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邢鸿飞 编著

迎战 710分 大学英语四级考试

听力理解突破

(含 CD 一张)

上海科学技术出版社

迎战 710 分大学英语四级考试 ——听力理解突破

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前 言

改革后的大学英语四级考试在 2006 年 12 月已经全面铺开了。新四级考试除了调整考试题型外,还对计分体制和成绩报道方式进行了调整,采用了满分为 710 分的计分体制。新四级考试中,听力部分的比例提高到 35%,其中听力对话占 15%,听力短文占 20%。听力对话部分包括短对话和长对话的听力理解;听力短文部分包括短文听写和选择题型的短文理解;听力题材选用对话、讲座、广播电视节目等更具真实性的材料。

为了使广大考生尽快熟悉改革后的新四级听力考试,我们编著了这本《迎战 710 分大学英语四级考试——听力理解突破》。全书包含七个章节。第一章是对新四级改革后的听力测试部分做一概括性说明,并分析了样卷中的试题;第二章为考生分析影响听力理解的相关因素及提高听力理解能力的方法;从第三章到第六章分章节对考题的四种类型——短对话、长对话、短文听力和听写填空——详细讲解题型特点、出题意图、解题对策,并精选部分历年真题加以分析。最后一章内容是五套精心准备的模拟试题,配有详细注释和说明。

本书具有如下特色:

1. 一线教师精心编著。本书的编撰者具有十多年的的一线大学英语教学、考试辅导及四级考试阅卷经验,洞悉四级考试的改革方向以及命题特征,在悉心研究最新真题的基础之上,精心打造了本书,历经十几个月的准备与修改、打磨。
2. 以考生需求为导向。着重系统地分析、探讨了影响听力理解效率的因素并提出了相应的解决方法,系统介绍了提高听力理解能力的方法,并结合真题进行了详细剖析。
3. 选材得当。本书各章节所附样题分析及模拟练习均编选了涉及各个领域、各种体裁的听力对话、短文,题型设计严格遵照新四

级考试的各种听力理解题型及命题特点，力求在题量、难易度等方面与真题保持一致。

4. 紧扣真题。本书编写严格以《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》和四、六级考试委员会公布的新四级样卷为依据，详尽分析各种听力题型特点，归纳测试要点，给出解题技巧。尤其着重对 2006 年 6 月、12 月这两次新四级考试的真题分析，以期给考生们一些切实的帮助。

由于编者水平有限，难免会有错误和不妥之处，敬希读者加以指正。

编 者

2007 年 1 月

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第一章 综 述

第一节 新四级考试概况

全国大学英语考试是由国家教委高教司组织的一项大规模标准化考试,目的是检查和监督大学英语教学大纲的实施,推动英语教学改革,提高英语教学质量。考试依据教学大纲精心设计,考试范围紧扣教学大纲,考试内容既考核语言知识,又考核语言能力。

大学英语四级考试是由全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会命题,于1987年9月首次举行,历时近19年,每年约在1月、6月举行两次。命题严格遵循《大学英语教学大纲》中对考试的要求。教学大纲指出,大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听的能力(理工科适用的大纲还规定一定的译的能力)以及初步的说和写的的能力,使学生能以英语为工具,获取专业所需要的信息,并为进一步提高英语水平打下较好的基础。考试主要考核学生运用语言的能力,同时也考核学生对语法结构和词语用法的掌握程度。大纲分基本要求和较高要求两种,达到基本要求为四级,达到较高要求为六级。其中四级对听的能力要求是:能听懂英语讲课,并能听懂熟悉的题材、句子结构比较简单、基本上没有生词、语速为每分钟130—150词的简短会话、谈话、报道和讲座,掌握其中心大意,抓住要点和有关细节,领会讲话者的观点和态度。

为适应我国高等教育新的发展形势,深化教学改革,提高教学质量,满足新时期国家对人才培养的需要,2004年初教育部高教司组织制定并在全国部分高校开始试点《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》(以下简称《教学要求》)。《教学要求》规定,大学英语课程的教学目标是:培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。自《教学要求》在全国部分院校开始试点以来,广大教师积极参加和关心这次改革,在

教学模式、教学手段和教材使用等各方面做了许多有益的尝试。参加试点的学生也普遍反映新的教学理念和方法大大提高了他们学习英语的兴趣,实现了个性化学习,提高了学习效率。

为此,作为对我国在校大学生英语能力是否达到《教学要求》的主要鉴定手段的大学英语四、六级考试也必须相应改革,以适应新的形势,使考试更好地为贯彻《教学要求》服务。在教育部高教司的主持和领导下,大学英语四、六级考试改革组和考试委员会经过反复研讨和论证,并广泛听取了大学英语第一线教师和学生的意见,制定了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》。

大学英语四、六级考试是一种为教学服务的标准化考试。因此,考试改革的方向是在保持考试的科学性、客观性和公正性的同时,使考试最大限度地对大学英语教学产生正面的导向作用。即通过四、六级考试的改革,引导师生正确处理教学与考试的关系,更合理地使用四、六级考试,使考试更好地为教学服务。大学英语四、六级考试改革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,以体现社会改革开放对我国大学生英语综合应用能力的要求。由于大学英语四、六级考试是一个超大规模的标准化考试,因此考试的改革其前瞻性与可行性需有机地相结合,并分步实施,即既要有近期改革目标,又要有中长期规划。

自 2005 年 6 月考试(试点)起,四、六级考试成绩采用满分为 710 分的计分体制,不设及格线;成绩报道方式由考试合格证书改为成绩报告单,即考后向每位考生发放成绩报告单,报道内容包括:总分、单项分等。试点阶段四级考试各单项报道分的满分分别为:听力 249 分,阅读 249 分,完形填空或改错 70 分,作文 142 分。

2005 年 9 月,考试委员会又公开出版了《大学英语四级考试试点考试样卷》。在考试内容和形式上,四级考试将加大听力理解部分的题量和比例,增加快速阅读理解测试,增加非选择性试题的比例。试点阶段的四级考试由四部分构成:1) 听力理解;2) 阅读理解;3) 完形填空或改错;4) 写作和翻译。听力理解部分的比例提高到 35%,其中听力对话占 15%,听力短文占 20%。听力对话部分包括短对话和长对话的听力理解;听力短文部分包括选择题型的短文理解和复合式听写;听

力题材选用对话、讲座、广播电视节目等更具真实性的材料。

试点阶段四级考试各部分测试内容、题型和所占比例如表1所示:

表1 试点阶段的四级考试各部分测试内容、题型和所占分值比例

试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型	比例
听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	35%
		长对话	多项选择	
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	
		短文听写	复合式听写	
阅读理解	仔细阅读理解	篇章阅读理解	多项选择	35%
		篇章词汇理解	选词填空	
	快速阅读理解		是非判断+句子填空或其他	
完形填空或改错	完形填空或改错		多项选择或错误辨认并改正	10%
写作和翻译	写作		短文写作	20%
	翻译		中译英	

根据目前的改革进程,近期内大学英语四、六级考试口语考试仍将与笔试分开实施,继续采用已经实施了五年的面试型的四、六级口语考试(CET-SET)。同时,考委会将积极研究开发计算机化口语测试,以进一步扩大口语考试规模,推动大学英语口语教学。

第二节 试点考试听力部分样卷

由于四、六级考试是一个每年涉及成千上万考生的超大规模标准化考试,因此考试内容和形式的改革须经过一定规模的试点,以便对新试卷的有效性和可行性做出科学的论证,并要了解师生的反馈。为此,自 2006 年 1 月份开始,先从参加大学英语教学改革试点的学生中试行改革后的四级考试,并自 2006 年 6 月份开始以同等方式试行新的六级考试。初步定于 2007 年 1 月全面实施改革后的四级考试,2007 年 6 月全面实施改革后的六级考试。考委会将按照《教学要求》制定新的四、六级考试大纲和样题,并及时向教师和学生公布。

以下是 2005 年 9 月公布的四级考试试点考试样卷听力部分:

一、大学英语四级考试试点考试样卷(试题部分)

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Questions 11 to 18 are based on the 8 short conversations you have just heard.

11. A) The man hates to lend his tools to other people.
B) The man hasn't finished working on the bookshelf.
C) The tools have already been returned to the woman.
D) The tools the man borrowed from the woman are missing.
12. A) Save time by using a computer. B) Buy her own computer.

- C) Borrow Martha's computer. D) Stay home and complete her paper.
13. A) He has been to Seattle many times.
B) He has chaired a lot of conferences.
C) He holds a high position in his company.
D) He lived in Seattle for many years.
14. A) Teacher and student. B) Doctor and patient.
C) Manager and office worker. D) Travel agent and customer.
15. A) She knows the guy who will give the lecture.
B) She thinks the lecture might be informative.
C) She wants to add something to her lecture.
D) She'll finish her report this weekend.
16. A) An art museum. B) A beautiful park.
C) A college campus. D) An architectural exhibition.
17. A) The houses for sale are of poor quality.
B) The houses are too expensive for the couple to buy.
C) The housing developers provide free trips for potential buyers.
D) The man is unwilling to take a look at the houses for sale.
18. A) Talking about sports. B) Writing up local news.
C) Reading newspapers. D) Putting up advertisements.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) The benefits of strong business competition.
B) A proposal to lower the cost of production.
C) Complaints about the expense of modernization.
D) Suggestions concerning new business strategies.
20. A) It cost much more than its worth. B) It should be brought up-to-date.
C) It calls for immediate repairs. D) It can still be used for a long time.
21. A) The personnel manager should be fired for inefficiency.
B) A few engineers should be employed to modernize the factory.
C) The entire staff should be retrained.
D) Better-educated employees should be promoted.

22. A) Their competitors have long been advertising on TV.
B) TV commercials are less expensive.
C) Advertising in newspapers alone is not sufficient.
D) TV commercials attract more investments.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) Searching for reference material. B) Watching a film of the 1930s .
C) Writing a course book. D) Looking for a job in a movie studio.
24. A) It's too broad to cope with. B) It's a bit outdated.
C) It's controversial. D) It's of little practical value.
25. A) At the end of the online catalogue.
B) At the Reference Desk.
C) In *The New York Times*.
D) In the *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature*.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.
注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Synthetic fuel. B) Solar energy.
C) Alcohol. D) Electricity.
27. A) Air traffic conditions. B) Traffic jams on highways.
C) Road conditions. D) New traffic rules.
28. A) Go through a health check. B) Take little luggage with them.
C) Arrive early for boarding. D) Undergo security checks.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) Beauty. B) Loyalty. C) Luck. D) Durability.
30. A) He wanted to follow the tradition of his country.
B) He believed that it symbolized an everlasting marriage.
C) It was thought that a blood vessel in that finger led directly to the heart.
D) It was supposed that the diamond on that finger would bring good luck.
31. A) The two people can learn about each other's likes and dislikes.
B) The two people can have time to decide if they are a good match.
C) The two people can have time to shop for their new home.
D) The two people can earn enough money for their wedding.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) Because there are no signs to direct them.
B) Because no tour guides are available.
C) Because all the buildings in the city look alike.
D) Because the university is everywhere in the city.
33. A) They set their own exams.
B) They select their own students.
C) They award their own degrees.
D) They organize their own laboratory work.
34. A) Most of them have a long history.
B) Many of them are specialized libraries.
C) They house more books than any other university library.
D) They each have a copy of every book published in Britain.
35. A) Very few of them are engaged in research.
B) They were not awarded degrees until 1948.
C) They have outnumbered male students.
D) They were not treated equally until 1881.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 2 上；请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Russia is the largest economic power that is not a member of the World Trade Organization. But that may change. Last Friday, the European Union said it would support Russia's (36)_____ to become a W.T.O. member.

Representatives of the European Union met with Russian (37)_____ in Moscow. They signed a trade agreement that took six years to (38)_____.

Russia called the trade agreement (39)_____. It agreed to slowly increase fuel prices within the country. It also agreed to permit (40)_____ in its communications industry and to remove some barriers to trade.

In (41)_____ for European support to join the W.T.O., Russian President Putin said that Russia would speed up the (42)_____ to approve the Kyoto Protocol, an international (43)_____ agreement to reduce the production of harmful industrial gases. (44)_____

Russia had signed the Kyoto Protocol, but has not yet approved it. The agreement takes effect when it has been approved by nations that produce at least 55 percent of the world's greenhouse gases. (45)_____

_____ . The United States, the world's biggest producer, withdrew from the Kyoto Protocol after President Bush

took office in 2001. So, Russia's approval is required to put the Kyoto Protocol into effect. (46)

_____ . Russia must still reach agreements with China, Japan, South Korea and the United States.

二、大学英语四级考试试点考试样卷(听力文字稿)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

11. W: Simon, could you return the tools I lent you for building the bookshelf last month?
M: Uh, well, I hate to tell you this... but I can't seem to find them.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
12. W: I'm going to Martha's house. I have a paper to complete, and I need to use her computer.
M: Why don't you buy one yourself? Think how much time you could save.
Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?
13. W: Bob said that Seattle is a great place for conferences.
M: He's certainly in a position to make that comment. He's been there so often.
Q: What does the man say about Bob?
14. W: Mr. Watson, I wonder whether it's possible for me to take a vacation early next month.

M: Did you fill out a request form?

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

15. M: Do you want to go to the lecture this weekend? I hear the guy who's going to deliver the lecture spent a year living in the rain forest.

W: Great! I'm doing a report on the rain forest. Maybe I can get some new information to add to it.

Q: What does the woman mean?

16. W: Wow! I do like this campus: all the big trees, the green lawns, and the old buildings with tall columns. It's really beautiful.

M: It sure is. The architecture of these buildings is in the Greek style. It was popular in the eighteenth century here.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

17. M: This article is nothing but advertising for housing developers. I don't think the houses for sale are half that good.

W: Come on, David. Why so negative? We're thinking of buying a home, aren't we? Just a trip to look at the place won't cost us much.

Q: What can be inferred from the conversation?

18. M: Would you pass me the sports section, please?

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

Q: What are the speakers doing?

Now you'll hear two long conversations.

Conversation One

W: Hello, Gary. How're you?

M: Fine! And yourself?

W: Can't complain. Did you have time to look at my proposal?

M: No, not really. Can we go over it now?

W: Sure. I've been trying to come up with some new production and advertising strategies. First of all, if we want to stay competitive, we need to modernize our factory. New equipment should've been installed long ago.