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大学英语 四级听力技能训练

Skills and Practice

(下册)

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前 言

大学英语四级考试(CET-4)已日益为社会所接受并成为考核大学毕业生英语水平的一个重要参考,因此也受到广大学生的重视。在日常教学中我们发现,学生们往往由于中学期间读得多听得少,相当一部分学生对于听力考试感到困难,而在平时学习中他们又缺少一本合适的听力参考书。

正是为了帮助解决上述这一矛盾,我们搜集了近年来常见的各种考题,结合多年来从事大学英语教学的经验编写了《大学英语四级听力技能训练》一书。本书有如下特点:

1. 全书类型齐全,包含了至今公布的全部听力题型(对话理解、短文理解、听写填空和复合式听写)。

2. 对话理解是每次(甚至是每种)听力考试必考的题型,且对话情景有惊人的重复性,因此编者对此类型进行了非常细致全面地论述。此类题型主要分为类型分析、技巧归纳、例题分析及练习几个方面,一些类型还对常用词语及表达方式进行了总结。

3. 本书注重实践,配备了大量练习,按照不同需要有分类练习、综合练习和模考样题。所有练习除给出答案外还提供了全部原文及问题的书面材料,以便于学生课外练习和自测。

我们希望本书对广大读者提高听力水平和考试成绩能够

有所帮助。由于编者水平所限，不足之处望广大读者和同行指正。编者在本书编写过程中得到了杨跃教授的指导，在此表示衷心感谢。

编者

1999年1月于西安

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第一章

复合式听写 (*Compound Dictation*)

第一节 复合式听写基本技巧

一、复合式听写的出题形式及基本要求

复合式听写的题型由两部分组成：第一部分是听写单词，要求考生在空格处填入所缺单词；第二部分是表达；要求考生根据所听内容写出要点。全文 250 词左右，共朗读三遍。第一遍是全文朗读，没有停顿，要求考生理解文章大意。第二遍朗读时，在第一部分的每个空格后略有停顿，让考生填入所缺单词，在第二部分之后停顿五分钟，让考生就所听到的内容写出主要意思。第三遍同第一遍一样没有停顿，供考生核对。复合式听写旨在考核学生的听力能力、拼写能力、记笔记能力和书面表达能力。

复合式听写样题：

Although America is such a (S1) _____ country, travelling is very (S2) _____ and easy. The (S3) _____ who wants to see as much of the country as (S4) _____ should travel by bus. It takes about (S5) _____ and a half days to (S6) _____ America by bus with (S7) _____ stops for (S8) _____.

Flying is as simple as going by bus. (S9) _____

(S10) _____

Businessmen who are in the hurry do all their travelling by plane.

The roads, or "highways" as they are called, are splendid, running straight for hundreds of miles. (S11) _____

(S12) _____

There are no crossroads, or traffic lights; other roads run either above or underneath the highways, with roads leading up or down to them either side.

原文及答案：

Although America is such a (S1) huge country, travelling is very (S2) quick and easy. The (3) visitor who wants to see

as much of the country as (S4)possible should travel by bus. It takes about (S5)three and a half days to (S6)cross America by bus with (S7)short stops for (S8)meals.

Flying is as imple as going by bus. (S9)There are two kinds of services—a “regular” service on which free meals are provided, and a “stop-over” service where the plane “stops over” at various cities. (10)Most cities have an airport. You can often buy your ticket and arrange your aeroplane trip all within about twenty minutes. Businessmen who are in the hurry do all their travelling by plane.

The roads, or “highways” as they are called, are splendid, running straight for hundreds of miles. (S11)Some are “freeways”, which means that there is no charge for using them. (S12)On others, called “Turnpicks”, the driver has to pay. There are no crossroads, or traffic lights; other roads run either above or underneath the highways, with roads leading up or down to them either side.

S9: There are two kinds of services for flying in America.

S10. It will take 20 minutes to arrange a trip by air in America.

S11. There is no charge for using some highways.

S12. The drivers have to pay for using some other highways.

复合式听写的出题形式要求考生具备相当的听辨能力、词汇拼写能力和听力理解能力，这也是考生应该具备的基本功。只有在这个基础上，考生才可能运用一些技巧来帮助完成复合式听写。

二、复合式听写中的一些基本技巧

复合式听写的出题形式提供了大量信息可供考生参考，因此考生应充分利用听音前的一切时间迅速阅读卷面上所保留的内容，并结合第一遍放音所听到的信息了解短文的主题。

在完成第一部分的单词填空时，考生应利用空格前后的材料对将要填入单词的词性作出判断：是填名词、动词，还是形容词、副词等。同时思考该词的形式，如名词的单、复数形式，动词的时态以及分词形式等。作此判断的依据是平时积累的一些语法常识，如主谓一致、名词前后的修饰成分、前后句中动词的时态以及动词在句中充当的成分等。利用这些线索，即使是在弱读或连读中出现的语法性后缀，如 -s、-ed、-ing 等形式，也可以正确地补出，同时也可以避免考生随意地加上这样的后缀。例如有这样一个空格：

... the _____ want to go there ...

空格前是定冠词 the，空格后是谓语，所以应填入的是一个作主语的名词；而谓语动词 want 的时态说明这个名词应该是复数形式，因此当听到原文后，即使没听清楚后缀也应该加上复数后缀 -s。

在完成第二部分的写要点时，尽管考生可以用所听到的原句，但通常听到的句子较长，而一般人的短期记忆有限，所以写原句不太现实；另外，即使记得住原句，也常会因为忙于写第一句话而影响了听第二句，结果得不偿失。因此做这一部分时最好等听完所空的全部内容后，在理解的基础上进行概括，尽可能用自己的语言将内容表达出来。这样的方

法灵活、简便。

要理解好所空的内容，应在了解文章大意的基础上进一步注意各空格所在段落的大意及段落之间的联系，如转折关系、因果关系或递进关系等。如果空格出现在段落中则要注意段落首句，此句通常是该段的主题句(Topic Sentence)，包含了一段的中心，而空格处则是主题句的进一步展开和阐述。如果空格出现在段首，则可以通过段落之间的联系及该段落中存留的内容寻找线索，这样有助于概括全段写出首句。

在听录音时应当学会边听边做笔记。在第一遍放音时可以先记下第一部分所空单词的头一两个字母，以便在第二遍时快速写出该单词；在写要点时最好能在放音过程中记录下几个单词留作线索，这样有助于更好地写出要点。

最后要注意的是，在写要点时要注意表达准确，词汇、语法和句子结构应无错误，也要注意表达的简洁明了。

第二节 复合式听写练习

由于磁带容量有限，第二遍放音时请在第二部分的每个空格处按暂停键 1 分钟，然后继续放音。

Passage 1

Lions prefer to eat without having to do much work. When resting in the (S1) _____, they are also (S2) _____ the sky, and if they see birds fly down, they (S3) _____ sense that something must be (S4) _____. Even in the heat of the day, they will suddenly rise

and run a mile across the (S5) _____ to find out what is going on. If another animal has made a (S6) _____, they would drive it off and take the dead animal for themselves. A grown lion can easily (S7) _____ 60 pounds of meat at a single feeding. Often they eat until it's (S8) _____ for them to lie down.

The female lions are leaner and swifter, and as a result, are better hunters than the male. (S9) _____
_____. (S10) _____
_____.

Lions are also social cats. (S11) _____
_____. (S12) _____
_____.

Passage 2

To be successful in a job interview, you should (S1) _____ certain personal and professional (S2) _____. You need to create a good (S3) _____ in the (S4) _____ time (S5) _____, usually from 30 to 45 minutes. You must make a positive (S6) _____ which the interviewer will remember while he interviews other (S7) _____. The following are some qualities you should especially pay (S8) _____ to during an interview.

First of all, you should take care to appear properly dressed. (S9) _____
_____. (S10) _____
_____.

Secondly, you should pay close attention to your manners of speaking. (S11) _____

You should be prepared to talk knowledgeably about the requirements of the position you are applying for.

Finally, to be really impressive, you must convey a sense of self-confidence, and enthusiasm for work. (S12) _____

Passage 3

Most of the people think of an (S1) _____ as people who spend their time in cold observatories, peering through (S2) _____ every night. In fact, a (S3) _____ astronomer spends most of his or her time (S4) _____ data, and may only be at the telescope a few weeks of the year. Some astronomers work on (S5) _____ theoretical problems and not use a telescope at all. You might not know how rarely (S6) _____ are directly viewed through telescopes. The most common way to observe sky is to (S7) _____ them. The (S8) _____ is very simple.

First, a photographic plate is coated with a light-sensitive material. (S9) _____

_____. (S10) _____

_____. (S11) _____

(S12) _____

_____. In this way, objects can be photographed that are 100 times too faint to be seen by just looking through a telescope.

Passage 4

Today we're going to (S1) _____ evaluating the main tool used when (S2) _____ groups, the voice. There are three main (S3) _____ that combine to create either a positive or negative (S4) _____ for listeners. They can result in a voice that is (S5) _____ to listen to and can be used (S6) _____, or they can create a voice that doesn't hold (S7) _____, or even worse, causes an adversary action. The three elements are volume, pitch and (S8) _____.

When evaluating volume, keep in mind that a good speaker would adjust to both the room and the audience. Of course, with an amplifying device like a microphone, the speaker can use a natural tone, (S9) _____

_____. (S10) _____

_____.
The second element, pitch, is related to the highness or lowness of the sounds. High pitches are more difficult for most people to listen to, so generally speakers should use the low registers of their voice. (S11) _____

The third element, pace, that is how fast or slow words and sounds are articulated, should also be varied. A slower pace can be used to emphasize important points. Note that the time spent not speaking can be meaningful too, (S12) _____. It can be very effective when moving from one topic to another.

Passage 5

Strange things (S1) _____ to time when you (S2) _____. (S3) _____ the earth is (S4) _____ into twenty-four time (S5) _____, one hour (S6) _____, you can have days with more or fewer than (S7) _____ hours, and weeks with more or (S8) _____ than seven days.

If you make five-day trip across the Atlantic Ocean, your ship enters a different time zone every day. (S9) _____. (S10) _____. Each day of your trip has either twenty-five or twenty-three hours.

If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you cross the International Date Line. (S11) _____. (S12) _____. Travelling east, today becomes yesterday; travelling west, it is tomorrow.

Passage 6

The making of glass is a very old (S1) _____ —at least 4500 years old. Glass has many (S2) _____ qualities and it is (S3) _____ being used in new ways.

One of the most (S4) _____ new uses for glass is in telephone (S5) _____. Scientists have (S6) _____ glass fibers as thin as human hair, which are (S7) _____ to carry light signals. When the light reaches the other end, it is first changed into electrical signals which are in turn (S8) _____ into sound messages.

Called lightwave communication, the new system was used successfully in an experiment in Chicago in 1977. (S9) _____ . (S10) _____

The lightwave communication system has two important advantages. (S11) _____ . (S12) _____

Passage 7

The word (S1) “_____” first meant something that (S2) _____ did in their free time. (S3) _____ it often meant (S4) _____ wild animals and (S5) _____. About 100 years ago, the word was (S6) _____ used for (S7) _____ games. This is the (S8) _____ meaning of the word today.