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新编硕士研究生英语入学考试  
听力高分突破  
(2003)

朱泰祺 主编

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《2003 年硕士研究生英语入学考试听力理解》

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## 前 言

根据教育部颁布的《硕士学位研究生英语入学考试大纲》，硕士研究生英语入学考试的听力部分在形式和内容上不同于全国大学英语四、六级考试。考研听力不仅要求考生具有一定的选择判断能力，而且还要求考生具有相当高水平的用英语做笔记的能力。

本书作者多年从事英语教学实践和测试研究，特别在英语听说技能的训练和培养方面取得了一定的成果。此外，作者在 2000 年和 2001 年在国家教育部指定的重点高校成功地组织过硕士研究生英语入学听力考试试点工作。根据作者的实践经验和体会，特别是对 2002 年全国统考英语听力的辅导经验和考题研究，我们发现中国学生在进行诸如研究生英语入学听力考试时，最大的困难往往有两个方面：一是很难听懂口语体的长段独白和对话；二是即使听懂了内容也不大会将听到的信息按要求记录和表达出来。本书的编写目的就是重点解决考生在以上两个方面的困难和问题，通过大量练习和注释的引导，培养和提高考生研究生英语听力考试的应试能力和听懂英语的实际语言应用能力。

本书分为两大部分：第一部分是概说和八套模拟试题；第二部分是答案和注释。

在概说部分，介绍了研究生英语三节听力的题型、答题技巧等内容。重点在于培训考生如何应对不同的考试题型、如何在听音之前预测信息、如何在听音过程中记录信息、如何利用常识进行推理和判断、如何写出正确答案或确定正确选项等等。目的就是帮助考生熟悉常见的听力考试内容，并确切掌握将听懂的信息按要求记录和表达出来或选择出正确答案。

在答案和注释部分，详细地解释了每一项具体的信息记录和选项，系统地总结了应对各类情况的技巧，既概括出了重要考点内容，又解决了考生的难点。这样，考生经过全书内容的学习和操

练,不仅能够巩固和加深理解正常英语听力内容的能力,更重要的是能够大大提高英语听力应试水平。本书的录音专业水平较高,涉及多个标准的英语声音和口音,录音自然流畅。

本书在 2002 年版本的基础上进行了较大修订,特别是更换了大部分 C 节听力内容,使全书在考题设计、选材、录音速度、难度、编排、词汇量控制等方面十分接近或稍高于真正的研究生英语入学听力考试。所以说本书正是考生当前最需要的考研辅导材料之一。

本书由北京化工大学朱泰祺教授和清华大学何福胜教授共同编写。美国语言专家女士和先生审阅了书稿的英文部分。王秀丽和魏东兵同志为本书的编写做了大量的文字工作。书中如有不当之处,敬请广大读者和英语同仁批评指正。

作者

2003 年 3 月

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## 第一部分 概说和练习

根据硕士学位研究生英语入学考试大纲听力测试的要求, 2003 年研究生英语入学考试的听力部分由三节组成。A 节为听 1 段 180—220 词的独白或对话, 听两遍, 要求考生填充表格, 测试要点为特定和具体信息; B 节为听 1 段 280—320 词的独白或对话, 听两遍, 要求考生补全句子或简单回答问题, 测试要点为特定、具体或总体信息; C 节为听 3 段 200—300 词的独白或对话, 只听一遍, 要求考生从四种选项找出所提出的问题的正确答案, 测试要点为理解大意、细节, 推断词义, 判断态度/意图。

听力理解要点及关键考虑问题:

1. 熟悉语境 (Orientating yourself to the text): 说话者是谁? 他们在何处? 他们交流的目的是什么?
2. 听出特定信息 (Listening for specific information): 关键词是什么? 他们是什么类型的关键词?
3. 听出细节信息 (Identifying details): 何时需要听出细节信息? 细节信息为何重要?
4. 听出主题信息 (Identifying main ideas): 说话者在谈什么? 什么是主题信息以及主题信息如何发展?
5. 听出话语所隐含的信息 (Seeing beyond the surface meaning): 说话者的真正意思是什么? 怎么去理解语调信息?
6. 听出“过渡词”所含信息 (Following signpost words): 什么是“过渡词”? 它们如何帮助我们理解听力内容?
7. 注意重读、节奏和语调信息 (Being aware of stress, rhythm and intonation): 重读和语调如何帮助我们理解听力内容?

以下为研究生英语入学考试听力测试三节四种不同题型的示例、解题步骤和应试技巧。

## 第 I 章 A 节听力

### 一. 例题:

**1. Directions:** You will hear the president of a student club introducing her club to others. Listen to it and fill out the table with the information you've heard for questions 1 — 5. Write **only one word** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below.

Notes about the club		
Name of the club		1
Number of members		2
Began in which year		3
Number of objectives		4
Members have to pay for		5

### [听力书面材料]

**Sally:** ... so if you need any help with accommodation, please come and see me in room B302—that's in the basement.

**Tim:** Thank you, Sally. Now, I know that all of you are wondering about all the different clubs and societies we have here, so I've asked some of the society presidents to say a few words about their clubs. First, um, yes, Kate, would you like to start?

**Kate:** Uh, yes, thanks, Tim. Right. Well, I'd like to tell you something about the video club. It's one of the most popular clubs in the college. We have about 80 members at the



moment. The club is one of the oldest in the college, in fact it began in 1981. I've been a member for two years and I've been the President since January. Um, we do three things really; our main job is to rent films on video and show these in the Student Common Room, that's on Tuesday and Friday evenings at eight o'clock. Then we also make our own video films. We've got two portable cameras, two studio cameras, an editing suite and a TV studio, so we can achieve quite professional results. And, in addition, we make a short magazine-type programme each week. It's about ten minutes long and we show it just before the films on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Just very simple things; College sports results, um, any college news, things like that. Of course, membership of the club is completely free, and our members can use all the equipment as often as they like to make their own films. But you do have to pay for the video tape! So lastly, if anyone is interested in joining, please come and see me in the studio any time this week.

**Tim:** OK. Thanks, Kate. Now, uh, Steve, could you say something about the football club?

**Steve:** Yeah, thanks, Tim. Right, the football club ... um the first thing is the ...

[答案]

1. Video      2. 80      3. 1981      4. 3      5. (video)tape

[注释]

1. 关键信息词句: Well, I'd like to tell you something about the video club. 注意: 因为答案只要求一个字, 所以此处写出 video 一词即可。

- 2) 关键信息词句: We have about 80 members at the moment. 注意表格前面一栏所提供的信息词出现的地方, 要写出的关键信息一般紧随其后。由于此处的关键信息词是一个数字, 所以听音过程中应将注意力放在出现的数字上。此处用阿拉伯数字写出 80 即可。
- 3) 关键信息词句: The club is one of the oldest in the college, in fact it began in 1981. 本题的关键是在听录音之前就应该预测出此处的答案最有可能是一个年份, 所以在听音过程中应将注意力放在年份出现的地方。此处写出阿拉伯数字 1981 即可。
- 4) 关键信息词句: ... we do three things really; our main job is to rent ... Then we also make ... And, in addition, we make a short magazine-type programme ... 此处写出阿拉伯数字 3 即可满足要求。
- 5) 关键信息词句: But you do have to pay for the video tape! 此处的题型是完成句子(sentence completion), 应注意前半句话在录音中出现的地方, 所要求写出的单词肯定随后出现。一般在第一遍听音时写出答案, 第二遍听音时再次确认答案。

**2. Directions:** You will hear a radio weather forecast for some cities in North America. Listen to it and fill out the table with the information you've heard for questions 1 — 5. Write only 1 word in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below.

**Weather Forecast**

<i>City</i>	<i>Temperature or Weather Condition</i>	
Seattle		1
Oklahoma City		2
Miami		3
New York		4
Toronto		5

[听力书面材料]

**Announcer:** And now over to Marsha Davenport for today's weather forecast. Marsha?

**Weather reporter:** Thanks, Peter. Well, as you can see from the weather map, there's varied weather activity across the United States and Canada today. Let's start with the west coast, where it's raining from British Columbia down to northern California. The high in Seattle will be 50 degrees. Southern California will be in better shape today — they'll have sunny skies and warmer temperatures. We're looking for a high of 78 degrees in San Diego. The mid-west will be having clear but windy weather. Oklahoma City will see a high of 65 and sunny skies, with very strong winds. Down in Houston we're looking for cloudy skies and a high of 69. Over to the east in Miami we expect the thermometer to reach 64 degrees, but it'll be cloudy and quite windy. Up in the northeast, it looks like winter just won't let go! New York City will be having another day of heavy rains, high winds, and cold temperatures, with a high of only 35 degrees expected. Further north in Montreal it's even colder — 28 degrees, with snow flurries expected today. Over in Toronto it's sunny but a cold 30 degrees.

And that's this morning's weather forecast. We'll have a complete weather update today at noon.

[答案]

1. rain /50°
2. 65° /sunny /windy
3. 64°/ cloudy /windy
4. rains /winds /cold /35°

5. sunny /cold /30°

[注释]

- 1) 关键信息词句: Let's start with the west coast, where it's raining from British Columbia down to northern California. The high in Seattle will be 50 degrees. 天气预报一般要求写出天气状况和气温数字的信息。数字一般应采用阿拉伯数字。填表速度要快,可以在第一次只拼写出长单词的前两三个字母或使用自己所熟悉的标记,例如: \$ 替代 dollars, ° 替代 degrees。此题的答案写出天气状况 rain 或气温信息 50° 即可。注意有关美国的地理知识, Seattle 位于 British Columbia 地区。注意: 由于此题只要求写出一个字,所以写出天气状况或者气温信息的任何一个均可。
- 2) 关键信息词句: Oklahoma City will see a high of 65 and sunny skies, with very strong winds. 关键词是 65°, sunny, windy。应注意用一个关键词去概括原文中一个句子或词组的意思,例如: windy 替代 very strong winds。
- 3) 关键信息词句: Over to the east in Miami we expect the thermometer to reach 64 degrees, but it'll be cloudy and quite windy. 注意本题的考点是特定和具体信息,答案只要求是一个字,所以此题的答案写成 64°, 或 cloudy, 或 windy 均可。
- 4) 关键信息词句: New York City will be having another day of heavy rains, high winds, and cold temperatures, with a high of only 35 degrees expected. 关键词是 rains, winds, cold/high 35°。原文中的重复用词在填空时选择其一即可,例如: cold temperatures with a high of only 35 degrees 只需写出 cold 或 high 35° 即可。
- 5) 关键信息词句: Over in Toronto it's sunny but a cold 30 degrees. 答案写成 sunny/cold /30° 即可。在正式听本段独白或

对话之前阅读并熟悉表格中的信息,并对语境和答案做出预测。注意表格前面一栏所提供的信号词出现的地方,要写出的关键信息一般紧随其后。例如:听此段天气预报时应特别注意表格前面的城市名称,用其作为信号词找到答案信息在录音中出现的地方。充分利用每节听力之间的放音间隙,完成必要的拼写、检查并确认所有的填空项信息。

## 二. 做题技巧:

- 1) 在正式听本段独白或对话之前阅读并熟悉表格中的信息,并对语境和答案做出预测,例如:预测小时数、电话号码等。
- 3) 注意表格前面一栏所提供的信息词出现的地方,要写出的关键信息一般紧随其后。
- 3) 填表速度要快,可以在第一次只拼写出长单词的前两三个字母或使用自己所熟悉的标记或简写等,例如:Cn 替代 China, US 替代 America。
- 4) 尽量多采用单词的缩写形式,例如:hr. 替代 hours, m. 替代 millions 等等。
- 5) 数字一般应采用阿拉伯数字。
- 6) 注意本题的考点是特定和具体信息,答案只要求一个字。如果出现多种信息词,写出其中一个关键词即可。
- 7) 应注意用一个关键词去概括原文中一个句子或词组的意思,例如:windy 替代 very strong winds。
- 8) 原文中的重复信息词在填空时选择其一即可,例如:cold temperatures with a high of only 35 degrees 只需写出 cold 或 high 35°即可。
- 9) 一般在第一遍听音时写出答案,第二遍听音时再次确认答案。
- 10) 可在第二遍听音时将重点放在没有写出的信息上。
- 11) 难度超过自己水平的填空项可以放弃,不要再在此项上面犹豫或浪费时间而影响做其他填空项。

- 12) 充分利用每节之间 30 秒的放音间隙,完成必要的拼写、检查并确认所有的填空项信息。

## 第 II 章 B 节听力

### A 简答题

#### 一. 例题:

**Directions:** You will hear an interview with some middle-aged couples about their retirement plans. For questions 6—10, answer the questions while you listen. Use no **more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the questions below.

What is the retirement plan for Mr.  
And Mrs. Bromsgrove?

What do they need a large garden for?

What is the retirement plan for Mr.  
And Mrs. Jackson?

What did they think of the special  
home for old people on the seafront in  
Brighton?

What is the retirement plan for Mr.  
And Mrs. Selhurst?

	6
	7
	8
	9
	10

[听力书面材料]

**Announcer:** Hello. In today's programme we're looking at the

very important subject of planning for retirement. These days many people live for ten or twenty years after retiring from work so it's important to make careful preparations in advance. We talked to several middle-aged couples about their retirement plans.

**Interviewer:** Mr and Mrs Bromsgrove, have you made any plans for your retirement?

**Mrs Bromsgrove:** Yes, we're going to buy a cottage in the country. We're going to look for a cottage next month — we want to find one with a large garden.

**Interviewer:** You obviously both love gardening!

**Mrs Bromsgrove:** Oh, no, we hate gardening. But we've got two large dogs so we need a big garden.

**Interviewer:** I see. Well, what about you, Mr and Mrs Jackson. What are your retirement plans?

**Mr Jackson:** Well, to be honest we haven't really made any definite plans, well what I mean is, we have thought about it...

**Mrs Jackson:** But we haven't finally decided.

**Interviewer:** So, in other words, you have had some ideas?

**Mr Jackson:** Oh yes. We want to live at the seaside.

**Mrs Jackson:** We saw a brochure about a special home for old people on the seafront in Brighton.

**Interviewer:** I expect that was nice.

**Mr Jackson:** It certainly wasn't nice — it was like a prison!

**Mrs Jackson:** We'll probably buy a flat at the seaside but we're not really sure at the moment.

**Interviewer:** OK. Well what about you, Mr and Mrs Selhurst?

**Mrs Selhurst:** We're opening a teashop in Stratford-upon-Avon next year. We've already bought an old antiques shop and

we're converting it.

**Interviewer:** Really?

**Mrs Selhurst:** Yes, we're decorating it ourselves in traditional English style.

**Interviewer:** Mmm, sounds lovely. You've obviously planned it all very well! Well, thank you all very much. There are obviously a lot of different ways to spend your retirement.

[答案]

6. Buy a cottage.
7. 2 large dogs/Their dogs.
8. Live at seaside/ Buy seaside flat.
9. Not nice/ Like a prison.
10. Opening a teashop.

[注释]

- 1) 关键信息词句: We're going to buy a cottage in the country.  
注意: 此句中的关键词是 buy a cottage, 其他的内容由于比较次要可以不用写出。In the country 的意思已经包含在 cottage 一词中。(Cottage = a small house usually in the country)
- 2) 关键信息词句: ... we hate gardening. But we've got two large dogs so we need a big garden. 注意: 用阿拉伯数字写数字: 2 large dogs. large 一词可省略。此处答案也可写成 their dogs.
- 3) 关键信息词句: We want to live at the seaside ... We'll probably buy a flat at the seaside. 注意: 此问题有两种重复答案, 任选其一即可, 只需写出关键词 live at seaside 或者 buy seaside flat. 因为答案不允许超过 3 个字, 所以可省略掉诸如 a, the 等虚词或不太重要的修饰名词的形容词。



- 4) 关键信息词句: It certainly wasn't nice-it was like a prison! 两种重复信息答案写出一个即可,也可简写成 not nice/like a prison。
- 5) 关键信息词句: We're opening a teashop in Stratford-upon-Avon next year. We've already bought an old antiques shop and we're converting it. 注意:此句中关键词是 opening tea shop,其他内容都属于次要信息,可以忽略不记。

## 二. 做题技巧:

- 1) 在正式听本段独白或对话之前阅读并熟悉所提出的问题,并对语境和答案做出预测,例如:预测小时数、电话号码等。
- 2) 注意表格前面一栏所提问题中关键信息词出现的地方,要写出的答案一般紧随其后出现。
- 3) 如果一个问题有两种重复信息表达法可以回答,写出其任何一种即可。
- 4) 应尽量用一个单词代替一个词组、一个词组代替一个句子来回答问题。
- 5) 如果答案信息量太大只需写出一个重点信息。
- 6) 如果答案太长可以考虑选择概括性强的单词或词组回答该问题。
- 7) 注意问题回答的大小写、拼写、标点符号等语法规则的准确性。
- 8) 回答问题书写速度要快,可以在第一次只拼写出长单词的前两三个字母或使用自己所熟悉的标记或简写等,例如:Cn 替代 China, US 替代 America。
- 9) 尽量多采用单词的缩写形式,例如:hr. 替代 hours, m. 替代 millions 等等。
- 10) 数字一般应采用阿拉伯数字。
- 11) 注意本题的考点是特定和具体信息,答案在 3 个字以内,所以可以省略掉不重要的英语虚词。
- 12) 应注意用一个关键词去概括原文中一个句子或词组的意思,