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新题型大学英语

四级 王牌
——听力

何福胜/主编



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新题型大学英语四级王牌——听力

何福胜 主编

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前 言

根据教育部 2005 年最新颁布的《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案》，全国大学英语四级考试测试内容和题型有了较大的变化。内容包括：听力长、短对话理解，听力短文理解，听力短文听写；篇章阅读理解，篇章词汇理解，快速阅读理解；完型填空或改错，篇章问答或句子翻译；最后是写作部分。题型包括：听力多项选择，复合式听写；多项选择阅读，选词填空阅读，是非判断和句子填空阅读；多项选择完型填空，错误辨认并改正，简短回答，中译英；最后是短文写作。为了帮助广大考生在较短的时间恢复和提高英语水平，系统地备考，并顺利通过四级考试，我们特别编写了《新题型大学英语四级王牌》系列。

本书是该系列的听力部分。核心内容分为四大部分：第一部分是听力考项简介，介绍了四级听力的测试内容和测试题型。第二部分为综述，系统性地介绍了听力考试的各种要求和应考注意事项。第三部分为单项听力训练，对各种听力考试内容进行系统操练。该部分还包括单项听力训练的书面录音材料和答案以及详细注释。第四部分为两套听力模拟试题，对听力考试部分进行综合性训练，并附有听力录音书面材料和答案。本书的重点在于培训考生如何应对不同的听力考试题型、如何在听音之前预测信息、如何在听音过程中听出特定信息、如何利用常识进行推理和判断、如何确定正确选项等等，目的就是帮助考生熟悉常见的听力考试信息，听懂对话和短文的内容，并且掌握选择正确答案的规律和技巧。在答案和注释部分，本书详细地解释了每一项具体的信息记录和选项，系统地总结了应对各类情况的技巧，既概括出了重要考点内容，又解决了考生的难点。这样，考生经过全书内容的学习和操练，不仅能够巩固和加深理解正常英语听力内容的能力，更重要的是能够大大提高英语听力应试水平。

在编写本套教程过程中，编者注意了以下几个方面的问题：

1) 严格按照考试大纲的要求，确定本套书的难度，考项内容的范围，以及题材的选择。词汇严格控制在考试大纲的词汇表内。各方面的要求尽

可能与考试大纲相一致。

2) 选用材料力求带有一定的特点。注意了选材的广泛性及内容的新颖性。突出了考试的针对性和实用性。所选材料主要是近几年的国内外考试书籍, 以及各种教材、杂志和报纸的内容。

3) 除了提供考生各种考试题型的系统性应对方式和技巧以外, 本套教程还强调了各部分基础知识的讲解和运用, 并提供了大量的实例和练习内容。而对各种练习的详细解析则能在很大程度上提高考生英语理解能力和应试水平。

4) 强调了语言的规范性及内容的共核性。充分考虑了我国大学生现在的实际英语水平现状, 涉及词汇、语法及练习的通用性和可模仿性, 尽可能使答案和范文通俗易懂, 以便于记忆和模仿。

本书在编写过程中得到了清华大学外语系及其他一些院校和有关单位的部分人士和教师的大力支持和帮助, 并选用了一些原版的英语对话和篇章资料, 特此向有关人士表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限, 时间仓促, 不妥之处在所难免, 衷心希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2006年2月于清华园

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第一部分 听力考项简介

根据2005年教育部颁布的最新《全国大学英语四级考试改革方案》，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；听力短文部分包括短文复合式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。

一、听力理解要点及关键考虑问题

1) 熟悉语境 (Orientating yourself to the text): 说话者是谁？他们在何处？他们交流的目的是什么？

2) 听出特定信息 (Listening for specific information): 关键词是哪些？它们是什么类型的关键词？

3) 听出细节信息 (Identifying details): 何时需要听出细节信息？细节信息为何重要？

4) 听出主题信息 (Identifying main ideas): 说话者在谈什么？什么是主题信息以及主题信息如何发展？

5) 听出话语所隐含的信息 (Seeing beyond the surface meaning): 说话者的真正意思是什么？怎么去理解语调信息？

6) 听出“过渡词”所含信息 (Following signpost words): 什么是“过渡词”？它们如何帮助我们理解听力内容？

7) 注意重读、节奏和语调信息 (Being aware of stress, rhythm and intonation): 重读和语调如何帮助我们理解听力内容？

二、题型举例

1. 短对话和长对话

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 the Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

Examples:

(1) Conversation and Question:

W: Sally told me that she was going to quit her job. I'll certainly be sorry to see her go.

M: Oh, she always says that! I wouldn't buy her a going-away present if I were you.

Q: What does the man mean?

Choices:

- A. He thinks they should see her off.
- B. He is sorry to hear the news.
- C. He is going to buy her a present.
- D. He doesn't think she will quit her job.

Key: D

(2) Conversation and Question:

W: I heard that your boss has a very good impression of you, and he's going to give you a vacation.

M: I hope not. I think I prefer to have more working hours and higher salary.

Q: What does the man want?

Choices:

- A. More days off.
B. More money.
C. Shorter working hours.
D. A better position.

Key: B

(3) **Conversation and Question:**

W: Good afternoon, sir. What can I do for you?

M: Some travellers are coming for dinner this evening, I want to reserve three tables for four and three for two, please.

Q: How many people are coming for dinner?

Choices:

- A. 12. B. 18. C. 10. D. 6.

Key: B

(4) **Conversation and Questions:**

M: Hello, there. You're late. Let's try finding a place in the dining room.

W: Sorry, but, well, a few of us were selected to stay after Professor Keene's lecture to take a self-assessment quiz. His talk this morning was about pessimism and optimism, and he asked us to complete the survey.

M: Well, what did you learn? Is there really such a thing as bad or good luck?

W: Yes, in a sense. For example, pessimists tend to unconsciously set life goals for themselves which will be extremely difficult to achieve. So, in a way, they invite failure. An optimist is usually more realistic about this.

M: Did Professor Keene mention why a pessimist might have such a dismal outlook on the world?

W: There are a couple of reasons. First, environment has a lot to do with it; experiencing repeated failure in the formative years will likely produce a pessimist. But what interested me most was the relationship a pessimist has with his or her conscience.

M: You mean that little voice inside that tells me what's what?

W: Uh-huh. Optimists look at conscience as a source of strength and guidance, and act on its promptings. Pessimists, on the other hand, usually reject the demands of conscience and see it as an alien, even an evil threat.

M: Interesting. So, how did you do in the self-assessment survey?

W: Oh, those things never turn out right for me anyway! You just can't trust them. It looks like rain, doesn't it?

1. Why did the woman arrive late?
2. According to the conversation, in what way does environment influence a person's outlook?
3. What was said about the role of conscience for pessimists and optimists?

Choices:

1.

- (A) She was taking a math test.
- (B) She had to fill out a survey after her class.
- (C) She was questioning some of the ideas presented in Professor Keene's lecture.
- (D) She was correcting quizzes for Professor Keene.

2.

- (A) It has little effect on shaping a person's outlook on life.
- (B) In the early years, too many failures may produce a pessimist.
- (C) A pessimist usually doesn't take advantage of life experiences.
- (D) The environment is unusually cruel to pessimists.

3.

- (A) Optimists use their consciences to their advantage.
- (B) Pessimists have a good relationship with their consciences.
- (C) The conscience plays a minor role in shaping one's outlook.
- (D) Pessimists follow the dictates of conscience, even though they might not want to.

Key: 1. B 2. B 3. A

2. 短文理解

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 center.

Examples:

(1) Passage and Questions:

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the following passage.

Easter Sunday is in spring, usually in April. It is a joyful church holiday, and many churches have an outdoor service at sunrise on this day. Children and their parents color hard-boiled eggs before Easter. Late Saturday night or early Sunday morning the eggs are hidden, and the children have an Easter egg hunt Sunday. Usually little candies and perhaps a large chocolate egg are hidden along with real eggs. Little children believe the Easter rabbit comes and leaves the eggs for them. By this time of the year, winter is over and the weather is getting warmer. Many people buy new spring clothes and wear them for the first time on Easter Sunday.

- 19. In which season will Easter Sunday be celebrated?
- 20. Which of the following is not included in Easter celebration?
- 21. What is the climate like when Easter comes?

Choices:

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the following passage.

19.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A. Spring. | B. Summer. |
| C. Autumn. | D. Winter. |

20.

A. Boiled eggs.

B. Little candies.

C. Turkey.

D. Chocolate.

21.

A. It is getting colder.

B. It is getting warmer.

C. It is getting hotter.

D. It is getting rainy.

Key: 19. A 20. C 21. B

(2) Passage and Questions:

Questions 22 to 24 are based on the following passage.

The Atlantic Ocean is one of the oceans that separate the old world from the new. For centuries it kept the Americas from being discovered by Europeans. Many wrong ideas about the Atlantic made early sailors unwilling to sail out into it. One idea was that it reached out to the “edge of the world”. Sailors were afraid that they might sail right off the earth. Another idea was that at the equator the ocean would be boiling hot. The Atlantic is only half as big as the Pacific, but it is still very large. It is more than 4,000 miles wide where Columbus crossed it. Even at its narrowest it is about 2,000 miles wide. Two things make the Atlantic Ocean rather unusual. For so large an ocean it had few islands. Also, it is the world’s saltiest ocean.

22. Why were early sailors unwilling to sail out into the Atlantic Ocean?

23. How wide is the Atlantic Ocean at its narrowest?

24. How unusual is the Atlantic Ocean?

Choices:

Questions 22 to 24 are based on the following passage.

22.

A. Because there were many wrong ideas about it.

B. Because it reached out to the edge of the world.

C. Because at the equator the ocean was boiling hot.

D. Because it separates the old world from the new.

23.

A. More than 4,000 miles.

B. About 2,000 miles.

C. Half as big as the Pacific.

D. Not mentioned.

24.

A. It was so large an ocean with so few islands.

B. It is the world's saltiest ocean.

C. It is the widest ocean in the world.

D. Both A and B.

Key: 22. A

23. B

24. D

3. 复合式听写

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.

Examples:

Passage:

In Los Angeles Monday, a 91-year-old American woman, Hulda Crooks, (36) _____ a plane for Japan to climb (37) _____ -meter Mt. Fuji, saying her (38) _____ is to get to bed early.

Ms. Crooks has climbed California's 4,412-meter Mt. Whitney (39) _____ times and is the oldest person to climb the mountain, the (40) _____ in the continental United States. She was 89 when she last (41) _____.

Crooks plans to spend two days climbing Mt. Fuji and has been (42) _____ the climb. Before leaving Los Angeles on Monday, she spent 45 minutes climbing 60 steps (43) _____ 15 times.

Crooks began climbing mountains (44) _____. Her late husband, (45) _____.
“There’s too much depression among old people”. (46) _____

Tapescript and Key:

In Los Angeles Monday, a 91-year-old American woman, Hulda Crooks, (36) **boarded** a plane for Japan to climb (37) **3,776-meter** Mt. Fuji, saying her (38) **secret** is to get to bed early.

Ms. Crooks has climbed California’s 4,412-meter Mt. Whitney (39) **22** times and is the oldest person to climb the mountain, the (40) **highest** in the continental United States. She was 89 when she last (41) **reached the top**.

Crooks plans to spend two days climbing Mt. Fuji and has been (42) **training** for the climb. Before leaving Los Angeles on Monday, she spent 45 minutes climbing 60 steps (43) **a total of** 15 times.

Crooks began climbing mountains (44) **while in her forties after an illness, and has climbed 97 mountains since her 65th birthday**. Her late husband, (45) **a doctor, suggested climbing as a way to regain her strength**.

“There’s too much depression among old people. (46) **I try to show them that they can still enjoy life.**”

第二部分 综 述

一、听力测试的答题要领

听力理解在试卷总分数中占有较大的比例。如果这部分得分偏低，就会影响整个考试的成绩。此外，听力理解是试卷的第一部分；能否顺利地、完成这部分的答题在很大程度上会对考生心理上产生压力，如果答不好往往会影响到考试的整个过程。因此须给予足够的重视，争取有一个比较好的开端。

听力测试部分的要求对部分大学生来说有较大的难度。分析其原因主要是：由于部分学生以前学习英语条件所限，没有很多的机会接触英语，尤其是听力；大学阶段没有腾出相应的时间进行较系统的听力训练。另外，听力理解是一个综合性较强的测试项目，涉及语音、词汇、语法等各项语言知识。而部分考生往往在语言综合能力方面显得稍弱。由于以上因素，许多考生在这个项目上丢分较多。

如何在有限的时间内，尽快达到听力部分的基本要求，这是大家所关心的一个主要问题。我们知道要学好英语需要较长的时间，但是要取得一定的考试成绩在几个月的时间内也是有可能的。这就需要考生有计划、有针对性地进行一定强度的听力训练。考生应该在确定参加考试时起，做出听力训练的计划。例如，每周安排二到三个小时，听一些难度相当的听力材料或听力模拟题。在做听力题的过程中，应该不断地总结、归纳，同时发现听力方面的缺陷和不足。通常情况下影响听力理解的主要问题有：

1) 发音问题：如果你的发音不规范或不准确，就很难判断出听力部分的确切意思。例如，对话中讲的是“rarely”(很少，几乎不)，你可能听成是“really”(真正地)。