

# 四级听力

方 晶 编

● 新大纲英语四六级

名校导试丛书

□ 本书配三盒磁带

考点讲解

失误分析

解剖题型

点拨技巧

预测趋势

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# 新大纲

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## 出版者的话

大学英语四六级考试,对每一个大学生来说,都是学习生活中的一件大事。大家渴望能有使用起来特别顺手的复习指导书,使自己在有限的时间内对考试内容进行有效的复习、巩固和提高,并通过模拟强化训练,熟悉和适应考试的方式、节奏和情境。

1999年新的高等学校本科《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》中,对听说读写各方面的要求都有不同程度的提高,这也使大学英语四六级考试的内容与要求随之有了新的变化。

中国科学技术大学的四六级通过率与优秀率历年都保持在很高的水平,四级通过率均在90%以上,并在全国高校排名中有十连冠的辉煌。除了学校浓厚的学习氛围和学生本身的刻苦努力外,平时学习和考前复习的方法也是至关重要的。“考四六级英语,买中科大版书”一直是广大参加四六级考试同学的共识。

根据新大纲的要求,我们借助中国科学技

术大学在大学英语教学和考试辅导方面的优势,组织活跃在一线的教师,精心编写了这套丛书。丛书从**考点讲解、失误分析**入手,在分析与讲解中**解剖题型、点拨技巧**,并**预测考试趋势**。目的是帮助考生在临考之前,有一个全面系统的回顾,有一个对疑、难、重点的突破,有一个实战前的强化训练;测试出自己的弱项,有针对性地弥补和提高;给你实力、给你信心,使你轻松快捷地“**直击高分**”。

# 前 言

1999年9月出版的《大学英语教学大纲》修订本,对我国高校非英语专业的英语教学提出了更高要求。对比沿用了十几年的旧大纲,新大纲在听、说、读、写、译各方面都提出了更高的要求。在“听”的能力上,新大纲的要求是:能听懂英语讲课,并能听懂题材熟悉、句子结构比较简单、基本上没有生词、语速为每分钟130~150词的简短会话、谈话、报道和讲座,掌握其中心大意,抓住要点和有关细节,领会讲话者的观点和态度。而旧大纲对听力材料的语速要求是每分钟120词,对听力理解的要求也只有简单的一句“一遍可以听懂,理解准确率以70%为合格”,远不如新大纲的要求明确、具体。

根据我们多年的教学经验,听力能力的提高对大多数同学来说都是比较困难的一件事,即使是英语很好的同学,也难以保证每次考试听力部分都得高分。这是因为“听力”有它本身的特点,它要求听音者在短时间内获取信息、记清信息并对其计算、概括、归纳,做出判断和推理。在短短的几十秒内要准确无误地完成上述过程,需要同学们具备扎实的语言基础,一定的文化背景知识,还要掌握一些听力技能,养成良好有效的听音习惯。这些都需要平时一点一滴的积累和练习。

本书作为一本考前强化训练材料,着眼点放在“实用”上。我们将通过对已正式公布的八套四级全真题的细致分析,结合“考点”和新大纲,从考生的常见“失误”着手,将对话部分按常考的题型分类讲解,篇章部分按文章类型分类讲解并提供仿真度高的模拟试题。针对新题型“填空听写”和“复合式听写”我们也提供了有关的试题分析和练习。

另外,通过对 1996 年以来采用的新题型的分析不难看出,今后的四级听力考试中“主观题”的比例会逐渐加大,根据这一趋势,我们设计了听力的“简短回答”这一新题型。供同学们操练。

本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外有关资料,在此谨向相关作者表示衷心的感谢。同时,我还要向参与这套书编写的外语系的同事表示感谢,感谢他们在本书编写、校对过程中提出了不少好的建议,他们是李献伟、王少琳、丁菲菲等。

由于时间仓促,加之水平有限,本书难免存在不足之处,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

2000 年 7 月

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(本书配三盒磁带,每盒磁带为满六十分钟录音)

# 第一章 对话部分

## Part I Numbers 数字

“数字题”的内容涉及价格、电话号码、门牌号、年龄等。数字题一般分两类,一类是辨认数字:对话中提到多个数字,答案是其中之一,不需计算。另一类是数字计算:利用对话中的提示,对几个数字进行简单的计算后得出答案。数字题看似简单,但在以往的四级考试中常有近半数的考生在这类题上丢分。分析起来主要有两种情况:一种是混淆数字,比如电话号码;比如“thirteen”和“thirty”等。一种是反应较慢,内容都听清了,就是来不及在十二秒内选出答案,只好仓促作答。两种情况都与“记忆”有关。由于题目中涉及的数字在两个或两个以上,每个数字又各有相对应的不同事物,稍不留心就会弄混。做这类题最好是边听边记——在相应的数字旁记下有关信息,这样在选择答案时就会更有把握。

### Example 1(1997 年 1 月)

M: How much are these suitcases?

W: They are on sale today for \$ 29 each, or \$ 50 for a pair. They used to be \$ 49 each.

Q: How much will the man pay if he buys one suitcase?

- A) \$ 49                      B) \$ 29  
C) \$ 50                      D) \$ 15

根据三个数字出现的顺序,同学们可以边听边在“\$ 29”边上写下“1”,代表“one suitcase”;在“\$ 50”旁写下“2”;在“\$ 49”旁边写下“used to”,等等。这样做的好处,一是减轻了记忆的负担,二是不容易记混。关键是所用的记号或缩写字母既要能快速书写,还应提示清楚。根据我们的观察,不少同学在听音时喜欢闭上眼睛或双眼盯住某一点以便集中注意力在“听”上,直到问题结束后才去看选项。这样做也许能帮他们更好地理解所听内容,但同时也减少了宝贵的答题时间。在应付这类包含多个数字、时间或多项简单事件的判断题时,争取时间是非常重要的,因为这类试题考的就是你的“记忆力”和“快速辨别、快速反应能力”。而有效地利用给出的选项是争取时间的关键。在平时的听力课上和课后练习时,同学们应多做“note-taking”的练习,训练自己在“听”的同时也能“读”、能“写”。

#### Example 2 (1997 年 6 月)

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

M: Sure. Two tickets and here's a dollar forty cents change.

Q: How much does one ticket cost?

- A) \$ 1.40                      B) \$ 4.30  
C) \$ 6.40                      D) \$ 8.60

正确答案为 B。而错选了 D 的考生,说明他们没听清问题。这是做此类题时常出现的另一种失误。考生注意力完全集中在对话上而忽略了问题,等于是“功亏一篑”。因此,听力考试过程中应至始至终保持注意力的高度集中,不能有半点松懈。边听边记,手脑并用,能帮助你集中注意力。接下来,我们选编了部分数字题供同学们练习,答案及录音文字材料紧附其后,供大家核对。

## Exercise I 数字

1. A) Three                      B) Four  
    C) Two                      D) Seven
2. A) \$ 6.00                    B) \$ 4.00  
    C) \$ 7.00                    D) \$ 11.00
3. A) \$ 10.00                  B) \$ 22.00  
    C) \$ 14.50                  D) \$ 14.00
4. A) 194 pounds              B) 190 pounds  
    C) 140 pounds              D) 165 pounds
5. A) \$ 3                        B) \$ 2.55  
    C) \$ 3.45                    D) \$ 3.15
6. A) 514-3682                B) 541-3826  
    C) 541-3628                D) 451-3628
7. A) \$ 0.45                    B) \$ 1.00  
    C) \$ 0.95                    D) \$ 0.50
8. A) Channel 7                B) Channel 4  
    C) Channel 8                D) Channel 10
9. A) \$ 20                      B) \$ 15  
    C) \$ 30                      D) \$ 25
10. A) Twenty                  B) Thirty  
      C) Ten                      D) Three

## Scripts and Keys to Exercise I Numbers 数字

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spo-*

*ken 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 single line through the centre*

1. W: What do you think the chances are I'll get the job?  
M: Well, I'm talking to three people today and four tomorrow.  
We'll be hiring two people.  
Q: How many people are applying for the job? (D)
2. M: This pen costs \$ 11.00, but I have only \$ 7.00.  
W: I've got \$ 6.00 so I'll lend you the rest.  
Q: How much will the woman lend the man? (B)
3. M: I want to send a telegram to ~~San~~ Francisco. How much will it cost?  
W: Ten dollars for the first 22 words and fifty cents for each additional word.  
Q: How much will a message of 30 words cost? (D)
4. W: You're thinner than you used to be, aren't you?  
M: You bet I am! I've been dieting for four months. I've lost 25 pounds and I feel great. I'm down to 165.  
Q: What was he four months ago? (B)
5. W: I thought this kind of film cost three dollars each roll.  
M: It used to, but the price has gone up forty-five cents.  
Q: How much does one roll of the film cost now? (C)
6. M: I have to call John for the dictionary I left at his home yesterday. Can you remember his telephone number?  
W: Yes, it's 541-3628  
Q: What's John's number? (C)
7. M: Do I have enough postage on this package?

- W: Let's see. You already have three fifteen-cent stamps and two twenty-five cent stamps on it. You only need one five-cent stamp.
- Q: What is the total amount of postage required to mail the package? (B)
8. M: Did you watch the NBA finals on Channel 4 last night?
- W: No, I decided to see the detective movie on Channel 8 instead. Afterwards, I fell asleep.
- Q: Which channel had a detective movie last night? (C)
9. M: How much are the tickets?
- W: They're ten dollars each for the general public, but student tickets are half price.
- Q: How much will the man pay for two general tickets and two student tickets? (C)
10. W: How many people are expected to show up at your cocktail party tomorrow afternoon?
- M: I sent out thirty invitations but one third won't show up.
- Q: How many people will be at the party? (A)

## Part II Time 时间

时间题也可分为“不需计算”和“需要计算”两类。内容涉及钟点、年、月、日、星期等,而“钟点题”出现的次数更多些。因此,同学们要十分熟悉钟点的各种表示法。我们先来看几个考试实例。

### Example 1 (1997 年 1 月)

M: What's the time for departure?

W: 5:30 That only leaves us 15 minutes to go through the customs

and check our baggage.

Q: At what time did the conversation take place?

- A) 5:00                      B) 5:15  
C) 5:30                      D) 5:45

答案为 B。错选了 D 的考生,说明他没听懂“That only leaves us 15 minutes”这一段。

### Example 2 (1990 年 1 月)

W: Bob, are you going straight home after school today?

M: No. I have a class until one o'clock, and after that I'm going to spend a couple of hours at the library before going home

Q: When is Bob going home this afternoon?

- A) Around 5:00      B) Around 3:00  
C) At 2:00            D) At 1:00

答案为 B。这题难度并不大,但很容易选错。分析原因主要是对“a couple of hours”理解有误。“a couple of”表示“一两个、两三个”不确定的小数目,因此,A 项的时间过长,C,D 项各表示一准确时间,都不符合题意。通过以上分析可以看出,作好时间问题的关键是熟悉时间表达法。下面我们列出一些易混淆的时间表达法。

时刻:

3:55 — five to four 或 three fifty-five

4:00 — four o'clock (sharp)

17:00 — seventeen hundred hours 或 five p. m.

2:30 — half past two 或 two thirty

00:30 — half past midnight

日:

前天 — the day before yesterday 或 two days ago

大前天 — three days ago

后天 — the day after tomorrow

大后天 — three days from today

每隔一天或每两天 — every other day 或 every two days

## Exercise II 时间

- |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A) On Sunday afternoon. | B) On Saturday afternoon |
| C) On Sunday evening       | D) On a weekday.         |
| 2. A) 10:00                | B) 9:30                  |
| C) 10:30                   | D) 9:00                  |
| 3. A) At 11:00             | B) At 1:00               |
| C) At 11:15                | D) At 11:50              |
| 4. A) 7:30                 | B) 7:45                  |
| C) 7:15                    | D) 8:00                  |
| 5. A) Friday.              | B) Tuesday.              |
| C) Wednesday.              | D) Thursday.             |
| 6. A) 8:50                 | B) 7:30                  |
| C) 8:00                    | D) 8:15                  |
| 7. A) 7:30                 | B) 8:10                  |
| C) 10:00                   | D) 7:40                  |
| 8. A) 8:10                 | B) 8:30                  |
| C) 8:15                    | D) 8:25                  |
| 9. A) Monday.              | B) Saturday.             |
| C) Friday.                 | D) Thursday.             |
| 10. A) 15 minutes          | B) 45 minutes            |
| C) 12 minutes              | D) 55 minutes            |

## Scripts and Keys to Exercise II Time 时间

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations*



*At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked 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 single line through the centre.*

1. W: What's the best time to go to the zoo?

M: You should go during the week. It's nice and quiet in the afternoon.

Q: According to the man, when should the woman go to the zoo? (D)

2. W: Have you seen Mr. O'Hara? He is usually here by 9:00.

M: He said he was coming at 9:30 today, but it's already 10:00. I wonder where he is.

Q: What time does Mr. O'Hara usually come? (D)

3. M: Hello. This is Tom Davis. I have an appointment with Mrs. Jones for 11 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 until 1 o'clock this afternoon.

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

4. W: What time does your bus leave for the office in the morning?

M: It's on an irregular schedule. On Mondays it leaves at 7:30 a.m.; on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, it leaves fifteen minutes later; and on Thursdays and Fridays it leaves thirty minutes later.

Q: What time does this bus leave on Fridays? (D)