

# 大学英语

710分新题型

# 听力考试

## 步步高

主编 许淑清 樊宇

### 一级 二级篇

*Break Through Listening  
Comprehension Step by Step*

本书严格按照大学英语“710分四级考试新题型”编写  
本书适用于听力水平在一级~二级之间的考生使用



大连理工大学出版社

# 大学英语听力考试 步步高

江苏工业学院图书馆  
藏书章

Break Through Listening  
Comprehension Step by Step

二级 二级篇

主 编：许淑清 樊 宇

副主编：李 强 王 悦

编 者：林英玉 高 莹 李聪聪 赵 巍 李映夏 王海艳  
王海滨 代小兵 高林海 赵晓光

大连理工大学出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语听力考试步步高. 一级、二级篇 / 许淑清,  
樊宇主编. —大连: 大连理工大学出版社, 2007. 4

ISBN 978-7-5611-3531-0

I . 大… II . ①许… ②樊… 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(2007)第 038737 号

大连理工大学出版社出版

地址: 大连市软件园路 80 号 邮政编码: 116023

发行: 0411-84708842 邮购: 0411-84703636 传真: 0411-84701466

E-mail: dutp@dutp.cn URL: <http://www.dutp.cn>

大连理工印刷有限公司印刷 大连理工大学出版社发行

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幅面尺寸: 140mm × 203mm

印张: 8.75

字数: 297 千字

附件: MP3 光盘 1 张

印数: 1 ~ 6000

2007 年 4 月第 1 版

2007 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

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责任编辑: 李玉霞

责任校对: 杜雪玲

封面设计: 孙宝福

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ISBN 978-7-5611-3531-0

定 价: 18.00 元

# Preface

## 前言

### ▲丛书的构想背景

教育部在 2005 年颁布的《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案》中明确指出:大学英语四、六级考试改革的目标就是要更准确地考核我国在校大学生的英语综合应用能力,尤其是听说能力,把四、六级考试中听力理解所占的比例由原来的 20% 提高到 35%,如何尽快提高在校大学生的听力理解能力,已经是燃眉之急。但是在当今林林总总的大学英语应试参考书中,能够在短时间内真正循序渐进地提高应试者的听力水平的书籍却凤毛麟角。《大学英语听力考试步步高》系列丛书的推出满足了不同听力程度应试者的需求,一定程度上填补了大学英语听力应试系列丛书的空白。

### ▲丛书的写作宗旨

丛书作者都是多年从事大学英语教学,一直潜心于大学英语考试研究,并编撰了多本大学英语参考书的一线教师。他们具有十分丰富的教学经验,深知听力理解是大学生在大学英语考试中的薄弱环节。大学生入学后,英语听力水平参差不齐,迫切需要不同层次的英语教学及应试材料,而大多数教材和一些课外听力材料都不适合不同程度学生的学习需要,因此我们组织编写了这套系列听力应试丛书。旨在帮助具有不同听力水平的学生在短时间内迅速提高英语听力水平,并顺利通过四级考试。

### ▲丛书的编写结构

本套系列丛书共分三册。各册既相互独立又相互联系,提供循序渐

进的听力应试训练。各册书都严格按照大学英语《教学要求》和《考试改革方案》的要求编写,并包含大学英语 710 分四级考试新题型听力部分的试题题型介绍。根据新题型听力测试的特点及内容,每一册都分为“单项训练及综合模拟测试”两大部分,每一部分又都包括答案速查、答案解析、语言注释及听力原文四大板块。

### ▲丛书对读者要求

《大学英语听力考试步步高》系列丛书是为具有不同等级水平的考生而设计,希望考生根据自身的英语水平选择不同级别的书(即,Band 1-2、Band 3 和 Band 4),尤其是听力基础较差的考生一定要循序渐进地进行训练,切忌跳跃式的学习,否则欲速则不达。

该套系列丛书翔实地诠释了改革后的大学英语四级考试听力部分的考试特点。无论是材料的选择、试题的设计、语言点的注释还是答案的解析都完全符合新题型四级听力考试的标准(只是 Band 1-2 和 Band 3 两册书在难易程度上与四级有所不同)。

我们相信读者会从该套丛书中获得最大的裨益。我们衷心地希望使用该系列丛书的教师和考生对我们书中的一些缺点、纰误和疏漏之处提出宝贵的批评和建议,以便我们在对此系列丛书修订时加以改正,并将表示由衷的感谢。

编者

2007 年 4 月

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# 第一部分 单项训练

## Part I Short Conversations (共 80 题)

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear some short 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.*

1. A) The third floor sells women's dresses.  
B) The third floor also sells men's clothes.  
C) The third floor may have smaller sizes.  
D) The third floor sells underwears.
2. A) By taxi.                      B) By bus.                      C) By plane.                      D) By car.
3. A) She is not a pleasant person.                      B) She does not talk very much.  
C) She is a special friend.                      D) She is pleasant to talk with.
4. A) To wear the clothes.                      B) To get the clothes by 5 o'clock.  
C) To clean the clothes.                      D) To buy the clothes.
5. A) England.                      B) America.                      C) Switzerland.                      D) Sweden.
6. A) Catch a cold.                      B) Sit next to the bus stop.  
C) Fix his torn sleeve.                      D) Hurry to get the bus.
7. A) He keeps his car beautiful.  
B) He knows their next-door neighbor.  
C) He admires the neighbor's car.

- D) He hasn't met the new neighbor.
8. A) The advertisement does not tell the truth.  
B) The lamp is not good enough.  
C) The lamp is not available in the store.  
D) People never tell the truth.
9. A) Read.                      B) Take a ride.                      C) Travel.                      D) Move here.
10. A) In the afternoon.                      B) In the morning.  
C) In the evening.                      D) Before ten o'clock.
11. A) Mark's train left earlier.                      B) Mark's train has been delayed.  
C) Mark is often late.                      D) Mark is likely to miss the train.
12. A) She is not at home.                      B) She is phoning outside.  
C) She is attending a meeting.                      D) She is taking something.
13. A) She feels bad.  
B) She hasn't been to dinner.  
C) Her boyfriend has been at her house all day.  
D) Mary is having dinner.
14. A) She didn't go to the party.  
B) She didn't think the party was a success.  
C) She enjoyed herself at the party.  
D) She thought it was strange to ask such a question.
15. A) She agreed with the man.                      B) She seldom takes a walk.  
C) She agrees with the man.                      D) She doesn't agree with the man.
16. A) A milkman.                      B) A postman.  
C) A newspaperman.                      D) A repairman.
17. A) He walked a long distance.                      B) He was tired.  
C) He was all wet.                      D) He lost his raincoat.
18. A) Once in a month.                      B) Twice in a month.  
C) Three times in a month.                      D) Four times in a month.
19. A) The man will not be able to sleep.  
B) Someone will enter the backdoor while the man is sleeping.



- C) The lock on the door will break.  
D) The man will not be able to come back.
20. A) He didn't look for a tie.                      B) He didn't want the tie.  
C) He couldn't find the tie.                      D) He couldn't try the tie on.
21. A) She doesn't like it.                      B) It's too expensive.  
C) The sweater doesn't fit her.                      D) She wants a smaller one.
22. A) They will be tested on the Industrial Revolution.  
B) She did poorly in the history exam.  
C) There are many stores and industries in the area.  
D) She doubts there will be a revolution.
23. A) Telephone operator.                      B) Secretary.  
C) Waitress.                      D) Manager.
24. A) It didn't fit her.                      B) She didn't have enough money.  
C) It was too dark.                      D) She didn't like the style.
25. A) Eating something good for breakfast.  
B) Not reading so many times a day.  
C) Not reading in the morning.  
D) Doing morning reading right after getting up.
26. A) He wants to pay.                      B) He doesn't want to eat out.  
C) He wants to eat somewhere else.                      D) He doesn't like Japanese food.
27. A) Richard is the best student in her class.  
B) Richard is good in every way.  
C) Richard is not a good student at all.  
D) Richard can do everything well.
28. A) He was not good at taking pictures.  
B) He didn't have enough film.  
C) He couldn't record every detail because he had no time.  
D) There was something wrong with his camera.
29. A) Change her clothes.                      B) Go shopping.  
C) Write the article.                      D) Drive the car.

30. A) Seven o'clock. B) Seven-thirty.  
C) Eight o'clock. D) Nine o'clock.
31. A) He wants the woman to fix his watch.  
B) He will call her when the watch is fixed.  
C) He wants her to fix the watch within one week.  
D) He doesn't want to go home.
32. A) At 2 o'clock. B) At 4 o'clock.  
C) At 3 o'clock. D) At 5 o'clock.
33. A) It's cooler. B) It's interesting.  
C) It's warmer. D) It's like that of his homeland.
34. A) To attend a meeting. B) To see a movie.  
C) To go shopping. D) To see a doctor at his office.
35. A) 2:45. B) 1:15. C) 3:45. D) 2:15.
36. A) Coffee. B) Tea. C) Water. D) Coca Cola.
37. A) The man is late for his train.  
B) The woman doesn't understand what the man has said.  
C) The train is late.  
D) It's half past seven now.
38. A) Watching TV. B) Having a meeting.  
C) Repairing the chair. D) Reading the evening paper.
39. A) The price is not on the tag. B) \$ 50.  
C) \$ 15. D) \$ 5.
40. A) She wants to buy some stamps.  
B) She wants to change some stamps with her friend.  
C) She wants to have a look at the stamps.  
D) She wants to mail some presents.
41. A) Paul fell during the race.  
B) Paul did very well in the race.  
C) He was one of the slower runners.  
D) Paul finished directly behind the quickest runner.

42. A) 3,000 yuan.    B) 6,000 yuan.    C) 9,000 yuan.    D) 12,000 yuan.
43. A) The hot weather.    B) The size of the room.  
C) The boring job.    D) Long working hours.
44. A) She didn't like the style.    B) They were too large.  
C) They were too tight.    D) She didn't like the colour.
45. A) He has been ill because of taking a lot of exercises.  
B) He has lost weight by taking exercise.  
C) He has been ill because of losing weight.  
D) He has become thinner because of illness.
46. A) To the south.    B) To the east.  
C) To the north.    D) To the direction of the bus stop.
47. A) She forgot to come.    B) She wasn't invited.  
C) She is coming later.    D) She decided not to come.
48. A) \$ 18.    B) \$ 8.    C) \$ 10.    D) \$ 10.80.
49. A) Travelling by air.    B) Travelling by sea.  
C) Flies.    D) Flight.
50. A) He would prefer calling her next week.  
B) He will let her know about the next meeting.  
C) He would like to buy some refreshments for the meeting.  
D) He definitely wants to know about the meeting.
51. A) At last he has enjoyed campus life.  
B) School has changed little since last year.  
C) He has many new friends.  
D) It's easier to find his way around this year.
52. A) He will no longer ask for their help.  
B) He will regret not having their help.  
C) He still needs their help.  
D) He has to manage without their help.
53. A) She has pencils and paper for him.  
B) They will be friends after class.

- C) Nothing, she is already married.  
D) She has enough notes for both of them.
54. A) Helpful.      B) Waste of time.      C) Boring.      D) Funny.
55. A) He lent her an extra pen.  
B) He offered her a pencil.  
C) He said he didn't have any extra ink.  
D) He was afraid of losing his pencil.
56. A) No one can find the manager's apartment.  
B) He helps people find apartments here.  
C) He has no idea where to find the manager.  
D) His family lives in the apartment building.
57. A) She had to fly out of town.      B) She's sick.  
C) She said that she'd come later.      D) She decided to stay home.
58. A) Mark is still studying photography.      B) Mark will have to work quickly.  
C) Mark has been hard to find lately.      D) Mark is too busy to help them now.
59. A) She has temporarily forgotten its name.  
B) It's very popular.  
C) She's been singing along with the music.  
D) The name is difficult to pronounce.
60. A) It will depend on the weather.      B) He has a better idea.  
C) He wants to be invited.      D) That's a lot to fit into one day.
61. A) Teacher and student.      B) Sister and brother.  
C) Mother and son.      D) Husband and wife.
62. A) Her grandmother would like some pie.  
B) Her grandmother makes better pies.  
C) This is very good pie.  
D) There is too much pie.
63. A) By asking his friend.      B) By calling the telephone operator.  
C) By referring to the receptionist.      D) By finding it in the phone book.
64. A) One of a cheaper price.      B) One of a different color.



- C) Major changes are needed in it.  
 D) It won't be approved by the supervisor.
76. A) She doesn't understand the man's question.  
 B) The man is foolish to ask her again.  
 C) She doesn't know either.  
 D) The date when the assignment was due has already passed.
77. A) Go to the concert. B) Go to work.  
 C) See her friends as planned. D) Finish her homework.
78. A) Go out to dinner. B) Go to the bookstore.  
 C) Write a report. D) Join her friend later.
79. A) No, he won't.  
 B) No, he doesn't want it.  
 C) Yes, he'll get it immediately.  
 D) Yes, he'll get it after the woman has read it.
80. A) Buy a ticket for the 6 o'clock plane.  
 B) Cash a larger check.  
 C) Go to the airport earlier.  
 D) Switch to a different flight.

### Key to Part I Short Conversations

#### 答案速查

|             |             |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1—5 BDACA   | 6—10 DCACA  | 11—15 DAACC | 16—20 BCBBC |
| 21—25 CABAD | 26—30 ACBAC | 31—35 BDDAA | 36—40 CCABC |
| 41—45 CDAAD | 46—50 CDBAD | 51—55 BDAAB | 56—60 CBDAA |
| 61—65 ACDBC | 66—70 DDBBA | 71—75 CDCCB | 76—80 DACDD |

#### 语言注释

2. (1) during rush hours 意为“在高峰期”。

- (2) do any good 意为“有好处”，根据句意男士是指“即使是乘出租车也解决不了问题”。
3. 根据 isn't especially friendly (尤其是不友好的) 可确定应选 A 为答案。
5. a citizen of England 意为“英国公民”。
6. catch it 意为“可能赶上下一班车”，根据 run 可确定答案为 D。
7. 根据 What a beautiful car she has! 可判断出男士不但遇见了而且还非常羡慕她的汽车。
8. 根据男士的回答，可确定 A 为答案，即：广告的宣传是不真实的。
9. (1) along the coast 根据上下文该句可译为“沿着海岸线旅行”。
- (2) have one month off 意为“有一个月的空闲时间”。
13. be upset 意为“心烦意乱”，因此选 A 为答案；What is the matter with sb. 为习惯用法，意为“某人怎么啦”。
14. 根据女士的回答 (danced almost all night)，可知她是玩得很开心的，否则她就不会“几乎跳了整个晚上的舞”，因此应选 C 为答案。
15. I couldn't agree more. 为口语中常见的表达方式，一般是在某人提出建议、想法后，对方表示非常赞同时，可以使用该句型来回答。
17. 根据 awful (可怕的)，in this weather 和 left my raincoat on the bus 可判断男士全身都被淋湿了，因此答案为 C。
18. twice in a month 和 every two weeks 为同义表达，即：两个星期去一次。
19. 根据虚拟语气句子的特点可知，该女士认为“晚上应该非常小心地把后门锁好”，那么其言外之意就是“如果不锁好门，当男士睡觉时就会有人闯入的”，因此选 B 为答案。
20. I didn't have any luck at all 意为“我根本没有那么幸运”，根据女士所问的问题，可知男士没有发现合适的领带。
22. Without a doubt. 为习惯表达，意为“毫无疑问”。
23. take the message 根据上下文，这里是指“将电话的内容记录下来”，纵观四个选项可知接电话的女士应该是“秘书”。
25. Why not do sth. 为习惯用法，意为“为什么不……？”，句中指“为什么不在早上阅读呢”，因此选 D 为答案。
26. treat 在这里指“请客，款待”，即：这次由我做东。
27. anything but 意为“根本不是，一点也不”，句中指“根本就不是好学生”。
28. 根据“if I had not run out of film”，可判断出如果有的话，他就会把每一个细节都拍摄下来，那么实际上他当时没有足够的胶卷。

29. as soon as I finish writing the article 意为“一写完文章就……”,那么 Jane 要做的下一件事情当然就是“Change her clothes”。
30. It depends 意为“很难说”。
32. break out 意为“发生,爆发”,句中指“大火开始着起来”。put out 意为“熄灭,放出,生产”,句中指“熄灭大火”。
33. a lot like 意为“非常像……”,句意为“和我的家乡非常相似”。
35. due 意为“到期的,定于(某时)到达,定于(某时做某事)”,原文中 due to depart 意为“定于……起飞”。
38. 根据 screen(屏幕)和 switch to Channel 5(调到第五频道)即可判断他们在看电视。
40. rare 指“稀有的,珍贵的”,show me the stamps 意为“让我看看你买的那些稀有的邮票”。
41. fall behind 意为“落后,被拉在后面了”,句意为“一开始在前面,后来就被拉在后面了”,因此选 C 为答案。
43. I wish there were ... 为与现在事实相反的假设,实际情况是房间里没有电扇;根据上下文可断定他们所抱怨的应该是炎热的天气。
44. 根据 the style isn't quite what I had in mind 即可确定女士不买短裤的原因是因为她不喜欢其款式。
45. lose a lot of weight 意为“体重减少了许多”。take sth. out of 意为“从……取出,除掉”,根据上下文,句意为“是由于最近生病才使他的体重减轻了”。
46. heading north 意为“朝北走”,因此选 C 为答案。
49. scared, flight-fright 和 afraid of 为同义表达,都可译为“害怕的,恐惧的”,根据上下文,句中所指的害怕应该是“恐机症”,因此答案为 A。
50. By all means! 为固定用法,意为“当然行”。definitely 意为“明确地,一定地”。
51. the same as 为习惯用法,意为“与……相同”。
52. care for 意为“关心,关照”,lie on 意为“依赖,依靠”,根据男士和女士的对话可分析出他们不想再照顾他了,因此选 D(Mike 在没有他们帮助的情况下必须想办法自己照顾自己)。
53. take notes 意为“做记录”。
55. run out of 意为“用尽了,用完了”,句中指“墨水用完了”。respond to 意为“对……作出反应”,根据句意,男士对女士所提出的请求的反应应该是“Would a pencil do?”,即:借你铅笔用可以吗? 因此答案为 B。
56. (be) familiar with... 意为“对……熟悉”,句中指“对这栋楼不熟悉”,因此选 C 为答



案。

57. came down 意为“病倒,患病”,句中指“患了流感”。
58. 根据男士的最后一句“He has exams next week.”,可知 Mark 下星期要参加考试,那么“When would he find time?”疑问句的言外之意就应该是“不能帮忙”,因此答案应该选 D。
59. right on the tip of my tongue 意为“就在嘴边”,根据上下文,女士的话“right on the tip of my tongue”的意思就是“暂时记不起来名字了”,因此只能选 A 为答案。
62. can't match this 意为“比不上这个派”,那么言外之意就是“这个派非常好吃”。match 意为“使相比,和……相比”。
63. look up 意为“查找”,正好与选项 D 中的 finding it in the phone book 同义。
64. try on 意为“试穿”。
65. 根据 stay in bed 和 feel better 即可判断答案应该选 C(He is ill.)。
66. in the long run 意为“从长远来说,最后”;second-hand 意为“二手货”。
68. travel agency 意为“旅行社”。
69. There you are at last! 意为“你终于来了!”,at last 为介词短语,意为“最后,终于”。
74. not until 意为“直到……才……”。
76. turn in 意为“交……”,overdue 意为“过期”,句中“指交作业的时间已经过了”。
80. get sth. done 意为“使某事被做”,句中“指飞机票已经更改了时间”。

### Tape Scripts of Part I Short Conversations

(听力原文中的黑斜体词语见“语言注释”版块)

1. M: I can't seem to find a suit that fits.  
W: Why not try the third floor?  
Q: What does the woman mean?
2. W: I'm afraid I have to call a taxi to go to the airport. Since it is rather difficult for a bus to move *during rush hours*.  
M: But I think even that would not *do any good*. I will drive you there by my car.  
Q: How will the woman go to the airport?
3. M: Mark is very nice, but his sister is too talkative.  
W: I know, and she *isn't especially friendly* either.  
Q: What is their opinion of Mark's sister?
4. M: Can you clean these today, please? I want to wear them tonight.