

314

H 319.8  
Z35f

# 大学英语四六级听力训练

## 策略与实践

张乐兴 赵 培 主编

北京航空航天大学出版社

## 内 容 简 介

本书是专门为将要参加全国大学英语四六级考试的考生设计和编写的。全书包含了听力考试现有的各种题型,其中有对话理解、词汇层次上的听写填空、短语及句子层次上的听写填空、复合式听写和段落理解等。考生可以通过使用本书在最短的时间内迅速地扩大知识面,掌握各种听力技能与应试技巧,顺利地通过听力考试难关。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四六级听力训练策略与实践/张乐兴等编著.  
—北京:北京航空航天大学出版社,2002.1  
ISBN 7-81077-058-6

I. 大… II. 张… III. 英语—视听教学—高等学  
校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 085830 号

## 大学英语四六级听力训练策略与实践

张乐兴 赵 培 主编

责任编辑 江小珍

责任校对 戚 爽

北京航空航天大学出版社出版发行

<http://www.buaapress.com.cn>

E-mail: [pressell@publica.bj.cninfo.net](mailto:pressell@publica.bj.cninfo.net)

北京市海淀区学院路 37 号(100083) 发行部电话 82317024

北京密云华都印刷厂印刷 各地书店经销

\*

开本:850×1168 1/32 印张:4.25 字数:114 千字

2002 年 1 月第 1 版 2002 年 1 月第 1 次印刷 印数:5 000 册

ISBN 7-81077-058-6/H·020 定价:8.00 元

## 前 言

新的世纪给我们的人才培养提出了新的要求,就是我们所培养的人才不仅要具有很强的专业能力,还要具有很高的素质修养,而语言文化的学习则是素质修养中的重要组成部分。西方的一些教育专家们认为,良好的教育应该包括外国语言与外国文化的学习,包括在听说读写技能方面对外语尤其是英语的掌握。这是因为,交流是现代世界最大的主题之一,一个不具备较好听说读写技能的学习者也必然不具备清晰的逻辑思维能力。在我国,随着进一步的改革开放,对外语尤其是英语语言实际应用能力的要求也日趋严格。近年在听力考试中所增加的主观题反映了这一趋势。

之所以在听力考试中增加主观题,是因为所谓的客观题(多项选择题)并不能全面的反映出考生真实的听力水平。大多数的客观题,即便考生只能听懂一半内容或只了解大意,就能选出正确答案,要知道,客观题本身就存在 25%“猜对”的概率。而主观题不仅能够考察考生对听力材料整体内容的理解,还能够考察考生对听力材料局部内容的理解,即宏观上考察对大意以及其它重点内容的理解,微观上考察对语音、词汇以及句子准确理解与把握。

因此,本书旨在从以下几个方面为考生解决听力问题:

1. 将往年各种听力考试中的对话进行分类说明与训练,如计算、关系、地点等的推测,以及最常为人们所忽略的虚拟语气的含义推理。提高考生对对话中关键词的捕捉能力以及对其内容的准确理解能力。

2. 根据近几年各种考试中所出现的各种听写,如单词以及短语听写填空,句子听写填空,复合式听写,从微观到宏观,循序渐进,稳步提高考生的实际听力理解水平以及相应的应试能力。

3. 段落理解练习旨在为考生从宏观到微观上来把握一篇短文提供足量的训练。

4. 本书每一章节都针对相应的题型进行了要点归纳,帮助考生尽快的掌握各种应试技巧和实际的听力理解能力。

本书所选材料均属最新的语言材料,注重趣味性与知识面的扩展,使你听练紧张而不乏味。

编者

2001 年 10 月

## 目 录

听力考试综述.....	1
<b>Conversations</b> .....	2
编者的建议.....	2
<b>Weak and Contracted Forms</b> .....	3
要点归纳及专项训练.....	3
<b>Negation</b> .....	6
要点归纳及专项训练.....	6
<b>Tones and Attitudes</b> .....	8
要点归纳及专项训练.....	8
<b>Places</b> .....	11
要点归纳及专项训练 .....	11
<b>Numbers and Calculation</b> .....	14
要点归纳及专项训练 .....	14
<b>Identity</b> .....	16
要点归纳及专项训练 .....	16
<b>Relationships</b> .....	19
要点归纳及专项训练 .....	19
<b>Subjunctive Mood</b> .....	21
要点归纳及专项训练 .....	21
<b>Inferences</b> .....	24
要点归纳及专项训练 .....	24
<b>Dictation</b> .....	26
要点归纳及专项练习 .....	26
Part I . Word Dictation .....	27
Exercise One .....	27
Exercise Two .....	30
Part II . Phrase and Sentence dictation .....	33

Exercise One .....	33
Exercise Two .....	35
Exercise Three .....	38
Exercise Four .....	40
Part Ⅲ. Compound Dictation .....	42
Exercise One .....	42
Exercise Two .....	45
Exercise Three .....	47
<b>Passage Understanding</b> .....	50
要点归纳及专项练习 .....	50
Exercise One .....	51
Exercise Two .....	55
Exercise Three .....	58
Exercise Four .....	62
Exercise Five .....	65
Exercise Six .....	68
<b>Tape-script with Keys</b> .....	71

## 听力考试综述

大学英语四六级英语听力考试一般包括对话理解,听写和段落理解三种题型,其中听写是 90 年代中期新增加的题型。之所以增加这种题型,是基于过去单纯的客观选择题很容易造成高分低能的倾向,而听写可以在很大程度上测试出考生真实的听的能力,其中最重要的就是从整体上把握所听材料的主旨和从局部把握重点信息的能力。因此,根据不同的难度,听写又分为在短文中填写所遗漏的单词或短语,在短文中填写所遗漏的短语或短句,在短文中填写所遗漏的重点信息也即所谓的复合式听写等三个档次的难度。考生如果不具备能够准确理解短文的能力,听写这一关很可能会“卡壳”;另外,听写还有助于考察考生在听力理解过程中作笔记的能力。

对话理解属于相对来讲比较传统的题型,即考生要能够听懂简短对话,并在规定的时间内对所听到的信息做出准确的反应。对话内容一般都与日常生活中的内容有关,诸如根据对话内容来推测会话人所处的地点,会话人之间的关系,会话人彼此的语气和态度,会话人的职业或身份等,以及根据不同的语气(如虚拟语气)来判断真实情况,数字的选择与计算,某些常用成语的社会含义等,这些都是对话理解常考的题型。应该说,对话理解是听力考试中最简单的题型,主要考察考生对应捕获信息加工的速度和准确度。

段落理解与对话理解一样,都属于比较传统的听力测试方式。段落理解不仅要考察考生是否能够从总体上来正确理解一篇主题完整的短文,而且也考察考生是否能够从局部来把握短文的主要信息。因此,在一篇短文之后的数个问题中,有考察主旨的,有考察判断的,有考察事实细节的,还有考察推理能力的等。但从形式上来讲,仍然全部是客观选择题。难度主要体现在干扰信息上,目的在于考察考生是否准确理解了短文所含盖的整体以及局部的主

要信息。

听力考试各种题型的总体特征如下：

- 1) 对话理解一般为 10 题，相邻两个对话之间的时间间隔大约为 10 秒钟左右；无论对话或问题只读一遍。一般问题出在第二个人的话语中，也就是说，第一个人引出话题，第二个人的话才是主要信息。
- 2) 听写填空一般为 10 题，每次考试一般只考一篇短文，读三遍。所抽出的信息既有短语形式的也有句子形式的；在复合式听写中，最后 3 个空允许考生用短文原话填空，也允许考生用自己的话写出所遗漏的主要信息。
- 3) 短文理解一般为 10 题，三篇短文，短文和问题都只读一遍。
- 4) 无论对话理解或是段落理解，所提问的问题均为特殊疑问句。

## Conversations

### 编者的建议

对话理解部分的试题可以涉及到日常生活的方方面面，工作，娱乐，旅行等，因此，与这些方面相关的词汇在一定程度上对对话的理解起重要的作用。就目前所有的对话试题类型而言，我们提出解决对话理解困难的五条建议：

- 1) 因为所有的客观题考试全是四选一的多项选择，而且各种听力考试一开头都有一段做题指令，这些指令无非是告诉考生在听懂对话的基础上从四个选项中选出一个正确答案，并把答题纸上相应的字母从中心划线。该指令一般会持续近约 2 分钟。考生可以借此时间快速阅读各题的备选项，以便随后听到相关内容时，做出快速准确的判断。
- 2) 熟悉对话考试经常涉及到生活各方面的相关词汇。
- 3) 至少在考前一个月每天应保持 30 分钟听力的练习量。



- 4) 听练习时要养成做笔记的习惯,这样当对话中出现了多个数字,在做题时至少可以提示考生不被其它几个数字所迷惑,或以防忘记某些重要信息。
- 5) 在考试时如有无法确定答案的考题,一般的原则是:如果在对话中所听到的词汇(实词,其中主要是名词和动词)在备选项中出现了,那么这个选项很可能不是答案。因为对话理解很重要的一个方面就是考生基于一定常识的逻辑判断与推理能力。这也就是有人所说的“听到什么,不选什么。”

## Weak and Contracted Forms

### 要点归纳及专项训练

弱读:一般一个句子中虚词弱读,实词重读,非重点信息词弱读,重点信息词重读如: 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 question will be spoken only once. 在该例子中,阴影部分为重点信息,读的最重,下划线部分为次重读,其它为虚词而读的很轻。但有时,说话者可以对话语中的任何一个他想强调的词重读,如 I think he is guilty; I think he is guilty; I think he is guilty; I think he is guilty; I think he is guilty 等,但重读的词不同,说话者所强调的信息也不一样。另外,词尾的 t 和 d 也经常弱读,甚至可以只保留这个音的位置而不发音,如 two an[d] two, Rock an[d] Roll。类似的情况,需要考生在平时多加体会。

连读在听力理解中也扮演着非同寻常的角色,对于不太习惯语音连读的中国学生来讲,往往会把连读在一起的语音看成另外一个词,因而无法听懂说话者所要传达的信息。在听力考试中,一般最经常遇到的连读有:

- 1) [---d/t] [y ---] 结构,如 last year, (I) thought you...

(I'm) glad you (like it)等,在这种情况下,d-y 与 t-y 都可以连读。

- 2) an e/o/i/a--- 结构,如 an hour, an important idea, an idea, an advertisement, an experience 等。

另外一些短语如 most of us, afraid of 等,都是在对话中经常出现的。

**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 question will be spoken only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter.*

1.

- A) Go to see the movie.                      B) Stay at home.  
C) Do his own business.                      D) Visit Susanna.

2.

- A) The possibility of purchasing a second-handed car.  
B) The possibility of affording a new car.  
C) The possibility of raising the money.  
D) The possibility of solving the problem.

3.

- A) The book is stored in the shop.  
B) The book is not available now.  
C) The book is to be reprinted.  
D) The book is sold in the sole shop.

4.

- A) She is all right.

- B) She is in financial trouble.
- C) She is going away.
- D) She is borrowing money from others.

5.

- A) Richard was late.
- B) Richard was absent.
- C) Richard was angry with his watch.
- D) Richard was accurate with timing.

6.

- A) Errors are intolerable.
- B) Error should be tolerated.
- C) Errors should be corrected.
- D) Errors are against human nature.

7.

- A) People are paying less attention to religious belief.
- B) People are paying increased attention to religious belief.
- C) People are paying more attention to practical needs.
- D) People are paying little attention to the Christianity of last year.

8.

- A) She disagrees.
- B) She agrees.
- C) She is amazed.
- D) She is astonished.

9.

- A) Smoking inside the carriage is popular.
- B) Many inside the carriage men are smoking.
- C) Smoking inside the carriage should be banned.
- D) Many men inside the carriage don't like smoking.

10.

- A) It is impossible for Michel to see the baby Max.
- B) It is possible for Michel to see the baby Max.
- C) She prefers not to see the baby Max.
- D) She'd like to see the baby Max.

## Negation

### 要点归纳及专项训练

- 1) 句子中出现 hardly, rarely, never, neither 表示否定。
- 2) miss + “交通工具”表明没有赶上。
- 3) 句子末尾有 either 表示“也没有/也不。”
- 4) 第一个发话者求助或邀请,第二个说话者用 I'm afraid 表示“不能答应。”
- 5) Too + adj. /adv. + to V 中的动词不定式这个动作不会或没有发生。
- 6) 另外,有时候美国人读 can 与 can't 时,中国学生很难区分,这时需要注意,如果省略了“t”这个音,那么在这个音的位置肯定会出现瞬间的停顿。

**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 question will be spoken only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter.*

1.

- A) He dislikes heavy food.
- B) He prefers heavy food.

- C) He will enjoy whatever is ordered for him.
- D) He is not going to have anything in the restaurant.

2.

- A) She thinks the man comes back too late.
- B) She does not expect the man to be back at this time.
- C) She just wants to surprise the man.
- D) She does not want the man to come back home early.

3.

- A) Jim may be fired.
- B) Jim will have to work harder.
- C) Jim may as well stay at home.
- D) Jim can achieve something for the manager.

4.

- A) On foot.
- B) By bike.
- C) By bus.
- D) By car.

5.

- A) He is to stop smoking but displeased.
- B) He is pleased to have been asked to stop smoking.
- C) He will stop smoking because smoking is not permitted.
- D) He will not stop smoking because this is the smoking section.

6.

- A) The man missed the train.
- B) The man caught the train.
- C) The man was late again for the train today.
- D) The man arrived just when the train started to move.

7.

- A) They will continue watching TV and working on the computers.

B) They enjoy much watching TV and working on the computers.

C) They don't have enough time to do some reading.

D) They will not plan to read any books.

8.

A) She can not attend the birthday party.

B) She is going to attend the birthday party.

C) She can not meet her parents at the railway station.

D) She is going to take the 9:30 train.

9.

A) The woman caught plenty of fish last weekend.

B) The woman didn't go fishing at all last weekend.

C) The woman will go fishing again this weekend.

D) The woman didn't enjoy much fishing last weekend.

10.

A) He does not go outing alone.

B) He does not like to go outing at all.

C) He does not think the life there is OK.

D) He enjoys much of the life there.

## **Tones and Attitudes**

### **要点归纳及专项训练**

不同的语调反映出说话者不同的态度,用升调重复第一个说话者的原话表示怀疑或讽刺,用降调或重读来重复第一个说话者的某些关键词表示同意和肯定,语调平淡则说明对第一个说话者所谈及的事情持无所谓的态度,而语调深沉则可能表示心情沉重,语气迫切则表明说话者的期望或焦虑。凡此种种,都需要在平时的生活中细加体会。

**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 question will be spoken only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter.*

1.

- A) She had been there, too.
- B) She regretted not going there.
- C) She couldn't go there for some personal reasons.
- D) She could have gone there.

2.

- A) He is indifferent.
- B) He is sarcastic.
- C) He is excited.
- D) He is shocked.

3.

- A) The man's sister is crazy.
- B) The man's sister is quite sensible.
- C) The man's sister ought to get married.
- D) The man's sister should have announced the news earlier.

4.

- A) The man often receives phone calls at work.
- B) The man doesn't expect any phone call at work.
- C) The man doesn't want to answer the phone call.
- D) The man doesn't think it necessary to answer the phone call.

5.

- A) The man is satisfied with the service.

- B) The man wants to make a complaint.
- C) The man will stay away from the store.
- D) The man does not want to stay in the store.

6.

- A) Polite.
- B) Critical.
- C) Ironical.
- D) Displeased.

7.

- A) The woman prefers housework.
- B) The woman hates staying at home.
- C) The woman enjoys raising the baby.
- D) The woman wants to get some pay from her husband.

8.

- A) Suggesting the 2:00 flight.
- B) Suggesting the 3:00 flight.
- C) Suggesting more choices of flights.
- D) Suggesting more choices of trains.

9.

- A) The woman is on a diet.
- B) The woman is losing weight.
- C) The woman is worried she will lose more weight.
- D) The woman is worried she will put on more weight.

10.

- A) The man dislikes snow.
- B) The man doesn't care about the snow.
- C) The man enjoys the snow very much.
- D) The man prefers not to see the snow.



## Places

### 要点归纳及专项训练

听力考试中的对话部分所涉及到的地点类内容一般有 restaurant, hotel, department store, supermarket, bank, post office, library, railway station, airport, hospital (clinic), bus, train, home 等。

对话理解涉及到地点的关键词以及特殊表达:

Restaurant: what would you like to order? (想吃些什么?)

Would you like to see the menu? (要看一下菜谱吗?) May I have the bill (bill, please); (请把账单给看一下) What do you want for a drink? (想喝些什么?) A table for 2? (两个人)? Reserve a table(预定餐桌); dessert(甜食), course(一道菜)以及其它一些蔬菜和肉类的名称等, 如 beef, steak, mutton, chicken, port; salad, cabbage, potato, tomato 等。

Hotel: check in(住进来), check out(结账), double room (双人房间), single room(单人房间), room number (房间号码)。

Department store / fashion store/ boutique: size or color (of the clothes)(服装号码或颜色), dress(女装, 童装), price(价格), socks(袜子)等小件商品( items or articles)。

Post Office: mail a letter(发信), postage(邮资), stamp(邮票), parcel(包裹), registered mail(挂号邮件), express mail(特快邮件), airmail(航空邮件)等。

Library: borrow a book(借书); return a book(还书), the book is due(所借书到期), renew(续借), catalog(目录卡片)等。

Railway station: platform(月台), train number(车次), sin-