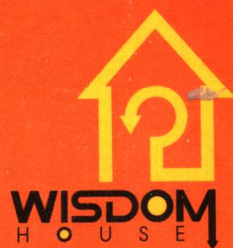
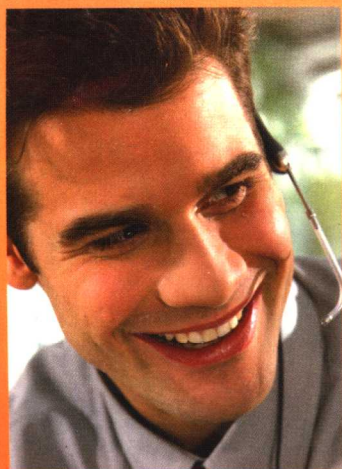


Listen this way



四级英语听力高分方略

● 主编 潘雪峰 吴 寒



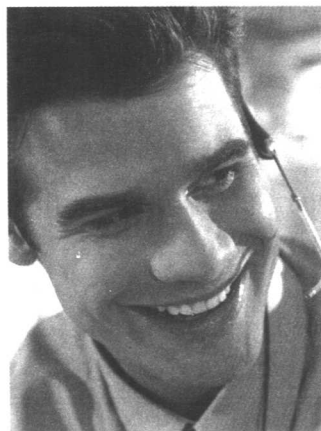
兴图音像电子出版社
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Listen *this way*

四级英语听力高分方略



主 编 潘雪峰 吴 寒
副主编 李 鹰 谢 玲 梅田英



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前 言

听力是人类社会交际能力的重要方面。同国内外一些主要英语考试一样,大学英语四、六级考试把听力测试放在相当突出的位置上。当前进行的大学英语教学三项重大改革中,有两项直接与听力教学相关。这两项重大改革,一是将原来的以阅读理解为主转变为现在的以听说为主;二是将原来的以评价语法、阅读理解为主转变为以听懂、实用为主。

从许多大学英语四、六级考试结果分析来看,听力仍是我国学生最薄弱的方面之一。许多学生在考试中失利,主要原因在听力。如何攻克听力难关,在英语考试中取胜呢?本书能满足读者这方面的需求。

当代西方一些外语教学法专家认为,听力理解的过程是“接受”、“思考”、“记忆”相互作用的过程。培养听力应注重培养学生的推断、猜测、联想、概括等连贯思维能力和记忆力。从实践来看,听力理解与听力技巧及其掌握的熟练程度直接有关。因此,培养听力的过程又是一个不断熟练掌握听力技巧和发展各种思维能力的综合训练与实践的过程。

基于以上认识,本书编写工作突出了如下特点:

1 真题题型 科学分类

本书编者深入研究了历年的大学英语考试真题,从中遴选有代表性和能反映新的命题趋势的题型,再依据外语测试学原理,按照不同题型的测试点及其相应听力技巧和应试策略,设置听力训练项目,精心编写每个单元的训练内容。全书共由9个部分、40个单元和5套综合听力试题组成,每个单元基本上代表了一种题型。因此,本书较为全面、集中地反映了大学英语听力测试的基本特点和命题思路。

2 应试技巧 精当点拨

遵循从理论到实践、精讲多练的原则,本书注重培养学生掌握听力技巧的自觉性。在各部分、各单元里,编者首先就学生应掌握的听力技巧和应试策略作了精当的点拨;接着安排了大量相关的实践性练习。读者只要明了各部分、各单元的技巧与策略指导,定能大大缩短听力训练的感知过程,在较短的时间内提高理性认识,获得听力上的突破,收到事半功倍的效果。

3 分项训练 高效速成

听力理解的过程是一个综合复杂的思维活动过程,涉及到许多听力技能。根据认知学理

论和循序渐进的原则，本书首先在前六部分科学设置了大量单项训练，逐一训练与大学英语听力考试相关的各项技巧和技能；最后在第七部分安排了丰富的综合听力训练。同时，各部分、各单元的内容也基本是按照从易到难、从简单到复杂的程度安排的。这就像训练自由体操一样，先逐一把“起跳”、“前空翻”、“后空翻”等一系列分解动作训练好，然后再将这些动作有机的连接起来，最后完成自由体操的整体训练。这样的渐进式科学训练，能收到高效、快捷的训练效果。

4 紧扣新题型 突出技能训练

本书的训练模式完全按照新颁布的大学英语四级考试题型设计而成。为了实现新题型的终极训练目标，本书还增加了大量开放性题型（主观题），如听力简答题、听写题、记录题、句子填空、表格填空等。增加开放题型（主观题）主要出于以下两个方面的考虑：一是为了适应符合式听写题对听写和记录要点技能的要求；二是为了提高训练难度，以达到提高综合听力技能的目的。因为主观题一般难于客观题，掌握了回答主观题的技能，意味着听力的真正提高，对做客观题大有裨益，考生会感到轻松自如。同时，这也体现了训练从难、从严的基本要求。

5 鲜活材料 地道英语

本书在选择题材内容时，既注意到体裁的多样性，又照顾了题材的广泛性，同时还注重语言的时代性。编者除深入研究、分析了历年大学英语考试真题外，还参考了许多最新的英美教材和考试资料。本书大量的听力内容，如新闻报告、科技报告等，全部直接选自最新的英美主流媒体。题材包括美国 9·11 事件、中国“神舟五号”载人飞船成功发射与回收、伊拉克战争、欧盟东扩、中国入世、北京申奥成功、非典型肺炎、禽流感等重要事件和时尚资讯。内容新颖，语言地道。

本书全部练习和试题配有录音光碟和磁带，答案与教材分开装订，根据教学需要提供。本教材使用方便，既可用于课堂教学，也可用作学生课外自主学习训练（如配合英语电台、广播或其它听音设备使用）。

参加本书编写的老师们不仅有丰富的教学经验，还有亲自参加各种考试的“实战”绝活。我们相信，本书一定能够帮助广大考生有效地提高英语听力技能，并在考试中取得理想的成绩。

编者

2007 年 3 月

导论

听力·技巧·策略

在日常生活中，听是一种重要的交际手段。据统计，人们知识总量的 20% 是通过听获得的；花在看、听、说、读、写四个方面的时间中，听占 45%，而说只占 30%，读占 16%，写只占 9%。

在英语学习中，听力不光是一项重要的技能，还是学习的一种重要手段。通过听来学习，学到的是有声音的、活的语言，培养的是交际能力，对于语言习得的形成有独特的作用。听音学英语生动有趣，记得快，记得牢，是学习的有效途径。

但是，由于语流中发音与书面语不尽一致，背景噪音等造成信息沟，以及听音过程的线性（不重复性）特征，使人觉得听力很难提高，听力考试更难。

怎样尽快提高听力、在听力考试中取胜呢？除了多听丰富、生动、活的语言材料和注意循序渐进等一般方法外，还要掌握以下基本技巧：

（一）听音前要明确目的

听音前要弄清楚：听音是为了获取信息，还是为了消遣；是为了摹仿语音音调，还是为了练习复述；是要抓大意，还是捕捉事实……。明确了目的，才能确定听音方式（精听、泛听、看听、听述等等）和听音选材。

在测试中，需要通过看试卷的指示语和分析题项找出听音目的（详见本书每部分和每单元前的技巧与策略指导）。

（二）积极猜测

猜测是获取信息的重要手段。首先要根据一定的线索猜出所听材料的题材以及内容是关于哪方面的。这样就未知范围大大缩小，进而预测哪些词汇、句型和结构可能出现，哪些文化常识可能涉及，把自己大脑中的相关知识调动起来并产生“期待”，当这些词汇、句型、常识在听音中出现时，就象“如约前来”，一下子就能抓住并理解。

其次是凭借语感、语义场、有关常识和预测技巧去猜测某些词、短语和句子，填平“信息沟”。不要去苛求听懂每一个单词。既不可能也没必要。否则妨碍了后面的听音，听懂的反而少了。要相信自己能猜，主动去猜。

（三）答题三步曲：“看”、“听”、“做”

先看。听音前应先看题目和选项，以抓住线索，预测题目的语义场和测试点，增加已知信息，确定未知信息之所在，以便听音时把注意力集中在未知信息上，即信息内容的某一部分上。

后听。看完后心中有数，只注意捕捉未知的信息，并验证看时的预测。听的同时可以反复浏览题目和选项，但不能影响听。

再做。听完后要迅速对比、判断、答题。一般来说，多项选择题每题后面有十五秒的间隙。正确的时间分配方法是：听完后用五秒钟判断和答题，余下的十秒时间用来看下一题，而不是将十五秒钟全部用来判断和答题。

一定要克服先听后看再做的习惯，形成“看、听、做”的节奏。开始有点不习惯，多练习就能形成熟练技巧。

在本书的每一部分，我们将根据不同题型的特点，详细讨论听音、析题和答题的技巧与策略。

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Conversations

第一部分 会话听力技巧与训练

General Skills and Strategies 总体技巧与策略

Here the candidate will hear a short conversation given by a man and a woman, then answer the question raised by a third voice according to what he or she hears, by choosing the best choice out of the four.

Skill I : Catch the Question. 技巧一：抓住问题。

If you fail to catch the third voice's question, you simply will not know how to do the item. Pay special attention to interrogative words such as how, who, when, where, etc.

Skill II : Predict the interrogative word in the question. 技巧二：预测疑问词。

If you look closely at the four choices, you can predict the interrogative word (疑问词) that the question will contain. For example:

- A) 17:00 B) 7:00
C) 7:17 D) 7:07

→ **Interrogative word: When / What time**

- A) The man B) The woman
C) A friend D) A secretary

→ **Interrogative word: Who / Whom**

With the interrogative word in mind, you will listen out for the part you need in the conversation and succeed in answering the question.



Skill III: Pay special attention to what the second speaker says.

技巧三：关注第二讲话人的内容。

Usually it is the second speaker who expresses his or her view or answers the question raised by the first speaker. The questions raised by the third voice are mostly aimed at the content of the second speaker's contribution. So, if you understand what the second speaker says, you are likely to hit upon the correct answer.

Skill IV: Do not choose what you have heard from among the given choices.

技巧四：不要轻易选择你听到的选项。

Conversations test your ability to understand what each speaker says. The questions are usually indirect and various, and require no direct answer. Thus, you can not simply answer them with a word or sentence from the conversation. You should be careful with your choice.



1 Computation

计 算

Coaching 技巧指导

Questions to computation conversations make it necessary for you to apply such mathematical techniques as adding, subtracting, multiplying, or dividing in order to get the correct answer. Topics usually covered in computation conversations are time, age, prices, number of people or things. Therefore, the questions asked by the third person often begin with How many..., How long..., How much..., How old (tall, high etc.)...

So before you hear the conversation itself, make sure to take a quick look at the question to see if it relates to calculation. If so, concentrate on the numbers and figures in the conversation. Usually there are two numbers or figures mentioned in the conversation. Pay special attention to the difference between them and remember that the numbers and figures among the choices which are the same as those you hear in the conversation are very often not the correct answer, but a trap!

Sampling 真题示例

M: So, when are the other guys going to get here? The train is leaving in 10 minutes. We can't wait here forever.

W: It's 10:30 already. They are supposed to be here by now. I told everybody to meet here by 10:15.

Q: When is the train leaving?

[C]

A) At 10:30

B) At 10:25

C) At 10:40

D) At 10:45

(2004年6月试题)

Drilling 技巧操练

Directions: In the following practice, you will hear 30 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask question about what was said. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers and choose the best one. Then mark your answer on your answer sheet.



1. A) Around 5:00.
B) Around 3:00.
C) At 2:00.
D) At 1:00.
2. A) At 2:35.
B) At 2:45.
C) At 3:00.
D) At 3:20.
3. A) More than an hour and a half.
B) Not more than half an hour.
C) More than two hours.
D) Less than an hour and a half.
4. A) Five lessons.
B) Three lessons.
C) Twelve lessons.
D) Fifteen lessons.
5. A) 5:00.
B) 5:15.
C) 5:30.
D) 5:45.
6. A) \$1.40.
B) \$4.30.
C) \$6.40.
D) \$8.60.
7. A) \$ 50.
B) \$ 25.
C) \$ 12. 5.
D) \$ 100.
8. A) 4.
B) 15.
C) 10.
D) 2.
9. A) 9: 23.
B) 9:37.
C) 9:20.
D) 9:07.
10. A) \$ 225.
B) \$ 350.
C) \$ 175.
D) \$ 50.
11. A) 10:55.
B) 11:55.
C) 10:30.
D) 11:05.
12. A) Four and a half years.
B) Four years.
C) Five years.
D) Five and a half years.
13. A) 4:00 p.m.
B) 10:00 a.m.
C) 12:00 a.m.
D) 2:00 p.m.
14. A) \$ 7.
B) \$ 6.
C) \$ 5.
D) \$ 4.
15. A) 11:44.
B) 11:36.
C) 11:34.
D) 11:32.
16. A) 6:00.
B) 6:15.
C) 5:50.
D) 5:45.



17. A) Two.
B) Three.
C) Four.
D) Five.
18. A) 50 minutes.
B) 10 minutes.
C) 40 minutes.
D) 20 minutes.
19. A) At about five o'clock.
B) At about eleven o'clock.
C) At about eight thirty.
D) At about three to eight o'clock.
20. A) \$ 4.50.
B) \$ 5.00.
C) \$ 5.50.
D) \$ 4.00.
21. A) Nine.
B) Twenty-six.
C) Seventeen.
D) Eight.
22. A) About 40.
B) About 90.
C) About 120.
D) About 30.
23. A) At 4:15.
B) At 5:35.
C) At 5:30.
D) At 6:05.
24. A) At 8:00.
B) At 7:55.
C) At 7:35.
D) At 7:15.
25. A) 12:15.
B) 11:30.
C) 11:45.
D) 11:15.
26. A) 45 minutes.
B) 30 minutes.
C) 15 minutes.
D) 55 minutes.
27. A) Four o'clock.
B) Three-forty.
C) Ten o'clock.
D) Eleven o'clock.
28. A) \$ 270.
B) \$ 255.
C) \$ 265.
D) \$ 245.
29. A) \$ 13.
B) \$ 12.
C) \$ 16.
D) \$ 4.
30. A) \$ 11.
B) \$ 45.
C) \$ 67.
D) \$ 56.



2 Place Conversations

地点会话

Coaching 技巧指导

A place conversation refers to the location or spot where the conversation takes place or which is talked about by the speakers.

In a place conversation the location is often suggested rather than stated. For example, *menu*, *waiter* and *bill* suggest a restaurant. The question to a place conversation usually begins with *where...?* So remember to take a quick look at the question before you hear the conversation to see if a place is related. If so, and if time is permitting, glance over the four choices, and while listening, watch out for information that will help you draw a conclusion as to where the conversation most probably takes place.

Sampling 真题示例

M: Excuse me. I am looking for the textbook by Professor Jordan for the marketing course.

W: I am 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? [B]

A) At a publishing house.

C) In a reading room.

B) At a bookstore.

D) In Prof. Jordan's office.

(2006年1月试题)

Drilling 技巧操练

Directions: In the following practice, you will hear 30 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers and choose the best one. Then mark your answer on your answer sheet.



1. A) In a cotton field.
B) At a railway station.
C) On a farm.
D) On a train.
2. A) At an art gallery.
B) In a department store.
C) At a bookstore.
D) In a workshop.
3. A) At home.
B) In a restaurant.
C) In a car.
D) On the street.
4. A) In a bank.
B) In a school.
C) In a clothing store.
D) In a barbershop.
5. A) At a newsstand.
B) At a car dealer.
C) At a publishing house.
D) At a newspaper office.
6. A) To the beach.
B) To a play.
C) To a movie theatre.
D) To a restaurant.
7. A) To the bank.
B) To a book store.
C) To a shoe store,
D) To the grocer's.
8. A) At home.
B) At the riverside.
C) At the health center.
D) At his office.
9. A) In a hotel.
B) At a dinner table.
C) In the street.
D) At the man's house.
10. A) At a supermarket.
B) At a bar.
C) At a grocery store.
D) At a restaurant.
11. A) In a classroom.
B) In a library.
C) In a department store.
D) In a bookstore.
12. A) At a concert.
B) At a flower shop.
C) At a museum.
D) At a restaurant.
13. A) At a booking office.
B) At a bank.
C) At a book store.
D) At a library.
14. A) At the park.
B) At the cafeteria.
C) In the dining-hall.
D) At home.
15. A) In a store.
B) In a hospital.
C) In the office.
D) At an exhibition.
16. A) In Australia.
B) In Austria.
C) In the U. S.
D) In Canada.



17. A) Rome.
B) San Francisco.
C) Paris.
D) New York.
18. A) To the Chinese restaurant.
B) To the hotel dining-room.
C) To the Italian restaurant.
D) To the hotel seafood restaurant.
19. A) In the room.
B) At the door.
C) In the post office.
D) In the shop.
20. A) By writing to his old address.
B) By writing to his home address.
C) By writing to his address in the mountains.
D) By writing to his aunt's address.
21. A) At his new flat.
B) On the side of the town.
C) In another town.
D) On the street.
22. A) At the bus stop.
B) On the train.
C) On the bus.
D) At the railway station.
23. A) At the hospital.
B) At the bookstore.
C) At the library.
D) At the travel agency.
24. A) In Florida.
B) On a honeymoon.
C) At a wedding.
D) At an airport.
25. A) At the airport.
B) At a hotel.
C) At the restaurant.
D) At the office.
26. A) At a movie.
B) In a hotel.
C) At a restaurant.
D) In a school office.
27. A) In a department store.
B) In an office.
C) In a drug store.
D) In a book store.
28. A) Next door.
B) In her room.
C) In the kitchen.
D) In the garden.
29. A) On the plane.
B) At the theatre.
C) On the bus.
D) In the restaurant.
30. A) In a factory.
B) In a flower shop.
C) In a heating plant.
D) In a classroom.