

● 根据95新题型编写

● 文理工科通用

最新大学英语四级考试听力技巧训练

College English Test 4 Listening

主 编 寇菊霞

CEET-4

西北工业大学出版社

4317.7
K77
393069

最新大学英语四级考试 听力技巧训练

寇莉霞 主编

白靖宇 贺金安 寇莉霞 编著



西北工业大学出版社

1996年2月 西安

(陕)新登字 009 号

0262/69

【内容简介】 本书是根据全国大学英语考试委员会最新公布的四级考试的新题型和国家教委制定的文理科用《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求编写的。全书分为两大部分。第一部分为听力技巧训练和模拟测试,包括听力考试简介和四个章节——第一章为对话;第二章为短文;第三章为听写填空;第四章为听力模拟测试题。第二部分为听力录音原文和答案。本书配有四盒录音磁带,由外籍教师朗读,语音清晰,读音标准,语速每分钟 120 个词,符合考试大纲的要求。

本书最显著的特点是:既有分项强化训练,又有模拟测试;通过技巧和测试的有机结合,能够有效地提高学生的应试能力和考试成绩。因此,本书是参加四级考试及六级等中高级考试的一本极好的应试指导书。

最新大学英语四级考试听力技巧训练



© 1996 西北工业大学出版社出版发行
(710072 西安市友谊西路 127 号 电话 8493844)

全国各地新华书店经销

西安电子科技大学印刷厂印装

ISBN7-5612-0835-9/H·53

*

开本 787×1092 毫米 1/32 印张:8.00 字数:169.7 千字

1996 年 2 月第 1 版 1996 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—10 000 册 定价:8.00 元

购买本社出版的图书,如有缺页、错页的,本社发行部负责调换。

目 录

(Contents)

第一部分 听力技巧训练和模拟测试	
大学英语四级听力考试简介	1
第一章 对话(Short Conversations)	10
第一节 听力对话测试中的重点和难点	10
第二节 对话后所提问题类型及强化训练	15
Unit 1 What-questions	15
Unit 2 Where-questions	18
Unit 3 When-questions	21
Unit 4 How-questions	23
Unit 5 Why-questions	26
Unit 6 Who/Which-questions	29
第二章 短文(Short Passages)	32
第一节 短文听力技巧	32
第二节 短文听力训练	33
Unit 1	33
Unit 2	38
第三章 听写填空(Spot Dictations)	44
第一节 听写填空答题策略	44
第二节 听写填空练习	44
Unit 1	45

Unit 2	47
第四章 听力模拟测试(Listening Tests)	50
第一节 听力测试应试技巧	50
第二节 听力模拟测试题	51
Listening Test 1	52
Listening Test 2	59
Listening Test 3	66
Listening Test 4	73
Listening Test 5	80
Listening Test 6	87
Listening Test 7	94
Listening Test 8	101
Listening Test 9	108
Listening Test 10	115

第二部分 听力技巧训练和模拟 测试录音原文及答案

Chapter One Short Conversations	122
Chapter Two Short Passages	141
Chapter Three Spot Dictations	157
Chapter Four Listening Tests	162
后 记	252

第一部分 听力技巧训练和模拟测试

大学英语四级听力考试简介

大学英语四级考试 (CET-4) 的第一部分为听力理解 (Part I: Listening Comprehension), 这一部分共有 20 道题, 分为 A, B (短文或听写填空) 两节, 考试时间为 20 分钟。录音语速每分钟 120 词, 只念一遍。听力理解部分的目的是测试学生获取口头信息的能力。现将大学英语四级考试听力理解部分作以下介绍。

1. A 节 (Section A) 有 10 题, 其题目顺序统一编号为第 1 题至第 10 题 (Question No. 1—Question NO. 10)。每题含一组对话 (a short conversation), 共两句, 对话后有一个问句 (question)。每个问句后有约 15 秒的间隙, 考生要在这短暂的时间内, 从试卷所给出的四个选择项 (A), (B), (C), (D) 中选出一个最佳答案。然后在答题纸上找出相应标码, 用铅笔划出一条直线。

例 1: 考生听到:

1. W: Are you coming to our party this evening?

M: I'd like to. But you see, I'm very busy these days.

Q: Will the man attend the party?

同时, 考生在试卷上看到下列四个答案:

1. (A) Yes, he may attend it.

(B) Yes, he will attend by all means.

(C) No, he can't attend it.

(D) No, he doesn't want to attend it.

在对话中,这个男人说他很愿意参加这个晚会,但他又说
他这几天很忙。实际上,这表明他不能参加这个晚会。因此,
(C)是唯一正确的答案。考生作出判断后,应立即在答题纸中
找到第1题的四个答案标码,如图所示:

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)

在(C)中间用铅笔划一直横线,如图所示:

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)

例2:考生听到:

9. W: It's said you're moving to a new apartment soon.

M: Yes, I have to do so although it'll be more expensive.

My present roommate plays his tape recorder all night
long and I can't sleep.

Q: Why does the man want to change his living place?

考生的试卷上有下列四个选择项:

9. (A) His roommate stays awake all night.

(B) He wants to play his recorder at night.

(C) The present one is too expensive.

(D) He needs a quieter place.

根据对话,这个男人搬房子的原因是他的同宿舍人整夜
放录音,使他无法睡觉。因此,正确答案应为(D) He needs a
quieter place.。考生作出选择后,应立即在答题纸中找到第9
题的四个答案标码,如图所示:

9. (A) (B) (C) (D)

在(D)中间用铅笔划一直线,如图所示:

9. (A) (B) (C) (D)

2. B 节 (Section B) 有 10 题, 其题目顺序统一编号为第 11 题至第 20 题 (Question No. 11—Question No. 20)。这 10 道题分别安排在三个短篇 (short passages) 听力材料之后, 每篇后有 2~4 题, 每题为一个问句 (question)。每个问题之后的间隙时间与 A 节相同。考生应在这段间隙时间内, 从试卷上的四个答案中, 选择一个正确的。答卷方法与 A 节相同。

例 1: 考生听到:

Passage 2

A university professor recently made several experiments with different animals to find out which was the most intelligent. He found out that monkey was more intelligent than other animals.

In one experiment the professor put a monkey in a room where there were several small boxes. Some boxes were inside other boxes. One small box had some food inside of it. The professor wanted to watch the monkey and to find out how long it would take the monkey to find the food. The professor left the room. He waited a few minutes outside the door. Then he knelt down and put his eye to the keyhole. What did he see? To his surprise he found himself looking directly into the eye of the monkey. The monkey was looking at the professor through the other side of the door.

Question 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

紧接着, 考生听到第 1 个问题:

14. What was the purpose of the professor's experiments?

考生可以在自己的试卷上看到下列四个答案:

14. (A) To find out how clever monkeys were.

(B) To test the intelligence of different animals.

(C) To compare the difference between man and the monkey.

(D) To find out how monkeys search for food.

答案是(B)。文章中的第一句话是:“A university professor recently made several experiments with different animals to find out which was the most intelligent.”答案(B)的意思与该句的意思相同。

考生听到的第2个问题是:

15. Why did the professor put the food in a small box?

考生试卷上的四个答案是:

15. (A) To give the monkey a surprise.

(B) To see how the monkey ate from a box.

(C) To see how soon the monkey could find it.

(D) To find out how the monkey would open the box.

在文章的第二段中有这样的两句话:“One small box had some food inside of it. The professor wanted to watch the monkey and find out how long it would take the monkey to find the box.”根据这两句话的意思,(C)为唯一正确选择。

第3个问题是:

16. How did the professor watch the monkey?

下列四个答案供考生选择:

16. (A) By watching it through the keyhole.

(B) By waiting outside the door.

(C) By kneeling down at the door.

(D) By putting it in a small box.

除(D)外,考生都可以在文章的第二段中听到其他三个选择(A), (B), (C),但是只要考生听清楚“put his eye to the keyhole”这一句,那么他一定会选择(A)为正确答案。

例2:考生听到:

Passage 3

The diamond is considered the most famous and valuable jewel in the world.

Diamonds were made as a result of great volcanic heat and pressure. A volcano is a mountain with a hole in the top. When a volcano is very active it sometimes explodes and causes great damage.

Diamonds were pushed towards the surface of the earth—millions of years ago—by a number of great volcanic explosions. It is in the narrow volcanic pipes that diamonds are found. They are also found among the sand and stones of certain river beds, and in a few places on the floor of the sea. For they were washed down the mountain sides by the rain.

Diamonds are very rare. There are not many diamond pipes or diamond-producing rivers in the world. During the last century adventurers from Europe went to Brazil, because they had heard that there were diamonds in the River Amason. Many of these early diamond miners died of illness or were lost forever in the great forests. But some returned home rich.

The earliest known diamonds were found in India many centuries ago. The most recent and exciting discoveries have been made in Eastern Russia. But most of the world's diamonds now come from the Congo, from Tanzania—which has the largest diamond mine in the world—and from South Africa.

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

考生听到的第1个问题是：

18. Which of the following is not mentioned by the speaker?

四个选择答案：

18. (A) Diamond-producing rivers are located near the mountain sides.
(B) Diamonds couldn't be formed without great heat and pressure of the volcano.
(C) Volcano explosions brought some diamonds up to the surface of the earth.
(D) Explosions of the volcano can damage diamonds as well.

考生可以在文章第二段听到这样一句话：“When a volcano is very active it sometimes explodes and causes great damages.”这说明火山有时爆发并造成损失。那么，究竟损坏什么东西，这里没有提到。因此，答案(D)是正确的。

第2个问题是：

19. According to the passage, where did diamonds first come into existence?

选择的答案有四个:

19. (A) In the volcanos.
(B) On the floor of the sea.
(C) Under the river bed.
(D) At the foot of the mountains.

正确答案为(A)。根据文章第三段,宝石最初蕴藏在火山中。

第3个问题是:

20. What do you think is the best title for this passage?

供选择的答案如下:

20. (A) How Is Diamond Formed And Found
(B) Diamond——A Precious Stone
(C) Diamond Hunting
(D) Diamond——Producing Countries

这篇文章中心说明了两个问题。一方面是宝石的形成,另一方面是什么地方有宝石。(A)概括这两个方面,是最佳的选择答案。

3. 听写填空。为了提高考试的效度,提高学生的英语实际应用能力,从1996年1月起全国大学英语四级考试将采用新题型。听力理解部分新增加听写填空(Spot Dictation)。

听写填空安排在听力理解题之后。试卷上给出一段200词左右的短文,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。全文以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,供考生听懂全文内容;第二遍在空格后有停顿,要求考生把听到的内容(句子或句子的一部分)填入空格;第三遍同第一遍一样没有停顿,

供考生进行核对。

听写填空所有短文的题材、体裁和难度等与听力理解部分的听力篇章相同。听写填空主要考核考生听的能力和一定的书面表达能力。

例：考生读到(听写填空样题)：

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.

考生听到(听写填空录音原文)

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 residence. /

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 cases, / the amount of movement in this country is substantial.

第一章 对 话

(Short Conversations)

第一节 听力对话测试中的重点和难点

听力理解是大学英语考试中比较难的项目。在复习中,考生应注意抓住重点,突破难点。下面的几种类型是听力测试的重点和难点,希望考生在平时练习和复习时加以注意。

一、固定搭配

固定搭配在听力测试中占有重要地位,主要是指一些动词和介词的惯用法。这些习惯用语经常出现在对话和短文中。即使你听清楚了单词,有时也不理解其意思。因此,考生在平时学习中应注意习惯用语,这对于提高听力有很大的帮助。

例 1: Would you drop in tomorrow evening for a chat?

(明天晚上顺便来谈谈好吗?)

在这个句子中,“drop in”意思是“顺便走访某人”。

例 2: The dress is out of style.

(这种衣服不时髦了。)

“out of style”意思为:不合时式,不时髦。

二、数字和计算

在听力理解中,考生常常碰到一些数字,这些数字涉及到

时间、年龄、钱数、号码等。考生感到以下两个方面容易听错：

1. “十几”和“几十”相混淆。

考生应注意“十几”和“几十”的重音不同。“十几”有两个重音，而“几十”则一个重音。例如：fourteen [ˈfɔːti:n], forty [ˈfɔːti]。

2. 千以上的数记不准确。

考生听到千以上较大的数字时，为了记得准，可以根据数位作出分节记号“，”。千(thousand)打一个“，”(0,000)，百万(million)打两个“，”(0,000,000)，这样边听边记，就比较容易听准较大的数字。

如果在四个答案中出现四个不同的数字，该题往往要求考生在心里进行简单的加、减、乘、除运算。考生除要听清有关具体的数字外，还应特别注意表示比率、倍数关系的词。如：“half”，“double”，“30%”，“three times”，“... more (less) than ...”计算题主要涉及到时间和金钱买卖等。

例 1：

M: What time did yesterday's basketball game start?

W: It was supposed to start at a quarter to 7, but it was delayed an hour.

Q: When did the game finally start?

选择答案有：

(A) 6 : 45

(B) 7 : 45

(C) 7 : 15

(D) 6 : 15

在这个对话中，昨天的篮球赛预定在 6 : 45 开始，但是推迟了一个小时。实际上，昨天的篮球赛开始时间应为 6 : 45 加上一小时。因此，(B)是正确答案。

例 2:

W: I just bought this fur coat at a sale. I paid only \$ 240 for it. How do you like it?

M: It's very nice, but my wife bought the same thing for half of the price.

Q: How much did the man's wife pay for her fur coat?

四个答案是:

(A) \$ 240

(B) \$ 200

(C) \$ 300

(D) \$ 120

正确答案是 (D)。\$ 240 的一半(half of the price)是 \$ 120。

三、否定式

英语中,除“not, no”表示否定外,还有一些词也表示否定的意义。考生在听力测试中应注意这些表示否定意义的词,如:“hardly”, “seldom”, “scarcely”, “rather than”, “too... to”, “little”, “few”, “impossible”, “unwilling”等。

另外,英语中双重否定往往表示肯定的意思。例如:

No one is unwilling to go abroad. 实际上,这句话的意思是: Everyone is willing to go abroad.

四、虚拟条件句

虚拟条件句是听力测试中的一个难点。主要原因是句子所表示的事情与事实正好相反,也就是,如果虚拟条件句的动词是肯定形式,则句子表达的意思是否定的,反之也对。因此,考生在听虚拟条件句时,可以根据这个规律作出正确的判断。