容进行推测,以判断朗读者的意图、观点、态度等。从近几年的四级考试真题来看,短对话部分与以前的考题相比,难度增加了:其一,干扰项的干扰性更强,易让考生“上当受骗”;其二,考题的信息量加大了,需要考生综合推理判断多思考,才能捕捉到与考题答案有关的信息;其三,同义词题、隐含性题、推理性题、俚语或习语题的比例也提高了。

因此,考生欲在这部分获得高分应掌握下列技巧:

- (1) 抓住关键词,从而做出正确的判断;
- (2) 熟悉各种题型的提问方式;
- (3) 注意第二说话人的讲话语气;
- (4) 注意 but, because 和 so 等词引导的句子;
- (5) 熟记有关日常生活等话题方面的词语;
- (6) 掌握常用词、词组和习语。

本章节以全新大学英语四级考试部分样题为例,结合以前的四级考试中的典型试题,详细、具体地分析短对话各类题型的做题思路及解题技巧,希望能对考生有所帮助。

一、实例分析与讲解

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will

11. A) The man hates to lend his tools to other people.
B) The man hasn't finished working on the bookshelf.
C) The tools have already been returned to the woman.
D) The tools the man borrowed from the woman are missing.

- 从题型来看,这 8 道题里面依次包括了中 but 句型,建议句型,因果关系句型,职业、身份和相互关系句型,综合推断句型,关键词句型,重复、反问句型和条件/虚拟句型。从形式上看,有问答式,陈述、评论或建议式;从内容上看,主要涉及日常生活、学习。这就反映出考核的全面性和实用性。因此,要求考生平时加强训练生活中的常用话题,多积累生活经验,学以致用。

针对场景对话提出问题是四级考试中经常出现的题型,要答好这类题,首先要看答题选项。如果 A), B), C), D) 四个答案选项分别列出的是不同地点,就可以判断出此题属于场景题。场景题的提问方式通常是 “Where does this conversation most probably take

place?”或是以 Where 开始提问的特殊疑问句。下一步是从对话中找出关键词。发生在不同地点的对话经常使用的关键词是有规律可循的。例如,在对话中出现 beef, roast, fry, steak 等表示食品一类的词就说明对话发生在 snack bar 或 restaurant 里;如果出现 flight No. 或 heavy fog, delay 等词就表示说话人在机场;还有在邮局经常用 stamp, envelope, register, by air 等词;在办公室里经常用 type, letter, meeting 等词。详情参见附录一。下面以 2006 年 6 月真题中第 2 题为例:

A) To the bookstore.

B) To the dentist's.

C) To the market.

D) To the post office.

Transcript:

M: Can you stop by the post office and get me some envelopes and 39 cents' stamps?

W: Well, I am not going to stop by the post office, but I can buy you some at the bookstore after I see the dentist on Market street.

Q: Where will the woman go first?

答案 B。本题虽为场景题,但有一定难度。因为备选的 4 个答案在对话中都出现,但只要抓住 after 这个词,就能判断出买信封和邮票在看牙医之后。C 在这里的作用是混淆考生的判断能力。因此 B 是正确答案。从这道题可以看出,在做短对话测试题时,不能主观臆断,听到什么就选什么,必须经过简单推理或计算。

练习一

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 2** with a single line through the centre.

11. A) At a publishing house.

B) At a bookstore.

C) In a reading room.

D) In Prof. Jordan's office.

12. A) On a busy street.

B) In a Hong Kong hotel.

C) At an airport.

D) At a booking office.

13. A) At a theater.

B) At a booking office.

C) At a railway station.

D) At a restaurant.

14. A) At a newsstand.

B) At a car dealer's.

C) At a publishing house.

D) At a newspaper office.

15. A) In a car.

B) On the street.

C) In a restaurant.

D) At home.

16. A) At a bookstore.

B) In a workshop.

C) At an art gallery.

D) In a department store.

17. A) In a cotton field.

B) At a railway station.

C) On a farm.

D) On a train.

18. A) To the bookstore.
B) To the dentist's.

- C) To the market.
D) To the post office.

2. 关键词题型

这种题型主要考查考生对短语、习语或习惯用法的掌握程度。在做这类题时,只要考生抓住上述考点,即使对整个句子不太了解,也能选择出正确答案。这就要求考生在平时多加强词汇、短语、习语及习惯用法的记忆和掌握。这是一个长期的、艰苦的过程,只有每天坚持不懈,才能在考试中运用自如。

例如:

- A) An art museum.
C) A college campus.

- B) A beautiful park.
D) An architectural exhibition.

Transcript:

W: Wow! I do like this campus; all the big trees, the green lawns, and the old buildings with tall columns. It's really beautiful.

M: It sure is. The architecture of these buildings is in the Greek style. It was popular in the eighteenth century here.

Q: what are the speakers talking about?

答案 C。第一句话里的 campus 是此题的关键所在,理解了这个词就可以轻而易举地选到正确答案。因此,只要考生掌握了常用的短语、习语,答对这种题型应该不是很困难的事情。

练习二

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 2** with a single line through the centre.

11. A) Go to the library.
C) See Professor Smith.
- B) Meet the woman.
D) Have a drink in the bar.
12. A) The woman has to get the textbooks in other ways.
B) The woman has sold her used textbooks to the bookstore.
C) The man is going to buy his textbooks from a bookstore.
D) The man doesn't want to sell his textbooks to the woman.
13. A) Attend a conference.
C) Meet his lawyer.
- B) Give a speech.
D) Make a business trip.
14. A) It's worse than 30 years ago.
B) It remains almost the same as before.
C) There are more extremes in the weather.

- D) There has been a significant rise in temperature.
15. A) It can help solve complex problems.
B) It will most likely prove ineffective.
C) It is a new weapon against terrorists.
D) It will help detect all kinds of liars.
16. A) He's been to Seattle many times.
B) He has chaired a lot of conferences.
C) He has a high position in his company.
D) He lived in Seattle for many years.
17. A) An art museum.
B) A beautiful park.
C) A college campus.
D) An architectural exhibition.
18. A) Most students would like to work for a newspaper.
B) Most students find a job by reading advertisements.
C) Most students find it hard to get a job after they graduate.
D) Most students don't want jobs advertised in the newspapers.

3. 综合推断题型

综合推断题型是近几年考试中每次都必考的题型,并且所占比列非常大。因此,考生在平时就应该注意培养自身的判断和推测能力。主要依据对话中所提供的内容、关键词、说话人的语气以及暗示的内容,利用逻辑推理做出正确的判断。

例如:

- A) She knows the guy who will give the lecture.
B) She thinks the lecture might be informative.
C) She wants to add something to her lecture.
D) She'll finish her report this weekend.

Transcript:

M: Do you want to go to the lecture this weekend? I hear the guy who's going to deliver the lecture spent a year living in the rain forest.

W: Great! I'm doing report on the rain forest. Maybe I can get some new information to add to it.

Q: What does the woman mean?

答案 B。男士问女士是否去听这周末的讲座,因为他听说报告人在热带雨林生活了一年。女士回答说那太好了,她正在写这方面的报告,也许会得到一些新信息添加到里面去。从 great 这个词的语气就可以看出,她是愿意去听讲座的,因为她可能获得一些新信息。另外答案 B 里的 informative 是句子中 information 的形容词形式,这个关键词在很大程度上决定了正确选项是 B。因此,这就要求考生平时对单词词性之间的转换非常熟悉,该项技能在阅读方面也是不可缺少的。

练习三

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 2** with a single line through the centre.

11. A) Jessie always says what she thinks.
B) Jessie seems to have a lot on her mind.
C) Jessie is wrong to find fault with her boss.
D) Jessie should know the marketing director better.
12. A) Helen is talkative. B) Helen is active.
C) Helen is sociable. D) Helen is quiet.
13. A) Jimmy will regret marrying a Frenchwoman.
B) Jimmy is not serious in making decisions.
C) Jimmy is rich enough to buy a big house.
D) Jimmy's words are often not reliable.
14. A) The cinema is some distance away from where they are.
B) He would like to read the film review in the newspaper.
C) They should wait to see the movie at a later time.
D) He'll find his way to the cinema.
15. A) The houses for sale are of poor quality.
B) The houses are too expensive for the couple to buy.
C) The housing developers provide free trips for potential buyers.
D) The man is unwilling to take a look at the houses for sale.
16. A) They will be replaced by on-line education sooner or later.
B) They will attract fewer kids as on-line education expands.
C) They will continue to exist along with on-line education.
D) They will limit their teaching to certain subjects only.
17. A) Some students at the back cannot hear the professor.
B) The professor has changed his reading assignment.
C) Some of the students are not on the professor's list.
D) The professor has brought extra copies of his assignment.
18. A) Talking about sports. B) Writing up local news.
C) Reading newspapers. D) Putting up advertisements.

4. 中 but 题型

西方人在对话中经常使用委婉的表达方式, but 句型就是其中一种, 经常用来表示拒

绝或转折。在考试中往往是第二个人先同意第一个人的说法,或者是先含糊其辞地回答,后面马上用 but 转折,正确答案就是 but 后面的内容。因此,抓住 but 后面的关键词及内容是重中之重。

例如:

- A) The man hates to lend his tools to other people.
- B) The man hasn't finished working on the bookshelf.
- C) The tools have already been returned to the woman.
- D) The tools the man borrowed from the woman are missing.

Transcript:

W: Simon, could you return the tools I lent you for building the bookshelf last month?

M: Uh, well, I hate to tell you this. . . but I can't seem to find them.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

答案 D。女士要求男士归还上个月借去做书架的工具。男士先是吱吱唔唔,然后才说出他找不到了。从男士前面的语气就可以判断出他可能把工具丢了,因为每个人都知道借人东西应当归还的道理,如果没丢,他就没有必要含糊其辞。因此, but 后面是他深觉歉意但又不得不实话实说。因此 D 是正确答案。

练习四

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 2** with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A) Dr. Andrews has been promoted for his thoroughness.
B) She disagrees with Dr. Andrews on many occasions.
C) Dr. Andrews used to keep his patients waiting.
D) She dislikes Dr. Andrews as much as the new physician.
- 12. A) To pickup the woman from the library.
B) To make a copy of the schedule for his friend.
C) To find out more about the topic for the seminar.
D) To get the seminar schedule for the woman.
- 13. A) She has been longing to attend Harvard University.
B) She'll consider the man's suggestion carefully.
C) She has finished her project with Dr. Garcia's help.
D) She'll consult Dr. Garcia about entering graduate school.
- 14. A) The man hates to lend his tools to other people.
B) The man hasn't finished working on the bookshelf.
C) The tools have already been returned to the woman.

- D) The tools the man borrowed from the woman are missing.
15. A) She has to study for the exam.
B) She is particularly interested in plays.
C) She's eager to watch the new play.
D) She can lend her notes to the man.
16. A) Put off his appointment with Mr. Johnson.
B) Help move things to Mr. Johnson's office.
C) Help the woman move the items.
D) Hurry to Mr. Johnson's office.
17. A) He was kept in hospital for a long time.
B) He was slightly injured in a traffic accident.
C) He was seriously wounded in a mine explosion.
D) He was fined for speeding.
18. A) It's only for rent, not for sale.
B) It's being redecorated.
C) It's not as good as advertised.
D) It's no longer available.

5. 否定题型

否定题型对多数考生来说是个难点。它主要检验考生能否通过句子的否定表达来正确领会说话人的真实意图。考生只要抓住这样一个概念,即有的否定句型恰恰表达的是肯定含义,并且在考试中所占比例还很大,就能对此类题型游刃有余。另外,特别注意如 *hardly, scarcely, rarely, little, few, neither, too... to* 等词在句子中的确切意思。平时多练,才能在考试中立于不败之地。

例如：

- A) Tom is usually talkative. B) Tom has a very bad temper.
C) Tom has dozens of things to attend to. D) Tom is disliked by his colleagues

Transcript:

W: Tom must be in a bad mood today. He hasn't said half a dozen words all afternoon.

M: Oh, really? That's not like the Tom we know.

Q: What does the man imply?

答案 A。女士说 Tom 今天一定是心情不好,因为整个下午他都没说几句话。从男士的语气及否定句“这不像我们了解的 Tom”这句话中可以看出, Tom 今天的说话不多和平时的一贯表现是相反的,那么他平时一定是话很多的人。因此 A 是正确答案。

练习五

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will