

# 新思路

PERSPECTIVE  
COLLEGE ENGLISH LISTENING

## 大学英语

听力



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# 新 思 路 大 学 英 语

New Perspective College English  
Listening 2



## 听 力

## 2



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## 内 容 简 介

本书按照以听力为纲的原则,采用全面解决学生的可持续发展能力的新思路编写而成。全书分为听力技巧和听力测试两个部分,内容包括大学英语四级考试真题考点解析、实践演练、10套测试题和参考答案,注重训练的渐进性和系统性,旨在切实有效地帮助学习者提高英语听力水平,在短期内突破英语实用能力的听力瓶颈。

本书可作为非英语专业一年级本科生的教材,也可供具有同等水平的英语爱好者自学。

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## 前言

为适应我国高等教育发展的新形式,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,教育部于2007年7月颁发了《大学英语课程教学要求》,进一步明确了大学英语的教学目标是“培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后学习、工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行交际,同时增强其自主学习能力,提高综合文化素养,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要”。

近年来,大学英语四级考试题型和内容革故鼎新,日臻完善,对于学生听力水平的要求越来越高。听力由原来所占20%的整体比例一跃提升为35%。2008年12月开始试行的大学英语四级计算机考试中内容包括70%的听力和30%的阅读。作文采用“听力+作文”的模式。而新增的“跟读”试题,则是给一段语音材料,让学生复述,考查考生的发音和英语表达能力。机考是“一人一机一套题”,考题涉及诸多领域,大多为CNN、VOA、BBC等媒体的讲座、报告、对话、访谈、新闻等,语音上由过去单纯的美音朗读变为现在的英音和美音交替朗读。

教育部高教司对高等教育听力也有了新的思路和指导,以听力为基础的大学英语四、六级考试颠覆了以前阅读先行或阅读听力并行的状况,听力成为说、读、写、译的基础。英语听力是纲,其他都是目,只有抓住了听力,才能纲举目张。

《新思路大学英语:听力》丛书正是按照以听力为纲的原则,采用全面解决学生的可持续发展能力的新思路编写而成的。作者均是多年从事大学英语教学与研究工作的第一线教师,有丰富教学

经验与考试辅导经验,熟悉命题规律。丛书的特点如下:

一、听力技巧讲解和真题考点解析全面,包括数字辨析、语法结构、引申与判断、同义陈述、短对话与长对话、话题短文等,针对性、系统性强;

二、实践演练与理论讲解环环相扣,突出渐进性和连续性;

三、内容新颖,趣味性和可读性强,选材涉及教育、科学、自然、人文、医学、法律等多个方面,有利于学生主动地学习,激发学习的兴趣;

四、实践演练和听力测试原文配有 MP3 光盘,集纯正的美音和英音于一体。

该套丛书可作为非英语专业本科生的教材,也可供具有同等水平的英语爱好者自学。

在编写过程中,我们参考了很多国内外同行的学术成果,得到了有关专家、学者的指点,在此一并表示感谢。

由于水平有限,书中难免有不足之处,敬请各位同行和读者批评指正。

编者

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# Part One

## Listening Skills

### Unit 1 Numbers

#### Section A 真题解析

数字类是听力中的基础题,听懂的关键在于注意细节。这类题目涉及的内容有:年代、年龄、日期、时间、价格、数量、房间号码、电话号码、尺寸、大小等。数字的读法最重要,会读,才能会听。只有在听懂的基础上做好记录并迅速进行一定推算,才能做出正确选择。

#### 【例1】1996年1月四级真题

- A) More than an hour and a half.
- B) Not more than half an hour.
- C) More than two hours.
- D) Less than an hour and a half.

#### 【原文】

W: How much time did you have for writing the paper?

M: We were given three hours, but I finished in less than half the time.

Q: How long did it take the man to write his paper?

【解析】原文中出现了两个与时间有关的数字, three hours 是最多可用时间, half the time 指的是可用时间的一半, 也就是一个半小时, 问题是用了多长时间, 由分析可知是一个半小时。这里面还要注意 half the time 前的 less than, 由此可知正确答案为 D。

【例 2】1997 年 1 月四级真题

A) 5:00.

B) 5:15.

C) 5:30.

D) 5:45.

【原文】

M: What's the time for departure?

W: 5:30. That only leaves us 15minutes to go through the customs and check our baggage.

Q: At what time did this conversation take place?

【解析】从选项中不难发现小时都是 5, 分钟各不相同, 从而可以推断此题关键是分钟的计算。原文中出现两个数字, 5:30 指的是飞机起飞的时间, 15minutes 指的是剩下的时间, 这部分要注意前面动词 leave 的含义。通过简单的减法运算可得知正确答案为 B。

【例 3】1997 年 6 月四级真题

A) \$ 1.40.

B) \$ 4.30.

C) \$ 6.40.

D) \$ 8.60.

【原文】

W: Here's a 10-dollar bill, give me two tickets for tonight's show please.

M: Sure. Two tickets and here's \$ 1.40 change.

Q: How much does one ticket cost?

【解析】原文中共出现 4 个数字 10, 2, 1.40 和 1, 听的时候要注意这 4 个数字分别代表什么。10-dollar bill 指的是买方所付的钱, 2 tickets 是买了两张票, 1.40change 是指找回的零



钱,1 出现在问题当中,问一张票的价值(cost)。然后通过简单的计算 $(10 - 1.40) / 2 = 4.30$ ,正确答案为 B。

**【例 4】2004 年 6 月四级真题**

A) At 10:30.

B) At 10:25.

C) At 10:40.

D) At 10:45.

**【原文】**

M: So when are the other guys going to get there? The train is leaving in 10 minutes. We can't wait here for ever!

W: It's 10:30 already. They are supposed to be here by now. I told everybody to meet here by 10:15.

Q: When is the train leaving?

**【解析】**原文中出现 3 个数字,10minutes 是还有 10 分钟火车就要开了,此处要注意 is leaving 表示将要离开;10:30 是现在的时间;10:15 是通知集合的时间。问题是火车开车的时间,所以 10:30 加上 10 分钟,正确答案是 C。

**【例 5】2001 年 6 月四级真题**

A) 5:15.

B) 5:10.

C) 4:30.

D) 5:00.

**【原文】**

M: I wonder if Suzy will be here by 5 o'clock.

W: Her husband said she left home at 4:30, she should be here at 5:10, maybe 5:15 at the latest.

Q: What time did Suzy leave home?

**【解析】**这道关于时间的题目与以上几个的不同之处在于:只要分辨出每个时间所代表的含义,就能选择正确,而不需要做任何计算。4 个选项就是原文中提到的 4 个时间,A) 5:15 是 Suzy 最晚能到的时间,B) 5:10 是 Suzy 应该到的时间,D) 5:00 是预计到达的时间,C) 4:30 是 Suzy 丈夫说她离开的时间,与问题相符,C 为正确答案。

## Section B 实践演练

1. A) At 10:30. B) At 10:25.  
C) At 10:40. D) At 10:45.
2. A) More than an hour and a half.  
B) Not more than half an hour.  
C) More than two hours.  
D) Less than an hour and a half.
3. A) \$ 1.00. B) \$ 2.00.  
C) \$ 3.00. D) \$ 4.00.
4. A) 25. B) 5.  
C) 15. D) 20.
5. A) Half an hour. B) One hour.  
C) Two hours. D) Three hours.
6. A) \$ 4. B) \$ 25.  
C) \$ 5. D) \$ 29.
7. A) 5cents. B) 15 cents.  
C) 20 cents. D) 29 cents.
8. A) \$ 0.5. B) \$ 2.50.  
C) \$ 3. D) \$ 1.
9. A) 5:25. B) 5:55.  
C) 5:40. D) 5:30.
10. A) \$ 10. B) \$ 40.  
C) \$ 30. D) \$ 25.
11. A) 9:30. B) 10:15.  
C) 10:50. D) 14:15.
12. A) 7:50. B) 7:45.  
C) 8:00. D) 8:10.
13. A) 700,000. B) 717,130.  
C) 717,300. D) 770,300.

14. A) Once a week. B) Twice a week.  
C) Three times a week. D) Four times a week.
15. A) 713. B) 730.  
C) 733. D) 731.
16. A) 564 - 5055. B) 564 - 6055.  
C) 565 - 6055. D) 564 - 5066.
17. A) Eight a. m. to six p. m.  
B) Eight a. m. to twelve noon.  
C) Nine a. m. to twelve noon.  
D) Nine a. m. to six p. m.
18. A) \$ 15. B) \$ 45.  
C) \$ 50. D) \$ 65.

## Unit 2 Grammar and Structure

### Section A 真题解析

这类试题主要测试考生对基本语法知识的掌握和理解情况。它要求考生首先应具备牢固的语法知识,然后在此基础上掌握一定的应试技巧,这样考生才能对问题做出正确的判断。考生在做题时首先应抢读选项,根据选项内容,预测问题,然后抓住关键信息,做出正确的理解和判断。

【例 1】2006 年 6 月四级真题

- A) She likes classic music more than modern music.
- B) She likes modern music more than classic music.
- C) She likes classic music only.
- D) She doesn't like modern music.

【原文】

M: I went to concert last night. They played beautifully. Do you like classic music?

W: I like classic music, but not as much as Jazz.

Q: What did the woman say about music?

【解析】从 4 个选项中可以判断问题的焦点是,女方是否喜欢古典音乐或现代音乐,因此这是一道肯定与否定题。对话中的关键信息在女方的谈话中。I like classic music, but not as much as Jazz. 内在的含义是:她喜欢现代音乐胜于古典音乐。故答案为 B。

【例 2】1998 年 12 月四级真题

- A) The white one.
- B) The prettier one.

C) The brick one. D) The one with a small yard.

【原文】

W: Between the two houses we saw today, which do you prefer?

M: I think the white one is prettier, but the brick one has a bigger yard, so I like it better.

Q: Which house does the man like better?

【解析】4个选项的中心词都是 the one, 不同之处在于 which one, 因此这是一道比较题。根据所给选项及第三者的提问, 关键信息在男方的回答中, 其中的关键词是 but, 它表明男方的谈话重点在 but 后面的 the brick one has a bigger yard, 因此确定答案为 C。

【例3】2001年12月四级真题

A) To phone the restaurant.

B) To reserve another restaurant.

C) To go to the restaurant.

D) To take him to the airport.

【原文】

M: If you like to go there for dinner this evening, I'll phone the restaurant and reserve another place.

W: Thank you. But I promised my sister to take her to the airport.

Q: What does the man ask the woman to do?

【解析】4个选项表示要做4件不同的事, 提问方式 What... to do? 的关键信息在男方的谈话中。在男方的谈话中出现了一个真实条件句, 因此这道题所涉及的语法现象是条件。根据男方谈话“如果你想去那儿吃饭的话”, 可知他想邀请女方去吃晚饭。故答案为 C。

## Section B 实践演练

1. A) See a doctor.

B) Stay in bed for a few days.

- C) Get treatment in a better hospital.
  - D) Make a phone call to the doctor.
2. A) The 2:00 train will arrive earlier.
- B) The 2:30 train has a dining car.
- C) The woman prefers to take the 2:30 train.
- D) They are going to have some fast food on the train.
3. A) Priority should be given to listening.
- B) It's most helpful to read English newspapers everyday.
- C) It's more effective to combine listening with reading.
- D) Reading should come before listening.
4. A) Give the ring to a policeman.
- B) Wait for the owner of the ring in the rest room.
- C) Hand in the ring to the security office.
- D) Take the ring to administration building.
5. 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.

## Unit 3 Judgment and Inference

### Section A 真题解析

推理判断是英语四级听力测试中最常见的题型之一,难度较大。因为说话人表达思想的方法比较含蓄,不能为选择书面答案提供直接的信息,这就要求考生利用语音语调和逻辑推理的思维过程来判断对话的内在含义,领会说话人的真实意图。听力理解不但要听懂具体的话语,而且要能听懂隐含的意义,能判断讲话人的意图等。该题型特点是:推理对话一方的态度、立场、喜怒哀乐,或得意或失望,或赞成或反对。通常对话中不会直接提及答案,考生需要通过句子理解或语音语调来抓住对话的弦外之音。

常见的提问方式有:

- 1) What's the man's/woman's attitude?
- 2) What does the man/ woman think of it?
- 3) What does the man/woman imply?
- 4) What's the man's/woman's response?
- 5) How does the man/woman react to the news?
- 6) What does the man/woman mean?

有时同样的一个词或一句话,用不同的语气说出来,可以表达不同的情感与态度。

常见的语气词有:

- 1) 表示吃惊

Gee Boy Man Jesus Christ Oh, gosh Wow Really

- 2) 表示糟糕

Oh, no Whoops Nuts shoot Whew Disgusting

3) 表示赞同

Yeah Yep Uh-huh Sure thing And how  
Exactly impossible

4) 表示否定

Nope Uh-up Unfortunately Not likely Not yet No way  
Unlikely Impossible

5) 表示高兴

Great Wonderful Fantastic Terrific Gorgeous

6) 表示遗憾

What a shame That's too bad Tough luck

7) 表示恍然大悟

So Oh, so... Oh, then... Oh, good

【例 1】1999 年 6 月四级真题

- A) Jane is looking for a summer job.
- B) Jane is packing for the summer vacation.
- C) Jane is on her way home.
- D) Jane is eager to go home for the vacation.

【原文】

M: Is Jane looking forward to going home for the summer?

W: She is counting the days.

Q: What does the woman imply?

【解析】选 D。“counting the days”指 Jane 在数着距离回家还有几天,体现 Jane 回家的迫切心情。本题没有直接给出是或不是的回答,需要我们通过逻辑推理,来领会说话人的意图。

【例 2】1997 年 6 月四级真题

- A) Most people killed in traffic accident are heavy drinkers.
- B) She does not agree with the man.
- C) Drunk drivers are not guilty.
- D) People should pay more attention to the danger of drunk driving.

【原文】



M: I think it's high time we turned our attention to the dangerous drunk driving now.

W: I can't agree with you more. You see, countless innocent people are killed by drunk drivers each year.

Q: What does the woman mean?

【解析】选D。考点就在“I can't agree with you more.”(我完全同意你的看法。)女方的第二句话,就是补充说明她同意什么,即便是没听懂男方的说话内容,仍然可以做出正确判断。

## Section B 实践演练

1. A) She will see Kate's sister in the afternoon.  
B) She has to meet Kate after the interview.  
C) She can tell Kate in the afternoon's meeting.  
D) She must tell Kate's sister about the interview.
2. A) She doesn't like cooking every morning.  
B) She doesn't really want that much.  
C) She only likes a cup of milk for breakfast.  
D) She thinks the meal is different here.
3. A) The woman will never speak English unless she absolutely has to.  
B) The woman is teaching the man how to write in English.  
C) The man is always speaking English all the time.  
D) The man is trying to improve his spoken English.
4. A) Spending more time in visiting.  
B) Not visiting the island any more.  
C) Leaving the island three days later.  
D) Visiting the island on a fine day.
5. A) The woman should not make personal phone calls.  
B) The woman cannot deal with personal matters.  
C) The woman's personal matters should not disturb her work.  
D) The woman's personal matters should be left after work.