

大学英语考试过关必备系列丛书

# 大学英语 四级听力指导

## BREAK THROUGH CET-4

孙 华 主编

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安徽大学出版社





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主 编 孙 华

编 者 (按姓氏笔画为序)

孙 华	孙 妮
余尚文	宋庆文
宋志俊	黄朝俊

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## 前 言

语音、词汇、语法是语言的三大要素,语音位于三者之首,可见听力之重要。过去我们由于听力条件差以及长期侧重学习外语的书面语,造成辨音能力弱,捕捉音信号困难,加上大脑解读声讯号的反应速度又慢,听力的问题相对就突出了一点,拖了学习外语的后腿。

听力不佳常使我们在进行口头交际时陷入尴尬境地,因为常常听不明白对方在说什么,不得已只能进行背书式的交际。可是语言又是活的,表达的方式是瞬间的、千变万化的。因此听力弱的人是存在很大的语言缺陷的。另一方面,听力较强的人则开口说话比较容易,表达也比较地道,读、说、写、译的能力也相对较强,因为在听的活动中他获得了一种语言的感觉和敏捷的反应能力,扩充了词汇,丰富了表达。在国家四、六级英语统考中,听力占总分的20%,正说明了听力的重要。1999年,在听力的基础上又首次设立了全国英语口语试,让优秀生更上一层楼。全国首批有359名四、六级优秀生参加了口试,并由国家教育部颁发了等级证书,这无疑是对听力又有了更高的要求。

提高听力的办法故然很多,如精听结合泛听,其中也有些听力技巧需要进行培训和认识,但归根结底是要多听多练。目前,大家主要的问题是训练的时间不足,合适的材料有限,练听的方法不当。如应试的比重过大,脱离了生活实际。另外,词汇量过小也可能是一大障碍。一些同学在辨音和释义间还有个较大的时间差,不能同步。因此,中国学生要提高听力:一要争取机会多听,二要结合阅读进一步增扩词汇,三要选用合适的材料才易见到成效。

本书是根据我省大学生的情况,结合个人多年教学的体验而编写的练听材料。题材广泛,难度适中,符合大学生的需求。练习采取了与国家四级英语统考近似的形式,并力求把检测的重心放在语篇要点和关键语汇上,做到练听和检测兼而有之,回避那类超强智力和超强记忆力的测听题。其目的是要加强语言素质的培养和听力技能的提高,并结合适量的阅读,逐步消灭“时间差”,提高反应速度和音义亲和力,巩固扩大词汇量,恰当运用表达手段,以促进实际意义上的交际会话,同时也能帮助大家提高四级考试成绩。

本书共有 12 单元,每单元包括 3 个部分,即会话、短文和一段听写练习。形式与四级统考基本一致,但也略有不同。我认为听练活动只着眼于考试是非常片面的,但同时又不能置考试于不顾,所以采用了比较折衷的办法。

从听力测试的角度来看,我们大家仍需注意以下几点:

一、听练时,注意力应放在语群上(chunks of language),即便漏了几个词也要设法跟上语流。因为语篇内部都有一定的文字照应和上下语义方面的联系,一般会在附近联带出现它们的同义词、类义词或反义词等,从中可以找到暗示或线索。这种与声音保持同步调和通过联想进行信息“搭桥”的技术应该算作一项基本功。

二、听力考试一般都有读写的内容,其中有不少是作为干扰用的。你应该首先快速浏览一遍,并从所给的信息中推测出大致的内容或要点,从而在心理上做好准备,以便及时发现和捕捉到期待中的信息和数据。同时在听的时候,瞬间注意力应放在声音上,要留意书面的相应位置,使听与读处于一种若即若离的状态。如此时既听又读则容易受到干扰而顾此失彼,以至与正确答案失之交臂。考试实践证明,“抢先一步”和“瞬间分离”都是很有必要的。

三、注意一些功能语法词(cohesive devices)和一些重要的词缀,以及一些独特的句子结构,如倒装、双否定结构等。因为它们可

能会使话语的含义发生瞬间的逆转或变得混杂。如 un-, in-, dis-, without, not until, rather than, except, instead, hardly 等等; 还有像 always, never, whenever, whoever 等词也不能小看。此外,语调、重音、节奏和停顿方面的细微差异也会“暗中”起作用,也不可等闲视之。因为同样的几个字,语调一变,含义就可能有所不同,这是话语与书面语不同的地方。

四、听力理解需要必要的背景知识和对特定语言环境的熟悉和了解,听练人要充分发挥自己的联想及推理能力,把知识和技能结合到一个最佳的水平。所以听力训练还需要结合读、写、译、说等其它形式的语言活动来综合进行才会更有效。有些内容听不太明白只是因为对有关的事物的了解不够。

听力技巧说白了也就是阅读技巧,二者并没有什么本质上的不同,只是信息的传输方式和路径不同。过去我们的外语教学因时间、师资、设备等条件有限,一直没有把语言语音、词汇、语法三者的关系统一好。中国学生的眼、耳、口、舌都很灵,只是功夫用的太少了一点。随着视听设备的改进、多媒体网络技术的飞速发展,加上外语教学自身内容和方法的改革,听力教学将一定会有根本的改观。

附件:

## 关于四、六级全国大学英语统考 听力部分内容的说明

### 一、听力理解( Listening Comprehension )

“听力理解”安排在四、六级英语统考的开始部分,包含两个小节。第一节为10组会话(Section A: Conversations),内容涉及生活的方方面面;第二节为三篇短文(Section B: Passages),题材一般为考生所熟悉。两节答题的方式全由考生在所给的多种选择中,找出每题的唯一正确答案。每题之间有14秒的停顿,以供考生阅读各项选择并立即做出判断。

### 二、听写填空( Spot Dictation )

“听写填空”安排在“听力理解”部分之后。试卷上给出一段120词左右的短文,其中有10个左右空格。每个空格要求填入一个句子,或者句子的一部分。全文以大学英语教学大纲规定的语速朗读三遍。第一遍全文朗读,没有停顿,供考生听懂全文内容;第二遍在空格后有停顿,要求考生把听到的内容(句子或句子的一部分)填入空格;第三遍同第一遍一样没有停顿,供考生进行核对。

“听写填空”所用短文的题材、体裁和难度等与“听力理解”部分的听力篇章相同。听写填空录音和听力理解题录音制作在同一磁带上。

“听写填空”主要考核考生听的能力和一定的书面表达能力。

### 三、复合式听写( Compound Dictation )

“复合式听写”安排在“听力理解”部分之后。试题由两个部分组成:第一部分是听写单词,要求考生在空格中填入所缺单词;第



二部分是表达,要求考生根据所听内容写出要点。

全文是一篇 250 词左右的短文,朗读三遍。第一遍是全文朗读,没有停顿,要求考生注意听懂全文内容。第二遍朗读时,第一部分在每个空格之后略有停顿,让考生填入所缺单词;第二部分之后停顿 5 分钟,让考生根据所听到的内容写出主要意思。第三遍同第一遍一样,没有停顿,供考生进行核对。考试时间为 15 分钟。

“复合式听写”旨在考核学生听的能力、拼写能力、记笔记能力和书面表达的能力。

“复合式听写”所用短文与听力理解部分的篇章在题材、体裁和难度上大体相同,朗读速度略低于大学英语教学大纲规定的语速。

摘自国家四、六级考委 1996 年 8 月公布的新题型(第一辑)

注 1:根据 1999 年修定的大纲,英语四级听力理解的速度定在每分钟 130—150 字,比过去略有提高,其他要求基本相同。

注 2:国家英语四、六级口试在 1999 年仅开始试点,目前尚无正式的考试大纲。计划 2000 年全面展开。

# Listening Comprehension

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# Exercise

## Unit 1

### Section A Conversations

1. A. A skating rink.                      B. A snack bar.  
C. An operation room.                  D. A food market.
2. A. To visit 3 kings in Europe.  
B. To vary their routines.  
C. To stay at home instead.  
D. To do business with France and Italy.
3. A. She doubts whether they are necessary.  
B. She's afraid of the treatments.  
C. She's sure of the result.  
D. She'll be helped by them a good deal.
4. A. Backing from his teacher.  
B. Another two years of time.  
C. Economic basis.  
D. Vast distance ahead of him.
5. A. On today's morning.                  B. Monday and Friday.  
C. Wednesday and Saturday.          D. Tuesday and Thursday.
6. A. Salad is the only food there.  
B. It is tasteless, though.  
C. It is sold out quickly.  
D. It costs too much.
7. A. Holidays and workdays.          B. Safety and convenience.

- C. Time and money.                      D. Schedule and management.
- 8. A. Crazy newspapermen.
- B. The person who wrote the letter.
- C. People who smoke.
- D. The government.
- 9. A. A salesgirl and a customer.
- B. The cassette player and Sonic Walkman.
- C. A daughter and her father.
- D. An operator and the kids.
- 10. A. Laughing at important secrets.
- B. Being busy with enjoyment.
- C. Two hundred years of sport.
- D. Optimism and athleticism.

## *Section B    Passages*

### **Passage 1**

**Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- 11. A. Waiters and tables.                      B. Milk and sugar.
- C. Igor and Boris.                          D. Egg and chips.
- 12. A. He was delighted at the cafe.
- B. He became confused with the bill.
- C. He was fed up with the old food.
- D. He missed his uncle very much.
- 13. A. He enjoyed tea and toast.
- B. He smiled with embarrassment.
- C. He ordered a free meal.
- D. He asked for tea and toast instead.

## Passage 2

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 14. A. Care and living places.  
B. Small ponds and aquariums.  
C. Pleasant pet names.  
D. Good companionship.
- 15. A. Stones and sands.                      B. Plants and snails.  
C. Oxygen.                                      D. Food and water.
- 16. A. Giving dried insects and shrimps.  
B. Furnishing oxygen.  
C. Keeping the aquarium clean.  
D. Overfeeding them.

## Passage 3

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 17. A. To add happiness to the family.  
B. To care for the animal properly.  
C. To discuss it among the family.  
D. To cause a lot of trouble.
- 18. A. Children in the family.              B. Books in the library.  
C. The responsible parents.              D. Puppy trainers.
- 19. A. Protection.                              B. Popularity.  
C. Companionship.                              D. A toy dog.
- 20. A. They sleep at the daytime.  
B. They have powerful teeth.  
C. They can draw a toy train easily.  
D. They take less space and care.

## Section C Dictation

After a hectic day of work and play, the body 21 \_\_\_\_\_. Sleep is necessary for good health. During this time, the body recovers from the activities of the 22 \_\_\_\_\_ day. The rest that you get while sleeping 23 \_\_\_\_\_ to prepare itself for the next day. There are four levels of sleep, each being a little deeper than the one before. As you sleep, 24 \_\_\_\_\_ little by little. Your heart beats more slowly, and your brain slows down. After you reach the fourth level, your body 25 \_\_\_\_\_ from one level of sleep to the other. Although your mind slows down, from time to time you will dream. Scientists who study sleep 26 \_\_\_\_\_ that when dreaming occurs, your 27 \_\_\_\_\_ begin to move more quickly.

If you have trouble falling asleep, some people recommend 28 \_\_\_\_\_ very slowly and very deeply. Other people believe that 29 \_\_\_\_\_ will help make you drowsy. There is also an old suggestion that 30 \_\_\_\_\_ !

## Unit 2

### Section A Conversations

1. A. For the market.  
B. For his own use.

- C. For low cost and profit.  
D. For a worthwhile hog show.
2. A. In an optical shop. B. By a traffic light.  
C. In an art gallery. D. In a chemical laboratory.
3. A. Only two dollars. B. Three dollars.  
C. Five dollars. D. Less than five dollars.
4. A. It has a fine view.  
B. There is plenty of space for a party.  
C. There may be continual traffic noise.  
D. The air-conditioner breaks down so often.
5. A. New facility and equipment.  
B. The service in the hospital.  
C. Visitors who make too much noise.  
D. Friendly nurses and a good schedule.
6. A. On 15th, next month.  
B. The day after tomorrow.  
C. When the telephone is installed.  
D. Before the painters finish their work.
7. A. To drive a taxi. B. To pass his math exam.  
C. To make tour of his own. D. To learn math every night.
8. A. Only 35 dollars. B. Nearly 600 dollars.  
C. As much as 100 dollars. D. Approximately 300 dollars.
9. A. More cleaners have been hired.  
B. Experienced cooks are employed.  
C. Some changes have been noticed.  
D. A fresh manager succeeded the former.
10. A. At 12 : 45. B. At 11 : 15.  
C. 30 minutes later. D. Within one hour.



## Section B Passages

### Passage 1

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A. A journey in a hurricane.  
B. A windstorm disaster.  
C. A terrible railway accident.  
D. A sudden electricity failure.
12. A. When the vehicles hit trees.  
B. After the weather forecast.  
C. On Friday midnight.  
D. After power pylons were blown down.
13. A. To find back the lost sheep.  
B. To gather in flattened crops.  
C. To turn over cars and lorries.  
D. To restore the power supply.

### Passage 2

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A. It publishes books only for children.  
B. It operates with the aid of computers.  
C. It makes the reader a leading character.  
D. It prints hardcover books.
15. A. Personification. B. Natural desire to read.  
C. Developing enthusiasm. D. Their own names in print.
16. A. Me-books appeal to children.  
B. Special service tends to make profits.