



大学英语四级考试 710分

新题型高分攻略

听力分册

■ 汪翠珍 主编



高等教育出版社

Higher Education Press



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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语四级考试 710 分新题型高分攻略. 听力分册

主编汪翠珍. —北京: 高等教育出版社, 2007. 7

ISBN 978 - 7 - 04 - 022044 - 5

I. 大… II. 汪… III. 英语 - 听说教学 - 高等学校 -
水平考试 - 自学参考资料 IV. H310. 42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 051721 号

策划编辑 黄丽雯 责任编辑 杨挺扬 刘 佳 封面设计 赵 阳
版式设计 王 莹 责任校对 王效珍 责任印制 宋克学

出版发行 高等教育出版社
社 址 北京市西城区德外大街 4 号
邮政编码 100011
总 机 010 - 58581000

经 销 蓝色畅想图书发行有限公司
印 刷 天津新华二印刷有限公司

开 本 850×1168 1/16
印 张 12.5
字 数 360 000

购书热线 010 - 58581118
免费咨询 800 - 810 - 0598
网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>
<http://www.hep.com.cn>
网上订购 <http://www.landaco.com>
<http://www.landaco.com.cn>
畅想教育 <http://www.widedu.com>

版 次 2007 年 7 月第 1 版
印 次 2007 年 7 月第 1 次印刷
定 价 26.90 元(含光盘)

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题,请到所购图书销售部门联系调换。

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编者的话

随着大学英语教学改革的不深入，大学英语四、六级考试作为其改革的一部分也做了大幅度的调整。2005年6月四、六级考试开始采用新的计分体制和成绩报道方式，9月考试委员会公布了新的样题。2006年6月在全国范围进行试点并完成了大学英语四级考试大纲的修订。新大纲对考试目的、内容、形式、考核的语言技能和要求及新的成绩报道体系和分数解释都做了明确的规定。

听力作为一项最基本的语言技能，是语言学习者交际能力的基础，在新的考纲中，听力部分有增无减。其分值比例从原来的20%增至35%，足见其重要性。题型也在原来基础上增加了长对话，复合式听写也从备选题改为必考题。

本书正是在这样的前提下应运而生。

本书共分三大部分：概述、详解和模拟题。详解部分对听力的各个部分进行题型分解、重点、难点及考点分析，提供应对策略，按场景分类解析，并附常用单词、词组及句型。之后为复习者配备相关练习对学习效果进行即时检测。第三部分为十套模拟仿真题以备读者做实战练习之用。

本书编者均为同济大学和上海交通大学的一线骨干教师，长期从事大学英语教学和研究工作，对四、六级考试的题型设计，重点、难点有非常深入而细致的研究。相信本书能对参加四、六级考试的学生起到很好的指导作用。

编者

2007年3月

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高等教育出版社打击盗版办公室

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第一部分

听力题型概述

2004 年教育部高等教育司制定了《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》（以下简称《教学要求》）并在全国推广试行。该《教学要求》为改革开放后的大学英语教学指明了方向，明确了教学目的：培养学生的英语综合应用能力，特别是听说能力，使他们在今后的工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。《教学要求》很快在全国掀起了一场大学英语教学的改革，改革涉及教学理念、教学模式、教学手段、教材编写及使用等方面。

为适应新形势，更好地贯彻《教学要求》，大学英语四、六级考试作为为教学服务的标准化考试，在保持考试的科学性、客观性和公正性的基础上也经历了改革，以便最大限度地为教学服务。

四、六级考试的目标是更准确地测量我国在校大学生的英语综合应用能力，尤其是英语听说能力。所以在考试形式和内容上加大了听力理解部分的题量和比例，分值比例从原来的 20% 增至 35%。

第一部分的听力理解主要测试学生获取口头信息的能力。录音采用标准的英音或美音朗读，语速大约 130 词/分钟，考试时间 35 分钟。听力占总题量的 35%，对话占 15%，短文占 20%。其中对话部分又分短对话/short conversation 和长对话/longer conversation，全部采用多项选择形式。短对话通常是一男一女一个回合的对话，之后有一问题测试考生快速截取信息的能力，题量从原来的 10 题降至 8 题；长对话包括两段 200 词左右的对话，长的有 7~8 个回合，短的也有 5~6 个回合，每段对话后有 3~4 题测试考生对对话内容的理解、分析、判断、计算和推理能力。听力短文部分/short passages 在原来的 3 篇短文基础上增加了短文听写即复合式听写/compound dictation。听力短文保留了原题的风格，3 篇听力文章 10 道题，考查学生综合听力能力。复合式听写则更全面地体现考生综合听和写的能力。值得一提的是听力考试的选材也更广泛、更真实，有对话、讲座、采访和广播电视节目等。

四、六级考试改革的一个重要举措就是计分体制和成绩报道方式与国际接轨。采用满分为 710 分的计分体制，不设及格线；成绩报道方式也由考试合格证书改为成绩报告单，报告总分和单项得分。

下面这张表更直观地反映了四级考试中听力部分的内容、形式、题量、比例和得分。

试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型	篇章	题量	比例	得分
第一部分： 听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	8	8	15%	249
		长对话	多项选择	2	7		
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	3	10	20%	
		短文听写	复合式听写	1	11		

第二部分

听力分项详解

一、Short conversation (短对话)

I. 题型分解

在大学英语四级考试听力部分中，短对话一直是考生们比较拿手的项目和得分点。虽然在四级考试新题型中，短对话的数目由过去的 10 道减为 8 道，但是短对话的基础地位没有改变。值得注意的是，近年来短对话中的长句明显增多，所涉及的话题、场景更为广泛，这就意味着难度有所加大。但是大部分题目仍可以按照过去答题的套路解决，下面我们就分类来看各种短对话的解题思路。

II. 分类详解

1. 推理分析类

这类题目历来是短对话的难点，并在近年来的试题中呈现增多的趋势。这种题不仅要求学生能够听懂词和句，而且还要从说话人的措辞、语气、语境、反应中进行推理判断，运用常识和逻辑分析选择正确答案。这类题目的特征是：说话双方往往不把自己的态度直接表露出来，而是婉转表达。语句中缺乏各种信号词，需要考生自己去抓取字里行间的信息，进行合理的推测，因此尤其要注意这类题目。

常见的提问方式有：

What does the man/woman imply/mean?

What do we learn from the conversation?

What are they talking about?

What can be inferred about John from the conversation?

What do we know from the man's/woman's reply?

考点分析：这类题旨在考查考生的逻辑分析和推理能力，以及对一些短语和固定用法的理解能力。

应对策略：平时多积累一些描述性的单词、短语和固定用法，因为它们可能是解题关键。另外，还要注意听清说话者的语气，即使是升降调也可能是他们态度的反映。

例题 1：【CET-4：2003.6 第 4 题】

W: You've got your apartment furnished, haven't you?

M: Yes, I bought some used furniture at the Sunday market, and it was a real bargain.

Q: What does the man mean?

A) The furnished apartment was inexpensive.

- B) The apartment was provided with some old furniture.
 C) The furniture in the market was on sale every Sunday.
 D) The furniture he bought was very cheap.

此题的问题指向男子的话语，测试重点是对 a real bargain 这一短语的理解，它表示“便宜，价廉物美”，所以答案选 D。

例题 2: [CET-4: 2005.1 第 7 题]

W: Professor Newman, a few of us at the back didn't get a copy of your reading assignment.

M: Well, there're only 38 names on my class list. And I didn't bring any spare copies.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A) Some students at the back cannot hear the professor.
 B) The professor has changed his reading assignment.
 C) Some of the students are not on the professor's list.
 D) The professor has brought extra copies of his assignment.

对话中女学生向纽曼教授诉说他们几个坐在后排的学生没拿到他的阅读作业。教授说学生名单上只有 38 人，他一份也没多带。由此可推断得出：有的学生不在名单之列（却拿了材料），所以答案选 C。

2. 建议请求类

这类题也是短对话中的“常客”。常常由一方提出建议或请求，另一方接受或拒绝。或者反过来，一方遇到什么麻烦（病痛、疑问、求助），另一方建议如何做。

常见的提问方式：

What will the man/woman most probably do?

What's the man/woman going to do?

What does the man/woman suggest?

What does the man/woman think Peter should do?

What does the woman advise the man to do?

考点分析：这类题旨在考查表示请求或建议的典型句型，以及各种关于接受和拒绝的表达方式。

应对策略：英语中在向他人提建议或请求时，常用委婉方式表达。常见句型如下：

表建议：If I were you, I would...

If I were in your shoes/place, I would...

Why don't you.../Why not...?

How about...?

It might be a good idea if...

Maybe you'd better...

Perhaps we can...

Let's...

Shall we...

表请求：Would you/Could you/Will you...?

I wonder if you...

I'll be very appreciated if you...

Would you mind...?

既然往往是第一个说话者提出建议或求助，那么第二个说话者的态度就至关重要，要么是直接或间接拒绝，要么是欣然接受。那么，知道一些表示拒绝或同意的短语和句型就非常有用，可以推断接下来可能发生的行为。

表拒绝: No, thanks. 不, 谢谢。

No, don't bother, really. 不, 不用费心了, 真的。

Not at the moment, thank you. 暂时还用不着, 谢谢你。

Please don't bother. 别麻烦了。

Yes/I'd love to/Ok/Thanks, but...是/我想/好的/谢谢, 不过……

That's very thoughtful of you, but I think I can manage.

你想得可真周到, 不过我想我能应付。

表接受: Thank you. That's nice of you. 谢谢你, 你真好。

If you're sure it's no trouble for you to do. 如果你肯定这么做不费事的话。

Oh, would you? Thanks. 哦, 你肯帮忙? 谢谢了!

Yes, please, if it's not too much trouble. 好的, 如果不太麻烦的话。

Just what I needed! 我正需要呢。

That'd be a big help. Thanks a lot. 那真是帮了大忙了, 多谢。

例题 1: 【CET-4: 2000.6 第 1 题】

M: Would you like a copy of Professor Smith's article?

W: Thanks, if it's not too much trouble.

Q: What does the woman imply?

- A) She is not interested in the article.
- B) She has given the man much trouble.
- C) She would like to have a copy of the article.
- D) She doesn't want to take the trouble to read the article.

对话中男子询问女子是否要一份史密斯教授的文章复印件, 问题指向女子的回答, 她表示欣然接受, 因此答案是 C。

例题 2: 【CET-4: 2002.6 第 3 题】

W: I think we've covered everything. What about a cup of coffee before we move on to the next item?

M: Good idea. I really can't wait another minute.

Q: What does the woman suggest doing?

- A) Having a break.
- B) Continuing the meeting.
- C) Moving on to the next item.
- D) Waiting a little longer.

问题只涉及女士的话语, “What about” 是典型的提建议方式, a cup of coffee/tea 通常都意味着放松、歇息, 所以答案是 A。

3. 因果关系类

这类题旨在考查考生判断能力, 重点是判断事情前因后果的能力。因果关系时常需要一些表示因果关系的副词、连词、介词或短语来确定, 题目所给的四个备选答案常以 because 开头, 所以考生在听前要做到心中有数, 然后有目的地去听对话中的原因部分。

常见的表示原因的单词和短语有: because, on account of, due to, owing to, for, since, now that, as a result of, thanks to, that's why, result from;

表示结果的有: so, as a result, therefore, hence, result in, lead to, arouse, bring about, consequently, so...that, such...that, so that

常见的提问方式有:

Why did the man/woman...?

Why didn't the man/woman...?

For what reason...?

What causes the man/woman to...?

考点分析：要求考生识别原因和结果，也要注意虚拟语气表达的因果关系。

应对策略：牢记表示因果关系的副词、连词、介词或短语，专注地去听原因部分。

例题 1：【CET-4: 2001.1 第 8 题】

M: Do you know James? He's in your class.

W: Certainly. In fact, he was the first person I got to know in my class. I still remember the look on his face when he showed up late on the first day of school.

Q: Why did the woman remember James so well?

- A) He was late for school on the first day. B) He had a funny face.
C) He was the first person she met at school. D) He liked to show off in class.

此题目的备选答案没有 because，因此具有隐蔽性。男子问女子是否认识 James，她回答他是她在班里认识的第一个同学，所以 C 可以排除，女子又进一步说她仍记得他开学第一天迟到时的神情，可见她是因他迟到而记住了他，因此答案是 A。

例题 2：【CET-4: 2006.12 第 18 题】

M: The taxi driver must have been speeding.

W: Well, not really. He crashed into the tree because he was trying not to hit a box that had fallen off the truck ahead of him.

Q: What do we learn about the taxi driver?

- A) He turned suddenly and ran into a tree.
B) He was hit by a fallen box from a truck.
C) He drove too fast and crashed into a truck.
D) He was trying to overtake the truck ahead of him.

女子的“not really”告诉我们她不赞成男子的话，所以 C 可以排除。接着她又进一步阐述事故的原因“because he was trying not to hit a box that had fallen off the truck ahead of him”，换一种说法就可得出答案 A。

4. 比较辨析类

这类题在四级考试中也常出现，说话双方就某人、某物或某事提出自己的看法或表明自己的倾向，比较句一般由形容词、副词的比较级或最高级这两种形式构成。

常见的提问方式有：What does the man/woman prefer?

What can we infer from the man's/woman's answer?

What does the man/woman say about...?

考点分析：考查学生对比较级和最高级的掌握能力和分辨能力。

应对策略：多记一些表示比较的短语和句型，这类题目就可以迎刃而解。还要特别注意“can/could + 动词否定形式 + 形容词/副词比较级”结构起强调作用，表示最高级的含义。

表示 A 与 B 一样的句型有：as + 形容词原级 + as

as + 形容词原级 + 名词 + as

as + 副词原级 + as

the same + 表量度的名词 (height, size, width, depth, weight, age 等) + as

表示 A 比 B 更……的句型有：形容词比较级 + than

形容词比较级 + 名词 + than

副词比较级 + than

the + 形容词比较级 + of + 表示两者的名词

表示三者以上中最……的句型有: the + 形容词/副词最高级 + 比较范围

形容词/副词比较级 + than + any other/any of the other + 名词

否定词 + as + 形容词/副词原级 + as

否定词 + 比较级

下面是一些特殊的用法: no more...than 与……一样不 (表示否定)

not more...than 不比……更

如: She is no more beautiful than her sister. 她们姐妹俩都不漂亮。

She is not more beautiful than her sister. 她不比她姐更漂亮。

no more than 只不过

not more than 不超过

如: He finished his work in no more than 3 days. 他只用三天就完成了工作。

He finished his work in not more than 3 days. 他不到三天就完成了工作。

no less...than = as...as ……与……一样 (表示肯定)

not less...than 不比……更

no less than 多达

not less than 不少于

more...than 与其……不如……

如: He was more frightened than hurt. (肯定前者) 与其说他伤着不如说他吓着了。

He was less hurt than frightened. (肯定后者) 与其说他伤着不如说他吓着了。

more than 不仅仅; 极其; 超过

如: He is more than a teacher to me, and also a true friend. 他对我来说不仅是个老师, 也是益友。

I was more than happy to see my beloved parents. 见到深爱的父母, 我极高兴。

Your words are more than I can bear. 你的话让我无法忍受。

表示两倍通常用 twice, 也可用 double:

如: His income is twice as much as ten years ago. 他的收入是 10 年前的两倍。

He has doubled his income in the past ten years. 他的收入在 10 年间翻倍了。

表示三倍及以上的说法:

基数词 + times + $\begin{cases} \text{as + 形容词/副词原级 + as} \\ \text{形容词/副词比较级 + than} \\ \text{the + 表量度的名词 (height, size, width, depth, age 等) + of} \end{cases}$

如: This bridge is three times as wide as that one. 这座桥是那座的三倍宽。

This bridge is twice wider than that one. 这座桥比那座宽两倍。

This bridge is three times the width of that one. 这座桥是那座的三倍宽。

例题 1: [CET-4: 2003.6 第 10 题]

W: Is that optional course as hard as everybody says?

M: It's actually even worse, believe it or not.

Q: What does the man say about the course?

A) It's not as hard as expected.

B) It's too tough for some students.

C) It's much more difficult than people think.

D) It's believed to be the hardest optional course.

女子说“...as hard as...”，男子更进一步说“even worse”，再加上短语“believe it or not”，强调了“(the optional course is) much more difficult than people think”，因此答案选C。

例题2：【CET-4：2005.12第5题】

W: You've been doing weather reports for nearly thirty years. Has the weather got any worse in all those years?

M: Well, not necessarily worse, but we're seeing more swings.

Q: What does the man say about the weather?

- A) It's worse than 30 years ago.
- B) It remains almost the same as before.
- C) There are more extremes in the weather.
- D) There has been a significant rise in temperature.

女子问男子这30年里天气情况如何，男子回答“not necessarily worse（不一定更差）”，但出现了新的情况：seeing more swings（动荡，极端），所以选C。

5. 肯定、否定类

在大学英语四级考试听力部分中，表示否定的题要比表示肯定的题多。否定还可以分成完全否定、部分否定和双重否定等。

常见的提问方式有：

What does the man/woman mean?

What does the man/woman think of...?

What can we learn from the man's/woman's answer?

What's the man's/woman's attitude toward...?

考点分析：主要考查学生对一些常见的表示肯定或否定意义的单词或短语的掌握情况。

应对策略：在这类题中最重要的是抓住关键词。

表示完全否定的词或短语有：no, not, none, nobody, no one, nothing, nowhere, neither, never, neither...nor, at no time, on no condition, in no case/event, under no circumstances, etc.

表示部分否定的词有：seldom, hardly, scarcely, barely, rarely, little, few, not always, not entirely, not all, all...not, not both, both...not, not every, every...not, etc.

表示双重否定的词有：no...without, not...without, no...not, no...no, no/never...but, can't but, can't help but, not/no/never...unless, not...until, etc.

表示否定的其他说法有：avoid, deny, refuse, doubt, anything but, rather than, in vain, instead of, far from, miss, fail, the last + n. + to do/that, too...to, so...that...not, it's impossible to do/that, etc.

以下这些句子也很常见：

How right that is! 这对极了。

I agree with you altogether. 我完全同意。

I can't help thinking the same. 我不禁也有同样想法。

I couldn't agree more. 我非常同意。

I couldn't agree with you less. 我极不同意你的话。

That makes two of us. 我也是这么想的。

That goes for me, too. 我也这样认为。

You said it! 你说得对。

Excuse me, but you're wrong. 很抱歉，但是你错了。

That's not how I see it. 我不这么看。

例题 1: [CET-4: 2004.6 第 10 题]

M: I had a hard time getting through this novel.

W: I share your feeling. Who can remember the names of 35 different characters?

Q: What does the woman imply?

- A) She has learned a lot from the novel.
- B) She also found the plot difficult to follow.
- C) She usually has difficulty remembering names.
- D) She can recall the names of most characters in the novel.

这道题涉及女子的态度，女子用“I share your feeling”来赞同男子说的“I had a hard time getting through this novel”，并进一步补充说“Who can remember the names of 35 different characters”，答案选 B。

例题 2: [CET-4: 2005.12 第 9 题]

M: I hear a newly invented drug can make people tell the truth. And it may prove useful in questioning terrorists. Isn't it incredible?

W: Simple solutions to complex problems rarely succeed. As far as I know, no such drugs are ever known to work.

Q: What does the woman think of the new drug?

- A) It can help solve complex problems.
- B) It will most likely prove ineffective.
- C) It is a new weapon against terrorists.
- D) It will help detect all kinds of liars.

这是一道否定类题，关键词语：rarely, no...ever, 所以选 B。

6. 地点、方向类

地点、方向类题目一直是四级考试听力部分中学生较有把握的题。对话中会出现一些与某地点相关的特定词语，并通过对话中的情节，让学生辨别地点、场所。另一种情况是对话中会出现多个地点，而中心地点只有一个，要求学生识别出来。

常见的地点有：hospital, clinic, restaurant, hotel, department store, grocery, supermarket, customs, campus, post office, library, bank, the barber's, the dentist's, airport, bus stop, railway station, street, party, in the plane, etc.

常见的提问方式：

Where did the man/woman...?

Where are the two people?

Where is the conversation most probably taking place?

Where does/did the conversation most probably take place?

Where will the man/woman go first?

考点分析：识别地点、场所；辨别人物活动路线。

应对策略：考生应尽量多积累一些常见的英文地名和各种场合名称的词汇，并抓住场所特有的关键词。

与银行有关的词汇：open an account 开户, cash a check 支票兑换现金, deposit 存(款), withdraw 取(款), fill in/out the form 填表格, apply for a loan 申请贷款, the traveler's check 旅行支票, balance 余额, interest rate 利率, service charge 服务费, savings account 储蓄存款账户, checking account 支票存款账户, minimum deposit 最低存款, L/C 信用状, the current rate for... 的现行汇率, a deposit/current account 定/活期存款, denomination 面额, foreign currency 外汇, remittance 汇款, passbook/bankbook 存折

与学校有关的词汇: academic year 学年, semester/term 学期, dormitory 宿舍, graduate ceremony 毕业典礼, report book 成绩报告单, staff room 教师休息室, campus 校园, president 大学校长, dean 系主任, department 系科, professor 教授, instructor 讲师, faculty members 教职员工, postgraduate 研究生, graduate 毕业生, undergraduate 本科生, freshman 大一学生, sophomore 大二学生, junior 大三学生, senior 大四学生, Bachelor's/Master's/Doctor's degree 学士/硕士/博士学位, register 注册, entrance requirement 入学要求, correspondence course 函授课程, dissertation 学位论文, credits 学分, scholarship 奖学金, grant 助学金, major 专业, minor 辅修课, make-up 补考, pop quiz 临时小测验, lecture 讲座, bibliography 参考书目, biology 生物学, economics 经济学, botany 植物学, geography 地理学, geometry 几何学, sociology 社会学, statistics 统计学, zoology 动物学, mathematics 数学, ecology 生态学, linguistics 语言学, complicated 复杂的, doze off 打瞌睡, dropout 辍学者

与医院有关的词汇: come down with a cold 感冒, feel sick to one's stomach 胃不舒服, have a slight temperature 有点发热, pass out 昏厥, throw up 呕吐, take one's temperature 量体温, be laid up in bed with 卧病在床, prescribe 开(处方), inject 注射, pant 喘气, pull through 恢复, fatigue 疲劳, sneeze 打喷嚏, acute 急性的, chronic 慢性的, severe 严重的, antibiotic 抗生素, bandage 绷带, blood pressure 血压, symptom 症状, syndrome 综合症, sore throat 嗓子疼, checkup 检查, choke 窒息, clinic 诊所, epidemic 流行病, bone fracture 骨折, heredity 遗传, infection 感染, inflame 发炎, insomnia 失眠, pain-killer 止痛片, pneumonia 肺炎, remedy 治疗法, strain 拉伤, swell 肿胀, stroke 中风, treatment 治疗, visiting hour 探视时间, waiting room 候诊室, emergency room 急诊室, ward 病房, dentist 牙医, physician 内科医生, surgeon 外科医生

与图书馆、书店有关的词汇: librarian 图书管理员, stack 书架, magazine 杂志, periodical 期刊, newspaper 报纸, title 书名, document 文献, reference book 参考书, card catalogue 卡片目录, library card 借书证, loan desk 借书处, reading room 阅览室, reference room 资料室, the latest issue 最新一期, the call number 索书号, index 索引, renew 续借, check in the book 还书, overdue 过期未还的, fine 罚款, come out 出版, publishing house 出版社, a paperback/hardback novel 平装本/精装本小说

与饭店有关的词汇: waiter/waitress 服务员, make a reservation 预定, order 点菜, menu 菜单, bill 账单, tip 小费, snack 快餐, special 特色菜, buffet 自助餐, chef 厨师, carry-out 外卖的, main course 主菜, appetizer 开胃菜, dessert 餐后甜点, spirits 白酒, beverage 饮料, juice 果汁, soup 汤, soft drinks 软饮料, black tea 红茶, green tea 绿茶, sea food 海鲜, steak 牛排, rare 三分熟, medium-rare 五分熟, well-done 全熟, pork 猪肉, mutton 羊肉, beef 牛肉, barbecue 烧烤, bacon 烤肉, fried chicken 炸鸡, French fries 炸薯条, sauce/dressing 调味品, spaghetti 意大利面条, go Dutch 各自付费

与邮局有关的词汇: domestic mail/letter 国内邮件/信件, local mail/letter 当地邮件/信件, registered mail/letter 挂号邮件/信件, regular mail/letter 普通邮件/信件, insured mail 保价邮件, airmail 航空邮件, express 特快专递, printed matter 印刷品, sender 寄信人, receiver/addressee 收信人, parcel/package 包裹, bulk package 大宗包裹, postal packet 小件包裹, zip code/postcode 邮编, destination 目的地, postage 邮资, postmark 邮戳, date mark 日戳, postal order 邮政汇票, overweight 超重, special delivery 特种快递, slot 投信口

与机场及飞机有关的词汇: aircrew 空勤人员, groundcrew 地勤人员, airlines/airways 航空公司, airliner 民航飞机, airport 机场, apron 停机坪, terminal building 机场大楼, international departure lobby 国际出发大厅, concourse 机场大厅, air terminal 航站楼, transit lounge 中转候机厅, check-in counter 登记柜台, boarding gate 登机口, boarding card 登机牌, security check 安检, air bridge 登机桥, luggage claim area 托运行李领取处, luggage car 行李车, flight 航班, take-off 起飞, taxiing 滑行, landing 降落, depart from Gate 6 从6号登机口离港, booking office 售票处, arrival/departure time 抵达/离开时间,

safety belt 安全带, information desk 问讯处, passport 护照, visa 签证, cabin 机舱, captain 机长, co-pilot 副驾驶, steward 乘务员, stewardess/hostess 女乘务员, flight crew 机组人员, first class 头等舱, business class 公务舱, economy class 经济舱

例题 1: 【CET-4: 2005.12 第 6 题】

M: Excuse me, I'm looking for the textbook by Professor Jordan for the marketing course.

W: I'm afraid it's out of stock. You'll have to order it. And it will take the publisher three weeks to send it to us.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place?

- A) At a publishing house. B) At a bookstore.
C) In a reading room. D) In Professor Jordan's office.

这是一道典型的地点类题。关键词: textbook, out of stock, order, publisher, 答案选 B。

例题 2: 【CET-4: 2006.6 第 2 题】

M: Can you stop by the post office and get me some envelopes and 39 cents' stamps?

W: Well, I am not going to stop by the post office, but I can buy you some at the bookstore after I see the dentist on Market street.

Q: Where will the woman go first?

- A) To the dentist's. B) To the market.
C) To the post office. D) To the bookstore.

此题给出了许多地点, 但关键语句在 after I see the dentist, 所以选 A。

7. 时间、数字类

时间、数字计算类题是 Section A 部分最简单的一类题, 也是学生志在必得的题目。这类题的四个选项都是时间或数字, 所以一眼就可看出它的类型。不过答案往往不是对话中直接听到的数字或时间, 而需要进行一定的计算。

常见提问方式:

What time did the man/woman...?

When is the train/plane leaving?

How long did it take the man/woman to...?

At what time did the conversation take place?

How much does one ticket/book/... cost?

考点分析: 考查学生对数量、时间、价格、日期、电话、门牌、尺寸、年龄、航班、车次、温度等数字的计算。

应对策略: 考生要注意有关的一些重点、难点问题:

1) 英语中的“万”、“十万”都要用“千”来表达, 如:

3 万 thirty thousand

50 万 five hundred thousand (也可说 half a million)

英语中的“千万”、“亿”一般用“百万”来表达, 如:

2 千万 twenty million

6 亿 six hundred million

2) “零”的各种说法:

zero 最常用, 一般用在数字上和温度上: 40 degrees below zero 零下 40 度

naught 用在数字上: .01 = point naught one

nil, nothing 是运动比赛用法: The result of the match was 5:0 (= five to nil).