

ENGLISH LISTENING

挑战大学英语考试辅导丛书

大学英语 四级听力

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前 言

《挑战大学英语考试辅导丛书》是根据国家教委颁布的大学英语教学大纲所编写的一套应试辅导丛书。其宗旨是帮助学生提高阅读、写作、翻译、听力等方面的能力,并顺利地通过全国大学英语级考试。

全国大学英语四级统考的第一部分为听力理解(Listening Comprehension),每套题包括10个简短会话(short conversation)和3段短文(passage),共20个问题。每个问题设置4个选项,要求考生在每听完一道题的录音之后的15秒间隔时间内选出正确的那个答案。除此之外,还出现了听力新题型:复合式听写和听写填空。

本书共分4个章节。第一章讨论了四级听力考试的特点,分析了学生在听力过程中所面临的各种困难,提出了切实可行的改进措施。编者在认真研究分析历年的听力试题部分的基础上,对会话和段落内容进行了概括和归纳,总结出各种会话和段落中常见的问题类型和常用词语表达。旨在帮助学生熟练掌握这些问题类型和常用词语表达,使学生能更快更准地理解原文,找出正确答案,从而提高听力成绩。书中所介绍的听力解题方法通俗易懂,颇有实用价值。

第二章是新题型操练,内容包括:新题型介绍与分析,练习与答案。通过对新题型的剖析,学生可以了解到新题型的考试要求,自己所面临的问题,及解决问题的办法,这对考生在短期内提高听写能力提供了有力的指导。

第三章是听力理解模拟试题。模拟试题均按测试标准进行汇编,所选材料语言规范,内容新颖,难度贴近大纲要求。为了便于学生自习,模拟试题之后提供了听力原文、答案和注释。

本书的前10套听力理解模拟试题和新题型操练配有录音磁带。该录音磁带由北京大学音像出版社出版。编写本书的指导思想是一切从学生的要求出发,一切为学生着想。理论的阐述和技巧的讲解力求通俗易懂和实用有效。

编者

1999年11月

第一章 四级统考听力理解概述

第一节 关于听力理解

一、听力理解的特点

1. 语音和语调

听力理解实际上是用声音来传递信息,通过规范的语音和语调来实现理解的最终目的。提高听力理解水平的基础就是掌握正确的语音和语调,因为不规范的语音或语调必然会影响对正确语音的接受和理解。

2. 不可停止性

在听力考试中,试题之间除了有短暂的间隔外,磁带是不可以停止的,它会以每分钟 130 个词的语速一直进行下去,直到听力理解结束。对话、短文只读一遍,这就要求考生必须能跟上听力的播放速度,并尽可能多地捕捉到相关的信息,在有限的时间间歇之内,迅速分析汇总,做出判断。

3. 精确性

准确地听出语音、语调的变化,力求准确地从四个选项中选出正确的答案。似是而非,或者含糊不清,是不可能找到正确答案的。

4. 整体理解性

这是一种综合能力,只有不断练习才能获得。它要求考生能够熟练运用多方面的知识,例如:语音、语调、语法和文化背景知识以及相应的应试技巧。

二、做听力理解题时普遍存在的问题及其原因

1. 跟不上磁带播放的速度

短文和听写部分时尤其明显。这是因为在听音与选择答案的过程中存在母语的干扰,无形中多出一些不必要的中间环节的转换,影响了在极短时间内正确快速地选择答案。如下所示:

A. 听到英文语句 → B. 脑中化成中文意思 → C. 看四个英文选项,转成中文意思 → D. 结合对比 B 与 C → E. 选出答案。

正确途径应该是:A → C 的英文 → E。

2. 听不清楚

有的考生因为自己的读音不准确,即使在听到规范的语音时一下子也反应不过来,对正确的读音没有很好的敏感度,而带子上的内容一晃即过,自然听不清楚了。

3. 听写词句时写得不准确、不完整

一是由于单词拼写不熟练,二是没有或不会运用语法知识,利用上下文加以修补完善。

4. 抓不住重点

这是由于不会在听的过程中迅速捕捉关键的信息词、重点词及主题句,对所听到的内容不熟悉。所有的内容混在一起,没有主次之分,没有轻重缓急,自然不知道如何回答问题了。

三、如何改进听力理解

1. 平时多进行听力练习,并且要少看听力题的文字材料,一定要突出听的训练,否则看懂了内容,实际上就变成了先阅读再听,就不能称之为听力理解了。这是复习听力常出现的毛病。

2. 强化基础知识的学习,从语音、语法、词汇和文化知识等方面入手,逐渐达到熟练、准确的要求。

3. 注意抓关键词,如会话中的名词、动词、形容词;短文中的重复词,以及句首的主题句;或者学会自己归纳总结文章的中心大意。

4. 预读四个选项,略加分析特点,可以帮助提高选题速度。

5. 运用常识进行推测,辅助选择答案。

6. 提高听力水平不是一朝一夕可以办到的,要有耐心有恒心,备考的时间不应少于两个月,基础差的学生还应适当延长。

四、改进听力的具体措施

1. 语音

我们已经知道听力理解与准确辨音有着十分密切的关系。想要做到听得精确,提高听力理解水平,掌握一些基本的读音规则是很必要的,也非常有助于抓住主要内容,辨清含义变化。下面举例说明语音、语调在听力理解中的功能。

(1) 单词重读和语句重读。

功能:由于重读的多是能够表达句子主要意思的名词、动词、数词、形容词和副词,所以重点听清这些重读词句是非常有益于听力理解的。

(2) 意群、停顿及连读。例如:

All of us/have an hour/for exercise/once a week.

功能:掌握好意群、停顿与连读,可以在听的过程中快速、有效地抓住意思密切相关的信息,使理解的速度与带子读音的速度齐头并进,不至于听了后面忘了前面。

(3) 失去爆破现象。例如:

red pictures of a good student

有下画线的音失去爆破或只有十分轻微的爆破,听起来仿佛不发音,或转瞬即逝,容易造成辨音困难。

(4) 清音浊化。例如:

· speak [p] 发 [b]; student [t] 发 [d]; square [k] 发 [g]

功能:掌握好清音浊化,可以正确地辨别词的读音,从而单词避免辨义有误。

(5) 名词、动词辨音。例如:

conduct 若听到 ['kɒndʌkt],则是名词“品行”;[kən'dʌkt],则为动词“引导”、“实施”。

record [ri'kɔ:d] 动词“录音”;['rekɔ:d]则为名词“记录”、“唱片”。

house [haus]名词“房子”;而[hauz]则为动词“容纳”。

excuse [iks'kju:s] 名词“借口”;而[iks'kju:z]则为动词“原谅”。

熟悉了名词、动词的读音变化,对于正确理解原文很有帮助。

(6) 重弱读形式。

功能:掌握好这个现象,可以抓住重点信息。

当某些本该弱读的词变成重读形式,则是表示特殊强调或需要引起注意。例如:

I really must stop smoking.

must 如果读作[mʌst],则是表示十分强调:“必须”、“一定”。

(7) 缩约式。例如:

who's, can't, he's

缩约容易造成听音辨音的困难,例如 who's 与 whose, here's 与 hears 的发音是相同的。所以,熟悉常用的缩约式,可以帮助快速地对所听到的内容作出正确的反应。

2. 语调

语调在听力理解,尤其是简短会话中的作用非常大,许多重要信息通过语调的升降来传递,甚至发生改变。请看下面的例子:

Nothing is in the kitchen.

句末用降调,表示肯定;若用升调,则表示怀疑,不确定。

W: The quickest means of travel is by plane.

M: But automobile is still the most popular means of transportation, isn't it?

Q: What does the man mean?

句末 isn't 用降调,表示第二人强调自己是正确的。

M: Jone likes playing the violin.

W: But he doesn't play the violin so often, does he?

Q: What does the woman mean?

句尾 does he 用降调,表示第二人认为第一人的话不对。如果 does he 改用升调,则表示她对第一人的话表示怀疑,发出询问。

He hasn't started, has he?

句尾用升调,表示询问;若用降调,则表示确信他还没有出发。

Now, he has got promises.

若 Now 用降调,意思是“现在他兑现了诺言”。若 Now 用升调,则表示“他早就应该,但是却忘记了”。

Doesn't she, though.

Doesn't 用降调重读,表示答案是肯定的。

W: This Lemonade sure hits the spot.

M: And how.

若 And how 用升调,表示询问;若用降调,则表示赞同第一个人的话。

位于句首的状语和主句之前的状语从句以及所列举的各项内容(最后一项除外)使用升调,根据这一规律,可以清楚地区分各种信息。

祈使句一般用降调,表示命令;若使用升调,则是委婉语气。

3. 语速

要想提高听力理解水平,必须很好地掌握听力带子中语流的节奏和速度。也就是说,一定要跟上每分钟130个词语的速度,不能在某一个词上停滞不前;否则,一旦中断了语速跟进,将会丢失后面的信息。即使有一些词没有立刻听明白,仍要坚持跟着带子的语速推进,听全部内容,争取记住一个大意。

4. 语境

语境是词语存在的依托。不论是会话还是段落，一个意思的表达需要根据具体的语境加以判断。如果考点是一个短语的含义，某个句型的使用，习语表达的确切内涵以及某个语法现象的应用等等，一定要仔细考察它们在具体语境中的意思，即根据上下文来判断、推导所求的答案。

5. 文化

听力理解的目的是通过听音来了解发生在人类生活中的方方面面的事情，必然带有丰厚的文化内涵。可以说，对于语言的正确理解，离不开文化背景知识的支持。学会了 *listen between the lines*，琢磨话语更深一层的意思，才能算是透彻、精确地理解原文。

请看下面两个例子：

① W: George, I just wonder how you came here without a car.

M: Didn't you forget the Greyhound?

Q: How did George come?

A. on foot B. by hike C. by bus D. by bike

如果不知道 Greyhound 是什么，恐怕很难明白 George 在没有轿车的情况下，怎么来到这里的。自然无法找到所要求的答案。

② M: What's your plan for the winter vacation? Shall we go to New York together?

W: New York? Are you crazy? Miami is my choice, even though I have to spend one day more on the road.

Q: What can we infer from the woman?

- A. New York is not an interesting place.
B. Miami is not far away from them.
C. New York has a bad climate in winter.
D. Miami is holding an art exhibition.

如果大家知道纽约这个城市的特点，不难找出答案是 C。在冬季，即使是被誉为世界最繁华的大都市和艺术殿堂的纽约，也不是度假胜地。因为污染而导致的气候恶劣使得纽约比不上热带海滨城市迈阿密。在隆冬季节，人们自然愿意去阳光明媚、棕榈成荫的 seaside resort，而放弃 New York。由此知识，可以排除 A、B、D。

熟悉掌握一定的文化背景知识，对于语言的理解极有帮助。大家可以在平时的学习中，有意识地扩充一下自己的知识面，广闻博记，肯定会有助于听力理解的。

第二节 会话问题类型归纳及常用词语

一、简短会话类型分析

若想正确领会对话内容，有三点需要掌握：一是正确辨别语音语调。二是熟悉所问类型。尤其要精通 *wh-how* 式，即以 *who, when, whom, what, which, where, why, whose, how* 提问的形式。三是熟练掌握常用词语，做到一听即会。

关于语音语调，在前面已经做过介绍，在此我们列出一些会话中常见的问题类型和常用词语表达。

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. What do we learn from the conversation? | 〈主要内容〉 |
| 2. What can you infer from this talk? | 〈推导信息〉 |

3. What's the relationship between the man and the woman? 〈对话者之间的关系〉
4. What did the man (woman) mean/imply? 〈隐含意思〉
5. When did the woman leave? 〈时间〉
6. Why can't the man go at once? 〈原因〉
7. Where did the man (woman) stay? 〈地点〉
8. Which book do they prefer? 〈针对某一个具体信息〉
9. Whom are they talking about? 〈出现其他人物的信息〉
10. Who is late for the meeting? 〈谁〉
11. Whose room is this? 〈谁的……〉
12. How do we know ... from the conversation? 〈方式〉
13. How much/many...? 〈数字价格推算〉
14. How long will he stay there? 〈多久〉
15. How often does he go to the gym? 〈频率〉

以上15类是总体上的概括和归纳。熟练掌握这些类型模式,可以帮助大家更快更准地理解原文,找出正确答案。具体到各个会话语篇中,会有各式各样的具体内容,必须酌情处理。

下面是17种会话类型的归纳与分析。

1. 时间推算

M: Hello. This is Tom Davis. I have an appointment with Mrs. Jones at nine o'clock this morning, but I'm afraid I'll have to be about fifteen minutes late.

W: That's all right, Mr. Davis. She doesn't have another appointment scheduled until ten o'clock.

Q: When will Mr. Davis most probably meet with Mrs. Jones?

- A. 9:00 B. 8:45 C. 9:15 D. 10:00

此题关键是 about fifteen minutes late, 再以9:00为基准,推算出准确时间,而第二人说的10:00则是一个干扰项。故答案应是C。

2. 地点推断

M: I'm ready to leave now, what do you want me to get?

W: Please pick up a quart of milk and a loaf of bread, that's all.

Q: Where is the man probably going?

- A. farm B. grocery C. bookstore D. drugstore

此题需要根据重要的信息词推导出地点,只要听出 milk and bread, 就可推知答案是B。句中的 quart and loaf 听不清也没有关系,凭常识可以推测它们与 milk and bread 的量有关;但如果所问的问题换成数量类,则 quart and loaf 便成为重要的信息词了。所以,要根据具体问题,判断相关的信息,灵活运用。

3. what 类型

M: How do you manage to feed your family when food prices are so high?

W: We have a garden and some fruit trees, and we bought a cow the other day.

Q: What does the woman's family do about high food cost?

- A. buy high-priced food B. borrow money from their relatives
C. support themselves D. go shopping when foods are on sale

此题是由重要信息词进行推导的 what 类型。从 have a garden, some fruit trees, bought a cow 可以得知蔬菜、水果是他们自家花园里种的,买来的母牛可以产牛奶,所以他们不需要去买高价的食物,于是正确的选择是 C。

4. how 类型

M: Are these shoes on sale?

W: They're still at the regular price until tomorrow.

Q: How can the man buy the shoes now?

- A. On sale.
- B. At the regular price.
- C. At discount.
- D. At a higher price.

此题是关于方式(How)的推导题。重要信息包括 on sale, still at the regular price, until tomorrow. 我们从中可以知道:如果今天买鞋,仍然是按原来的价格,而明天买则可以减价。所以答案是 B。

5. 原因

M: Operator, I am making a local call, please connect me with 62751585.

W: I'm sorry but that number is no longer in service.

M: But I just made it ten minutes ago.

Q: Why is the man not satisfied with the operator's explanation?

- A. She didn't want to help him.
- B. She didn't like her job.
- C. She was not responsible.
- D. She didn't give him a reasonable answer.

这道题是原因类型的提问,关键在于弄明白整个事件是什么。两个人谈话内容的重点在于第二句所给的原因,以及对此作出的反应。以此为根据,审核四个选项,可以排除前三个,答案是 D。

6. 观点态度

会话者所持的观点态度,在具体表达时可以分为以下几类:

(1) 直截了当式

M: What do you think of the movie "Be There or Be Square"?

W: Not much, to be perfectly honest. When I see a movie, I like to be entertained. I just wish the story had been as good as the photography.

Q: What seems to have been this man's opinion of the movie?

- A. He liked it very much.
- B. He disliked it to some extent.
- C. He liked its story only.
- D. He liked its photography only.

这是询问对方观点的类型。第二个人的第一句回答很重要。一般来说,其观点在这句表态式的回答中已经显露出来,只是有的直截了当,有的比较含蓄。而本题属于直截了当式。not much 已经表明是不怎么喜欢了,所以,后面的理由和解释即使听不太清也不很要紧,只要根据明确的信息词去选择答案即可,故 B 是正确的选项。

(2) 间接表达式

M: Don't you think Prof. Rose is wonderful? I could listen to his lectures all day long.

W: That's interesting. You're the only one in the class that feels that way as far as I know.

Q: What does the man mean?

- A. He agreed with the woman.
- B. He didn't listen to that lecture.
- C. He didn't like that lecture as others did.
- D. Everyone in class liked that picture.

间接表达自己的观点,并不明说赞成或反对。但通过说话人的措词,尤其是语音语调,考生可以判断出 speaker's opinion。例如本题中的 You're the only one in the class 就可以表明说这话的人与前面一人的态度不一样,与答案 C 的内容相吻合,故答案为选项 C。

(3) 反问否定式

M: It seems that Joseph has become quite a famous writer.

W: Has he? You know I'm a professional writer myself and I question how much talent Joseph really has.

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A. She agreed with the man.
- B. She didn't know Joseph was talent for writing.
- C. She thought Joseph was not talent for writing.
- D. She didn't know the person the man mentioned.

这种类型采用反问式,委婉地表示反对意见。一般来说,从问句“has he?”的语音语调就可以推断出第二个人不同意第一个人的陈述。考生若还不敢确定,则可以由关键词 question 判断出暗含在她语音语调里的真正意思是质疑和不相信。故选 C。

大家对这种类型熟悉了,就可以把它作为一种模式记住,有利于快速解题。

(4) 委婉谢绝类

M: It looks like to rain. Here, take my umbrella.

W: Thank you very much, I have a raincoat in my car.

Q: What will the woman do next?

- A. Borrow the man's umbrella.
- B. Take her own umbrella.
- C. Borrow the man's car.
- D. Take her rain coat.

做这种类型的题目需要注意的是,不能在听到致谢性质的词时就马上断定第二个人同意第一个人的建议;而是应该仔细听清后面的部分,因为随后而来的话语常常是说明性的内容,答案就在这里。

例如在本题中,若听到“Thank you very much”就选择 A 项,那就错了,后面的句子点明答案应该是 D,而 B、C 则是干扰项。

(5) 非常赞成类型

M: Frank, would you mind driving me to the airport?

W: Sure, why not! I'll be ready in ten minutes.

Q: How does Frank respond to the woman's request?

A. Refuse her request.

B. Satisfy her need.

C. Leave her in ten minutes.

D. Take the same flight with her.

这一题的答案显然是 B。这种类型的答案在第二个人的肯定回答中。

常用的表达有：

Sure.

Please.

Why not?

Certainly.

I'd love/like to.

Yes, indeed.

You said it.

Would I ever.

I'll be glad to.

All right.

No problem.

OK.

You bet.

I'll say.

I couldn't agree more.

It's up to you.

No question about it.

听到这类用语时，可以判定第二个人的态度，据此选出正确的答案。

(6) 表示反对与拒绝

① 干脆利落式。常用的表达有：

Oh, No.

Hardly ever.

Sorry, I can't.

I doubt.

I don't think so.

I wouldn't say so.

I couldn't.

No way.

Out of the question.

一听到这类用语，马上可以判断出对话人的态度。

② 委婉式。常用的表达法有：

I want to, but...

I'd like to, but...

I suppose you should...

I wish I could.

Don't you think...

If I were you, I would...

I'm getting my hands full at this moment.

这种类型的题目常常含有 but, wish, 以及虚拟语气, 在表态时比较委婉。

③ 幽默式

M: Can you lend me 10 dollars?

W: You think I'm made of money?

Q: What does the woman mean?

意思是不愿借钱给他, 但是以一种比较幽默的方式表达出来。这类题目的关键是第二个人的回答, 从其措词及语音语调, 考生可以知道她的真正意思。

④ 中间路线。常用的表达法有:

I'm not sure.

Don't ask me.

Don't look at me.

I wish I would be in two places at once.

这类题目的要点在于既不马上承诺, 也不立刻拒绝。在这种时候, 一定要听清这类具有信号功能的用语前后的内容。

(7) 人物关系类型

W: It's always been hard to get this car into good work and now the brake seems to be slipping.

M: If you'll leave the car with me, I'll have it fixed for you this afternoon.

Q: To whom is the woman speaking?

A. Salesman. B. Manager. C. Repairman. D. Customer.

这道题属于判断两个对话者之间关系的类型。破解这类题的关键, 在于善于捕捉重要的能够表示行业特征的词或句, 善于从两人所说的事情中看出端倪。如在此题中, 线索词 car 可以帮助我们界定一个范围; 还有 hard to get this car into good work, 以及回答 have it fixed。这些词句表明要修车, 两个会话者的关系是顾客与修车工人。所以在回答 woman (customer) 所问的 whom 时, 应该选择 C, repairman。

我们把经常出现在听力考试会话部分中的人物关系组合列在此处, 供大家参考。

barber/hairdresser/shoemaker/repairman/plumber/tailor/house agent/mechanics
—customer

boss—secretary

clerk—customer

doctor/physician—patient

father/mother—son/daughter

husband—wife

lawyer—client

librarian—student

policeman/cop—criminal

teacher/professor—student

(8) 计算类型

W: Is this the bookcase you advertised?

M: Yes, it's our regular \$ 14 cupboard on sale today for \$ 9. These are the last two.
If you buy both you can have them for \$ 15. 00.

Q: How much could the woman save if she bought two cupboards?

- A. \$ 14 B. \$ 9 C. \$ 15 D. \$ 3

这是典型的计算类型,也最容易出错,因为会话中所有的数字都出现在选项之中,而且题中的 trick 较多。这就要求考生不仅要听清所有的数字,而且还要明确具体数量,理顺各种换算。例如本题中需要弄明白的点包括正常价、降价、单价以及物品个数。然后需要进行计算,有乘有减,答案是 D。做这类计算型的试题时,一定要细心,考虑要全面一些,计算一定要准确。

现在由大家自己做下面这道计算:

M: I'd like to make a person-to-person call to Frank Jefferson please.

How much will that be?

W: That's fifty-five cents for the first three minutes, and ten cents for each additional minute.

Q: How much will the man pay for a ten-minute call?

- A. 65 B. 85 C. 125 D. 165

答案: C 提示: $55 + 10 \times 7$

(9) 归纳推论类型

W: Do you have a driver's license?

M: I passed the driving test, but couldn't see well enough to pass the eye test.

Q: What can we infer from this conversation?

- A. The man did get his driving license.
B. The man couldn't get his license at all.
C. The man didn't pass the driving test.
D. The man had to pass another required test.

这是演绎类型的题目,要求根据已知信息推导出某种结论。考生要对会话中的信息加以分析,针对所提的问题对信息进行筛选处理,从而推演出一种合乎情理的结论。在这道题中, A、B、C 都与事实不符,而选项 D 则与所提供的信息相吻合,故答案是 D。

(10) 特点比较——多项选一类型

W: Bob did you know that Paul had a bad accident and is in the hospital?

M: That's what I heard from Betty, but she made a mistake at first and said it was his brother Peter who was hurt.

Q: What did the man first learn about the accident?

- A. Bob was hurt in an accident.
B. Betty was injured in an accident.
C. Paul was sent to the hospital.
D. Peter had an accident.

这种题目比较常见,即从提及的多条信息之中,根据所提问题进行惟一一项的选择,有时考点会在 first, next, best 等处。解题关键是要掌握好各条信息的特征,记清它们的不同之处,排除干扰,确定正确选项。

例如在此题目中人名是关键,究竟是谁受伤被送进医院呢?Bob 是对话者中的一个,Betty 是消息提供者,Paul 是真正出车祸的人,而 Peter 则是 Betty 错误消息里的人物。题目的问题就是针对 Betty 的错误消息,句中的 at first 可以作为一个线索词,考生可以由此顺藤摸瓜找到 Peter,选择 D。

这种类型的延展面很大,所问的内容可以千变万化,表现形式可以涵盖 wh-how 的所有模式。解题关键在于弄清楚问题,理清信息特征,借助线索词,分析整理出正确答案。

(11) 会话中涉及其他人物

M: Mary's husband is certainly easy going and friendly.

W: Yes, the exact opposite of her father.

Q: What can we know about Mary's father?

A. Easy going and friendly.

B. Hard to get along with.

C. Very amiable.

D. Very stubborned.

这种类型的题目中除有两个对话者之外,还提到其他的人。这就需要十分清楚每个人的特点,然后针对题目的问题,选择恰当的答案。尽管这个答案没有直接在会话中提及,但是考生可以根据相应的信息词(通常是同义词或反义词),推演出正确的答案。例如本题目在提到 Mary's husband 之后,又提到 her father;所问的问题是有关 her father 的特征,那么就可以根据“exact opposite”推出 Mary's father 与 her husband 性格正相反的结论,然后在选项中选出与“easy going and friendly”相反的词语,即是正确答案。比较给出的四个选项,符合条件的是 B。可见,明了解题思路,灵活运用解题技巧,就可以迅速排除干扰项,直接选取正确答案。

(12) 会话中带有条件句或虚拟式。

W: We were so lucky to take the express train to new York and save an hour.

M: Yes. We could arrive at our destination in three hours.

Q: How long would it take the local train to get to New York if they hadn't caught the express train?

A. An hour.

B. Two hours.

C. Three hours.

D. Four hours.

本题所问的问题是一个虚拟语句,使快速理解多了一些障碍,将原本一道时间推测题的难度提高了一些。大家需要弄清二点:一是乘 express train 与 local train 的区别,二是所问的问题究竟是乘哪种车,而这个关键就在 if 引导的虚拟式之中。听清这个假设条件,按照两种车的区别,作一个简单运算,即可找出答案 D。但是如果 if 句没有听明白,则必然影响到后面的换算,导致选答案时出错。

常见的虚拟式有:

If only...

I wish I had...

I wish I could...

If I were you, I would...

If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam.

(13) 比较类型

W: Tony, I'd like to introduce you to my sister, Sarah Johnson. She is a chemist.

M: It's nice to meet you, Sarah. I believe we even work for the same drug company, although in different departments.

Q: What do Tom and Sarah have in common?

- A. They work for different companies.
- B. They are druggist.
- C. They are businessman.
- D. They are salesman.

做这类比较异同类型的听力题时,有三点需要注意:一是要清楚提到的各项信息所具备的特点;二是捕捉类似 same, like, as... as..., alike, different, different from, not the same 等表示异同的词;三是掌握同义词与反义词的替换。

例如在本题中,共有3个人物:the woman, Tony, Sarah。要求在 Tony 与 Sarah 之间进行 what do they have in common 的比较。关键的比较词有:the same drug company, different departments, 以及 chemist。脑子里有了这些信息,就可以将选项 A、D 去掉。下一步要找 chemist 的同义词类,于是得到正确答案 B。

(14) 根据关键信息词推导类

M: Can you help me? I haven't done this before.

W: It's easy, all you need to do is to put the worm on the hook, loosen and cast the line, and stick out the rod.

Q: What are they going to do?

- A. rowing
- B. walking
- C. jumping
- D. fishing

这类题目的难度较大,因为要求考生精确地听清会话中关键的名词、动词,快速反应它们的意思,并由此推导出人物可能要做的事情是什么,然后在四个选项中判断哪一个是正确的。例如本题中第二个人的话很重要,尤其是下列几个词:worm, hook, loosen, cast the line, stick out the rod。只要听清这些信息词,就容易知道他们所要从事的活动是钓鱼,答案选 D。

现在由大家自己来做下面一道题。

M: Would you want me to give you a hand?

W: Sure. You can dig a hole, put in the vegetable seeds, cover it with dirt, and then water it.

Q: What is the woman doing?

- A. raking leaves
- B. growing vegetables
- C. planting trees
- D. watering flowers

答案: B。

(15) 部分重复式

M: Is it raining outside, Nancy?

W: Raining? It's pouring. Look at my clothes, they're all soaked.

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A. There is no rain at all.
- B. It is a heavy rain.
- C. She doesn't know whether it rains or not.
- D. She doesn't know how to answer the man's question.

这一类型的题目格式是:以疑问的形式重复上一句中的关键词。要注意这部分的语调变化所透露出的信息,并且要特别留意随后的句子,它含有进一步的解释说明,答案也就在这里产

生。所以在听的时候,应该把注意力集中在被重复部分后面的内容上,由此找出正确选项。例如本题在重复 raining 之后,进一步给出 pouring 及 clothes are soaked 的信息,由此,可以得出 B 是正确答案。

大家再来做下面两道题:

1) W: You still have an hour to wait, so relax for a moment.

M: Relax? How can I when I'm so eager to get the job after this interview.

Q: What does the man mean?

- A. He likes to relax.
- B. He has no time to wait.
- C. He's sure he can get the job.
- D. He's very anxious.

答案: D

2) W: Nick, you had a nice swimming, right?

M: Nice swimming? It's freezing. I did it just for a bet with John.

Q: Why did the man go to swim?

- A. He liked swimming.
- B. He didn't like swimming.
- C. He wanted to win John.
- D. He was forced to do so.

答案: C

(16) 有无类型,即 not/except 类型

W: Where did you and Mike go on last summer vacation?

M: We spent four days in New York, one week in California, and five days in Mexico, but we had no time to go to Canada.

Q: Which of the following places was not mentioned in this conversation?

- A. New York
- B. Canada
- C. Mexico
- D. Texas

答案: D。

这种类型的题目难度不大,但比较繁琐。解题要点在于听清已经提到的地点是哪一些,作个简洁的标记,比如单词首字母。这样就容易区分各个词项,然后对照四个选项,作比较之后,对号入座即可。

(17) well 语气类

W: I heard Jim is crazy about playing tennis these days. He really loves it, doesn't he?

M: Well, it seems that you can never see him on the court.

Q: What can we know from the man?

- A. He thinks Jim plays tennis well.
- B. He can not meet Jim on the court.
- C. He can not find Jim while playing tennis.
- D. He doesn't think Jim really loves playing tennis.

这种类型题目的奥秘,在于 well 的语调透露出说话人的态度是不赞同第一个人的话,而