



思马得英语系列丛书

丛书总策划/苑涛 樊一昕
主编/思马得学校

大学英语四级考试 听力三级跳

Smart

ENGLISH SERIAL BOOKS



本书另配磁带

 **新浪英语**
edu.sina.com.cn/en

南京大学出版社

大学英语四级考试听力三级跳

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B
H319.9

148

南京大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级考试听力三级跳 / 思马得学校主编. --南京: 南京大学出版社, 2005. 8

ISBN 7-305-04496-2

I. 大... II. 思... III. 英语—听说教学—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(2005)第 058984 号

书 名 大学英语四级考试听力三级跳
主 编 思马得学校
出版发行 南京大学出版社
社 址 南京市汉口路 22 号 邮编 210093
电 话 025-83596923 025 83592317 传真 025 83328362
网 址 <http://press.nju.edu.cn>
电子邮件 nupress1@public1.ptt.js.cn
sales@press.nju.edu.cn (销售部)
经 销 全国各地新华书店
印 刷 常熟市大宏印刷有限公司
开 本 850×1168 1/32 印张·7 5 字数: 188 千
版 次 2005 年 8 月第 1 版 2005 年 8 月第 1 次印刷
ISBN 7-305-04496 2/H·403
定 价 10.00 元

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前 言

根据教育部公布的《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》,听力部分的内容在四级考试中的比重已经增加到了35%,是否能顺利地拿下这一部分的分数对于整个考试的成败具有举足轻重的意义。为帮助广大考生迅速摆脱“聋哑英语”,得心应手地跨越听力难关,我们精心组织选材,为莘莘学子们在考前冲刺的最后阶段提供一份高效率快节奏的备战方案,在一个月内指导你跳过四级“龙门”。

四级第一跳:打好基础。在10天的时间里,根据“基础篇”的安排,遍阅各种听力题型,了解各种基本的解题技巧并进行针对性训练。

四级第二跳:循环提高。在第二个10天里,“提高篇”中大量的实例讲解和更深层次技巧分析及训练将充分起到温故知新和巩固提高的作用。

四级第三跳:强化训练。在临近考试的最后“磨枪”阶段,大量的习题练习自然少不了。“强化篇”所提供的模拟题在选材、命题方式上与全真题保持一致,并在最后的“揭密篇”中注明所涉及答案的关键词和关键句。

听力三级跳,循序渐进的推进节奏让你一天天地感觉到自己的进步;

听力三级跳,循环往复的不断巩固使你一步步地积累起必胜的信心;

听力三级跳,一件结构精密、贴近实战的应试利器。

思马得学校图书编辑部

2005年8月

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基础篇

第一天 观点态度题(一)

一、观点态度题及其解题技巧

观点态度题考察考生是否能把握对话双方对某人或某事的观点和看法。观点态度题主要有以下两个特征:

1) 四个选项一般都为完整的陈述句。

2) 其选项中可能包含 agree (disagree), like (dislike), believe, think, should, share, will 等表达主观态度的词。

这类题目常见的提问方式有:

What does the woman/man mean/imply?

What does the woman/man's answer suggest?

How does the woman/man feel about...?

How do the woman/man like...?

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

What's the woman's/man's attitude towards/opinion about...?

What does the woman/man mean/imply (by saying...)?

What does the man think the woman should do?

Does the woman/man agree with...?

讲话人有时直接表达自己的观点和看法,但在大多数情况下考生要根据讲话人的语调、语气以及所使用的词汇、短语等方



面来进行推理并作出判断。在这类题目中,讲话者往往以较含蓄的方式表达自己的观点和看法,是四级听力中较难的一类题目。

下面我们根据具体的例子来分析。

例 1:

M: Some people do a lot more than they talk.

W: Unfortunately the reverse is also true.

Q: What does the woman imply?

- A) Some people talk big and do little.
- B) What the man said is true.
- C) What the man said is wrong.
- D) She knows more than the man does.

答案为 A)。本题对话很短,但隐含的内容丰富,难度较大。男士说,有些人做的比说的多;而女士说 the reverse is also true,即反之亦然,意思是也有些人说的比做的多。她不仅肯定了男士的话,还提出了自己的观点,因此 B) 选项就不够准确了。

例 2:

M: Are you working at your presentation?

W: Oh, John, this isn't the first time you've asked me about it.

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A) The man is forgetful.
- B) The presentation has been finished.
- C) The man wants to know the detail of the presentation.
- D) The man misunderstood her.

答案为 A)。这道题考察学生对讲话人言外之意的把握,难度较大。对话中女士没有直接回答男士的问题,而是间接地说,



“你已经问了不少一次了。”言外之意,就是说男士太健忘了。对言外之意的把握需要考生具备较强的语言基本功以及较好的语感。其实,在本题中,从女士讲话的语调也可分析出她略有不耐烦之意。

例 3:

W: How do you like the film you saw last week?

M: Well, I should have stayed at home.

Q: What does the man think of the film?

- A) It is exciting.
- B) It is boring.
- C) He didn't see the film.
- D) He likes the film very much.

答案为 B)。女士问男士上周看的电影如何,男士的回答为“I should have stayed at home”,即“我还不如呆在家里呢。”言外之意就是他不喜欢这部电影,后悔当时没有待在家里。其中 should have done something 是对过去发生事情的虚拟,可以用来表示“对本来应该发生而实际上没有发生的事情表示遗憾、后悔或谴责”。我们可以推断,男士之所以会这样想肯定是因为电影不吸引人,即 B)选项的“It is boring.”

由于考生需要根据所听到的内容进行综合推理和判断并做出选择,因此如果考生能够通过卷面的四个选项分析推测出提问的重点是什么,则对接下来的听音大有帮助。

事实上,我们可以根据卷面的四个选项分析出题目考察的重点是什么,听录音时应注意哪些内容,做到有的放矢,带着问题去听。考生有必要掌握一定的技巧,通常有如下三种情况:

1) 选项中有 think, wish, will, mean 等表达主观意愿的词语。我们可以这样推测将会听到的对话内容:讲话人用虚拟语



气来表达其主观愿望；或者是找借口拒绝对方的邀请、建议等（一般后半句为转折句，如 I wish I could... , but...）。因此考生应该熟练掌握虚拟语气的表达方式，以听出讲话者表达的真实意愿。

2) 选项中有 like (dislike), agree (disagree), share, opinion 等词。题目很可能是要考生判断第二位讲话人是否同意第一位讲话人的看法，因此我们在听录音的时候就要特别注意第二位讲话人所说的话。考生要熟悉表示赞同和反对的常用句型，如：

表示同意：I can't agree more. / You can say it again.

表示反对或怀疑：I'm not sure... / I'd rather... / I doubt...

3) 选项中有 should, ought to 等词。听录音时应随机应变，一般情况下重点注意第一个人的讲话内容。举个简单的例子，如果四个选项都是 She should/The woman should...，则要仔细听男声的话语；反之，如果选项中出现的是 He should.../The man should... 的话，听音重点就应在女声的话语中了。

在观点态度题中，考生在理解讲话者的主观态度后，接下来的问题就是判断四个选项中哪一个选项的含义与讲话者的意图相符。考生要学会判断同一个意思的不同表达方式。

在四六级听力测试中，对隐含意思的考查很大程度上依赖于同一种意思的不同表达方式，可以考查考生是否理解相关的句型、短语、词组或词汇。举例如下：

例 1：

M: What's your opinion of Dr. Rice's lecture?

W: The topic was interesting, but the lecture was much more difficult to follow than I had expected.



Q: What does the woman think about the lecture?

- A) It was not as easy as she had expected.
- B) It was a long lecture, but easy to understand.
- C) It was interesting and easy to follow.
- D) It was as difficult as she had expected.

答案为 A)。女士所说的 much more difficult to follow than I had expected 意思为讲座比她预想中的难, A)选项与之同义。

例 2:

M: Did you mind taking the business trip by train instead of by air?

W: No, we didn't mind at all. It took a lot longer, but it was comfortable and it was much cheaper.

Q: How did the woman feel about taking the trip by train?

- A) She thought it was expensive.
- B) She felt it took less time.
- C) She felt it was very nice.
- D) She felt it was tiring.

答案为 C)。这位女士认为坐火车也非常舒适而且很便宜,她对此很满意,因此可以说 She felt it was very nice. 答案 C) 与女士的意思相符。

此外,观点态度题的技巧还包括根据选项推断讲话的主题,根据讲话人的语气语调判断其态度等。这一部分内容我们将在提高篇中的对应篇章作详细叙述。

二、全真训练

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 the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. A) Tony should continue taking the course.
 B) She approves of Tony's decision.
 C) Tony can choose another science course.
 D) She can't meet Tony so early in the morning.
 (2005 年 1 月)
2. A) The man could buy a shirt of a different color.
 B) The size of the shirt is all right for the man.
 C) The size the man wants will arrive soon.
 D) The man could come some time later. (2003 年 12 月)
3. A) Move the washing machine to the basement.
 B) Turn the basement into a workshop.
 C) Repair the washing machine.
 D) Finish his assignment. (2001 年 12 月)
4. A) She does not agree with Jack.
 B) Jack's performance is disappointing.
 C) Most people will find basketball boring.
 D) She shares Jack's opinion. (2001 年 12 月)
5. A) The exam was easier than the previous one.
 B) Joe is sure that he will do better in the next exam.
 C) Joe probably failed in the exam.



- D) The oral part of the exam was easier than the written part.
(2000 年 6 月)
6. A) They will be replaced by on-line education sooner or later.
B) They will attract fewer kids as on-line education expands.
C) They will continue to exist along with on-line education.
D) They will limit their teaching to certain subjects only.
(2005 年 1 月)
7. A) There is no more left. C) It's incredibly delicious.
B) It doesn't appeal to her. D) She has already tasted it.
(2003 年 12 月)
8. A) The professor's presentation was not convincing enough.
B) The professor's lecture notes were too complicated.
C) The professor spoke with a strong accent.
D) The professor spoke too fast. (2003 年 6 月)
9. A) Talking about sports. C) Reading newspapers.
B) Writing up local news. D) Putting up advertisements
(1996 年 1 月)
10. A) The woman be more careful next time.
B) They try to think of a solution.
C) The woman find a spare key.
D) They come downstairs. (2003 年 9 月)

三、参考答案及听力原文

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. A) | 2. A) | 3. D) | 4. A) | 5. C) |
| 6. C) | 7. B) | 8. D) | 9. C) | 10. B) |

听力原文

1. M: I'm going to drop my information science class. It **needs**



too early in the morning.

W: **Is that really the good reason to drop the class**, Tony?

Q: What does the woman mean?

2. M: I like the color of this shirt. Do you have a larger size?

W: This is **the largest in this color. Other colors come in all sizes.**

Q: What does the woman imply?

3. M: Allen is in the basement trying to repair the washing machine.

W: Shouldn't he **be working on his term paper**?

Q: What does the woman think Allen should do?

4. M: Jack seems to think this year's basketball season will be disappointing.

W: That's **his opinion. Most others think differently.**

Q: What does the woman mean?

5. W: Listen to me, Joe, the exam is already a thing of the past. Just **forget about it.**

M: That's **easier said than done.**

Q: What can we infer from the conversation?

6. M: what do you think of the prospects for on-line education? Is it going to replace the traditional school?

W: I doubt it. **Schools are here to stay**, because they are much more than just book learning. Even known more and more kids are going online, I believe fewer of them will quit school altogether.

Q: what does the woman think of the conventional schools?

7. M: Would you like to try the banana pie? It's incredible.



W: To tell the truth. *I don't care much for dessert.*

Q: What does the woman say about the banana pie?

8. W: The presentation made by Professor Jackson was complicated to understand.

M: Well, I think *he didn't speak slowly enough* for us to take the notes.

Q: What did the man complain?

9. M: Would you pass me the *sports section* please?

W: Sure, if you give me the *classified ads* and *local-news section*.

Q: What are the speakers doing?

10. W: I've just locked my keys in my room. Now what should I do?

M: I can't believe it. You're always so careless. Anyway, let's *calm down* and *try to figure things out*.

Q: What does the man suggest?



第二天 建议、请求和提议题(一)

一、建议、请求和提议题及其解题技巧

请求和建议即: request and suggestion, 这类题目在四级考试中也很常见。要想做好这类听力理解题, 考生要能够从所听到的对话中迅速判断出哪些是说话者所提的建议。熟悉英语口语基本句型结构可对所听到的内容情景做出快速反应。用来表示请求的句型通常有:

- 1) May I have my book, please?
- 2) Would you mind showing me your picture?
- 3) Would you tell me how to use this software, please?
- 4) Won't you have another cup of tea?
- 5) Would you like to have more coffee?
- 6) Why don't you come nearer the stage?
- 7) Could you tell me the time, please?

用于提出建议和意见的常见句型有:

- 1) What do you think of going skating tomorrow?
- 2) Perhaps we should go home.
- 3) You'd better stand up to get the book.
- 4) You ought to start your business after graduation.
- 5) It might be a good idea to stay at home.
- 6) It would be better if you let the door open.
- 7) Would you like to have hamburger for supper?
- 8) How about going on a river-trip up the Thames?
- 9) Let's have lunch at a Chinese restaurant.
- 10) Shall we have a dinner party on Saturday night?
- 11) Why not throw all these old newspapers away?