ENGLISH

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语统考

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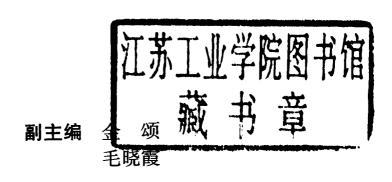
听力教程

贺 炜◎主编

中国致公出版社

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语统考辅导

听 力 教 程

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（本书另配磁带）

编写说明

听力理解测试为同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语统一考试的第一部分。**根据 1998 年考试大纲的新规定，在原有的 Section A（Short Conversation）和 Section B（Short Passage）两部分的基础上增加了"Spot Dictation（听写填空）"项目。**这项测试在具体操作上有三个特点：

1.A 节共 9 题，每题为一段对话，录音仅放一遍，问句后有 13～20 秒间隙，要求考生从所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

2.B 节共 6 题，题目或为问句或为未完成的句子，分别安排在 2 篇听力材料之后，内容为一般交际会话、讲演、叙事、论述等，每篇长度一般为 120～150 英语词，录音语速为每分钟 120～140 英语词，仅放一遍。

3.C 节为一篇 150 词左右的短文，其题材、体裁、难度与 B 节的短文基本相同。短文中有 5 个空白处，要求考生根据听懂的内容在这些空白处写出相应的词语。短文朗读三遍。第一遍全文朗读，没有停顿。在朗读第二遍时，在空格处有停顿，要求考生尽快填入所听懂的词语。第三遍同第一遍一样，全文朗读不停顿，供考生核对和检查所填写的内容。

由于从英语词汇、语法等语言测试难度上看，尽管听力的测试内容与其它项目相比都属于最简单的，然而每年仍有许多考生的听力测试成绩不理想。之所以容易的变成难做的，主要是考生从前没有接受过系统的听力训练。换句话说，如果用同样的材料做阅读理解测试，大部分考生都能拿满分。因此，本教程与同类教材的最大区别在于力图摆脱类别、题材的限制，结合考生实际英语基础的特点，运用有关成人教育的手段，从分析试题的形成和做题技巧入手，最大程度地满足考生争取好成绩的愿望。针对听力测试的三类题型，特别设计了相关的听读练习，并且介绍了必要的答题技巧，力争做到切实提高在职考生的英语听力水平和应试能力。另外，为了使用方便，在内容编排方面，将相关的练习答案和录音文字材料放在了每部分练习后面。书中提供的练习题量相当于实际测试量的数十倍，应该说是基本涵盖了考试大纲规定的词汇量和测试点。

本教程由四个主要部分组成，根据在职人员多数利用业余时间学习的特点，建议每一部分学习时间为一个月。如果时间紧张，或者基础较好，可以略过每一部分第一节的听读练习，直接做仿真练习，甚至最后一部分的模拟试题。不过，为了真正提高英语听力理解能力，最好还是按照要求做完练习之后，再对照答案或者录音文字材料。这样有助于英语听力水平的提高，掌握相关的做题技巧。为了便于教学和自学，本教程特意将每个练习的问题和答案集中给出。

英语听力教材的编著形式不外乎两种：一种是讲解的面面俱到，不厌其烦，属于细微关怀型，考生可主动思考的余地较小。一种是点到为止，让具有成熟思维能力的考生主动举一反三，真正开发出自己的英语听力能力，对付任何同类考试都能游刃有余。本教程当属后者。

本书配套的磁带由英语为本族语的外籍教师按照规定语速录制，帮助考生培养良好的语感，对于处理相关的听力资料，做到熟能生巧，驾熟就轻。

编　者
2001 年 9 月

目 录

第一篇 对话听力理解 (SHORT CONVERSATIONS)

听力测试的第一部分为 9 个短小对话，每题 1 分。采用的形式基本为由一男声（M）和一女声（W）针对某个话题各说一句话，对话长度一般不超过三句，之后由第三个声音对谈话内容进行提问，要求考生从考卷上给出的四个选择项中判断出唯一的正确答案。在历年的考题当中，基本上是每个小对话各涉及一个话题。因此考生在备考这部分内容时，首先是要听清关键词和信号词。要想做到这一步，考生有必要做一些练习。

第一节 听读练习 (Shadowing Drills)

本节为备考短小对话听力测试的第一步骤。Shadowing 的原意为如影随形般，要求尽量做到基本同步复述录音内容。本节练习的目的是帮助考生进一步提高对两人小对话内容的理解能力、对所提问题的预测能力、得出正确答案的能力。下面的对话内容涉及范围广泛，易于掌握。在 1 ~ 20 题中，每道练习给出了其中一个人（speaker）的说话内容，要求考生尽量记录下来另一个人的说话内容，而在 21 ~ 50 题中要求考生尽量记录下来两个人的说话内容，之后根据给出的问题（Q）得出正确答案（A），而不是选择答案。最后在 51 ~ 100 题中，每道题的问题和四个选择项同时给出，为以后做只有选择项没有给出问题的短小对话仿真练习打好基础。可以先做笔头练习，然后是口头练习，逐渐对短小对话的听力理解形成良好的条件反射。

1. M：How are you, Diana? I haven't seen you for ages.

   W：

   Q：What can we know about the woman?

   A：

2. W：

   M：Oh, do stay for dinner. Please don't go yet.

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

   A：

3. M：

   W：Do be careful. And please write. Don't forget.

   Q：What is the man going to do?

   A：

4. W：I'll sit down here and wait.

   M：

   Q：What can we know about the chair?

   A：

5. M：I'm afraid we can't fix the radio till tomorrow.

   W：

Q: What is the possible relationship between the man and woman?

A:

6. M: I really love this music. Is this rock?

W:

Q: What music is the man listening to?

A:

7. M: Peter is a good guitar player.

W:

Q: What is a fiddle?

A:

8. W:

M: But I have ten more.

Q: How many records of blues does the man have?

A:

9. W: Who's that boy with long brown hair?

M:

Q: What is Tony?

A:

10. M:

W: They are usually stories of troubles and pain.

Q: What does the man want to know?

A:

11. M:

W: Not at all. I'm glad you could come.

Q: What was the woman just offered?

A:

12. W:

M: Yes, I can speak it very well.

Q: What language does the man know?

A:

13. M: Do you like your manager?

W:

Q: Why does the woman like her manager?

A:

14. M: Hello, and how did you spend the holidays?

W:

Q: What did the woman do on the holiday?

A:

15. M:

W: Oh, yes, I did. Thank you so much.

Q: Why did the woman thank the man?

A:

16. M: The man talking with John appears friendly.

W:

Q: How does the woman think of the man?

A:

17. W:

M: Yes. That's Linda.

Q: How is Linda eating?

A:

18. W:

M: Really? That must be interesting.

Q: What course is interesting?

A:

19. M:

W: Well, just look at the people you are talking with.

Q: What does the man want to know?

A:

20. W: Who is talking with Susan at the door?

M:

Q: Who is David?

A:

21. M:

W:

Q: Why will the woman stay with her aunt?

A:

22. M:

W:

Q: What kind of people does the library serve?

A:

23. W:

M:

Q: Why can't the man go out without his wheelchair?

A:

24. M:

W:

Q: Why does the woman look after the child?

A:

25. M:

W:

Q: When will the woman work at the community service?

A:

26. M:

W:

Q: Why does the woman refuse the invitation?

A:

27. W:

M:

Q: Who is answering the phone?

A:

28. M:

W:

Q: Where is Ms Jones?

A:

29. M:

W:

Q: What does the man want to know?

A:

30. M:

W:

Q: Where does Ms. Cole plan to go?

A:

31. M:

W:

Q: Why does Mary feel glad?

A:

32. W:

M:

Q: What does the man wear?

A:

33. M:

W:

Q: Who does the woman love?

A:

34. W:

M:

Q: What did the man get?

A:

35. W:

M:

Q: Why has the man not been able to play tennis for so long?

A:

36. M:

    W:

    Q: Where did the woman go yesterday?

    A:

37. M:

    W:

    Q: What did the woman ask the man to do for her?

    A:

38. M:

    W:

    Q: What does the man want to do?

    A:

39. W:

    M:

    Q: What is the man interested in?

    A:

40. W:

    M:

    Q: What is Miss Green doing now?

    A:

41. M:

    W:

    Q: What was the population in the United States in 1790?

    A:

42. W:

    M:

    Q: What information does the man want?

    A:

43. W:

    M:

    Q: What shirt has the man bought?

    A:

44. M:

    W:

    Q: What is the woman's work?

    A:

45. W:

    M:

Q: Why does the man think the first computer is better?

A:

46. M:

   W:

   Q: What can we learn from the dialogue?

   A:

47. W:

   M:

   Q: What did the man enjoy last night?

   A:

48. W:

   M:

   Q: What has the woman assumed?

   A:

49. M:

   W:

   Q: Which of the following is not mentioned as food for the breakfast?

   A:

50. W:

   M:

   Q: What does the man plan to do?

   A:

51. Q: Why does the woman intend to go shopping?

   A. It is a holiday weekend.

   C. She wants some silk.

   B. She wants to buy some milk.

   D. She wants to replace the broken vase.

52. Q: How old is the man?

   A. 21.

   C. 29.

   B. 24.

   D. 30.

53. Q: How heavy are the man's bags?

   A. 30 pounds.

   C. 44 pounds.

   B. 34 pounds.

   D. 74 pounds.

54. Q: What is the woman?

   A. An airhostess.

   C. A receptionist.

   B. A waitress.

   D. A pilot.

55. Q: Where does this conversation take place?

   A. At a drugstore.

   C. At a post office.

   B. At a newsstand.

   D. At a coffee shop.

56. Q: Where are the speakers?

   A. In a department store.

   C. On a train.

   B. In a car.

   D. In a shoe shop.

57. Q: What describes the Home Service Center?

    A. Slow.   B. Big.

    C. Cheap.   D. Prompt.

58. Q: What can we learn from this conversation?

    A. The woman is an immigrant.

    B. The woman can take a free English course.

    C. The man teaches in Lincoln High School.

    D. Both A and B.

59. Q: What does the man want to do?

    A. Draw some money.   B. Deposit some money.

    C. Apply for a loan.   D. Apply for a job.

60. Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

    A. Teacher and student.   B. Mother and son.

    C. Father and daughter.   D. Brother and sister.

61. Q: What day is it today?

    A. Wednesday.   B. Thursday.

    C. Friday.   D. Saturday.

62. Q: What does Susan mean?

    A. It is as good as usual.   B. It is as bad as usual.

    C. It is better than ever.   D. It is worse than ever.

63. Q: What does Nancy do to make herself look younger?

    A. She is selective in what she eats.   B. She does more physical exercises.

    C. She goes on a diet.   D. Both A and B.

64. Q: What does the man mean?

    A. It is impossible for the woman to exchange money today.

    B. The woman has to be quick for the bank will close soon.

    C. The woman will have to wait till 3: 00 pm.

    D. The woman has to go across the street to buy some clothes.

65. Q: What has the man thought?

    A. The woman was at school.

    B. The woman was on the decorating committee.

    C. The woman was on the clean-up committee.

    D. The woman went to the dance.

66. Q: According to the woman, which of the following questions may not be welcome?

    A. Do you play tennis?   B. Can you speak French?

    C. How much money do you earn each week?   D. Which writer do you like best?

67. Q: What time of the day may it most probably be?

    A. In the morning.   B. At noon.

    C. In the afternoon.   D. In the evening.

68. Q: Why does the man look taller than he actually is?

A. Because he is much taller than average Americans.

B. Because he is taller than most Japanese.

C. Because he wears high-heel shoes.

D. Because he is slim.

69. Q: How old is the man?

    A. 16.   B. 18.

    C. 20.   D. 22.

70. Q: What does the man mean?

    A. He watched the TV news last night.   B. He didn't climb a skyscraper.

    C. He didn't watch the TV news.   D. He does not believe the news.

71. Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

    A. The dog has been into the man's flower garden at least once.

    B. The man can no longer put up with the dog.

    C. The man wants to give the dog something to eat.

    D. Both A and B.

72. Q: Why does the man have a weary look?

    A. He didn't go to bed until after 2 o'clock in the morning.

    B. He felt awful late last night.

    C. He got up early in the morning.

    D. He attended a party this morning.

73. Q: What can we conclude from the man's response?

    A. He refuses to help the woman out.

    B. He agrees to change the bill for her.

    C. He has no small change either.

    D. He doesn't quite understand what the woman means.

74. Q: Where is the man?

    A. In a department store.   B. In a restaurant.

    C. In a hospital.   D. At a garage.

75. Q: Which of the following statements is true?

    A. He feels it a shame to meet the woman.

    B. He is glad to meet the woman, too.

    C. He knows the woman better.

    D. He often hears the same thing.

76. Q: Why does the woman like winter?

    A. The globe seems bigger in winter.

    B. The weather is delightful.

    C. It is pleasant to have the earth covered with snow.

    D. Both A and B.

77. Q: What does the man mean?

    A. He plays bridge once in a while.

B. He wastes a lot of time in playing bridge.

C. He played bridge in the past.

D. He never plays bridge.

78. Q: Who is the woman?

A. the man's wife.

B. The man's sister.

C. A movie-goer.

D. A ticket agent.

79. Q: What will the man most probably do next?

A. Hand the woman a cigarette.

B. Light a cigarette.

C. Go out and smoke.

D. Give up smoking.

80. Q: what does the woman mean?

A. She accepts the man's offer.

B. She will drink a little wine.

C. She still wants some more wine.

D. She will not take a drop of wine.

81. Q: What do we learn about the toilet?

A. It is out of use.

B. It needs repairs before people can use it.

C. It is a paid toilet.

D. It has to be opened with a key if someone is to use it.

82. Q: Where is the man?

A. In a restaurant.

B. At home.

C. In his girlfriend's home.

D. In a supermarket.

83. Q: What do we know about the two men?

A. They are good friends.

B. They work in the same office.

C. They haven't met each other before.

D. They live next door to each other.

84. Q: Which of the following statements is true?

A. Both of them study economy.

B. The man works for the United States.

C. The woman works for the United Nations.

D. The man has just finished writing a book.

85. Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. a diner and a waitress.

B. A guest and a hotel receptionist.

C. A patient and a nurse.

D. An interviewee and an interviewer.

86. Q: What does the woman mean?

A. She would let the man decide where to go for dinner.

B. She doesn't want to eat anything.

C. She would bring some leftovers to the man.

D. She doesn't want to eat out.

87. Q: Which of the following is most probably true?

A. The couple live in an apartment on the second floor.

B. Tim likes leaving the door open at night.

C. Tim hasn't been home yet.

D. The woman wants to keep the back door open to air the rooms.

88. Q: What is the probable relationship between the man and the woman?

A. Boss and secretary.

B. Doctor and patient.

C. Lawyer and client.

D. Father and daughter.

89. Q: What do we know about the man?

A. He is in good shape.

B. He has taken off some weight.

C. He usually shaves before going swimming.

D. He is not as fit as he used to be.

90. Q: Which of the following is true?

A. The man will take out the garbage shortly afterwards.

B. The man will dump the garbage late in the day.

C. The man is willing to take the garbage out.

D. The man refuses to do the job.

91. Q: Where does this conversation take place?

A. At an airport.

B. At a railroad station.

C. At a harbor.

D. At a bus stop.

92. Q: What is the man going to do tonight?

A. Have dinner with the woman.

B. Have dinner with his sister.

C. Buy a T-shirt fro his sister.

D. Enjoy music with his sister.

93. Q: Where does the woman work?

A. In an motorcar company.

B. In an insurance company.

C. In a garage.

D. In a department store.

94. Q: Where does this conversation take place?

A. In a restaurant.

B. In a drugstore.

C. In a post office.

D. In a hotel.

95. Q: What does the woman's answer imply?

A. They usually go to bed at 9 o'clock.

B. They normally go to bed before 9 o'clock.

C. Nine o'clock I too early an hour for bed.

D. They've only been up for 9 hours.

96. Q: What does the woman suggest to the man?

A. Take a rest before his exams.

B. Spend the weekend somewhere away from home.

C. Work hard at the weekend.

D. Go home to bed fro a long rest.

97. Q: What does the woman mean?
   A. She doesn't know what will be shown on TV tonight.
   B. The football match will begin 90 minutes from now.
   C. The only TV program tonight is the football match.
   D. There is hardly anything interesting on TV tonight.
98. Q: If one takes the 7:30 bus, when can he get to the city center?
   A. 8:00.   B. 8:10.
   C. 8:20.   D. 8:30.

第二节 仿真练习（一）（Simulated Drills I）

这类试题的主要矛盾就是如何抓住有关语篇的主旨、有效地获得正确答案。在做练习时，首先要注意掌握两类词：关键词和信号词。关键词指的是针对问题、具有实质含义的词语，例如 bank accounts 多为在银行处理账户时使用，而信号词多为表明说话人真实态度的词语，例如，I'd like to，but…则表明说话人不接受他人的建议或者邀请。其次要判断除正确答案之外的干扰选项是否具有合理性，达到去伪存真的目的。经过前面的听力训练后，现在基本能做到根据听到的内容，对所设问题主动进行推测，便于迅速判断出正确答案

通常，短小对话的答案在用词和语言表达方面要与对话中的原话有所差别，即同一个意思往往要换一种说法，所以仅仅听到对话的只言片语就去套搬答案是不可取的。做这类题还有一个重要技巧就是要掌握答案和干扰选项的布局。在三个干扰选项当中，干扰性最强的被称作合理干扰选项，可以通过对选项进行对比和分析，利用排除法确定正确答案。

这里是几种常见的答案和干扰选项在四选一题型中的布局情况：

（1）顺序。例如：A（答案）、B（合理干扰选项）……

（2）间隔。例如：A（答案）、B（无理干扰选项）、C（合理干扰选项）……

（3）有一对反义选项。根据答案是唯一的原则，其中必有一项是正确答案。

（4）有一对同义选项。同样根据答案是唯一的原则，两者均非答案。

（5）四个选项中，有一项为另类（根据形式和内容进行判断）。此项有时即答案，有时却是无理干扰选项，应考虑能否首先被排除。

这些技巧需要在具有一定的英语基础（相当于大学英语四级水平）的条件下，多做练习方能领会。下面将在一些具体的练习当中分别给予介绍。

示例（粗体字部分为录音内容）：

Directions: In this section, you will hear some (nine) short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices A, B, C and D by marking the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

1. **W: John, what time is it now?**

   M: It's still early, just after two.

   W: Well, as you know, this is a very important appointment. I can't be late, can I?

   Q: Why does the woman ask about the time?

   A. She does not have a watch.

   B. She is nervous about the appointment.

   C. John's watch keeps good time.

   D. John is afraid to be late.

答案：B

分析：该题测试考生获取特定信息的能力。话题属工作范畴。

通常情况下，直观上与听到的内容越接近的选项往往不是真正的答案。必须结合听到的内容，对各选项进行合理分析，例如此题中选项 B 和 D 除了动作的执行者不同之外，实质都是担