

# 研究生复试英语

听力及口试

练习题集

王文斌  
闫赋声  
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## 内 容 简 介

2005 年起, 研究生复试将包括英语听力考试, 一些院校还包括英语口语。本题集选材广泛, 涵盖听力、口语考试的各种常见题型, 试题难易程度得当; 是考生备考的得力助手。也可供参加托福、雅思、大学英语四、六级等听力及口语考试的考生参考。

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# 前 言

根据《2004 年全国研究生入学英语考试大纲》的有关规定,全国研究生入学英语统一考试不再包括英语听力理解部分,该部分考试将在复试中进行。《考试大纲》要求考生在接到复试通知之后,需要准备英语听力考试。通常情况下,复试主要指所报考专业的复试,其中包含了英语听力(有一些院校还包括口试)。复试人数一般是该学科计划录取人数的 120%或 130%。多数重点院校将复试中的英语听力和口语成绩作为录取的依据之一。

根据以上变化,我们组织编写了《研究生复试英语听力及口试练习题集》,以满足广大考生的需要。由于听力和口试将由各校的外语学院、外语系或研究生教研室独立组织,所以,考试题型和内容不尽相同。但是,基本的听力和口试题则有共同之处。本书以常见的听力题型和口语题型为主体,介绍考试需注意的事项,并根据常见题型提供相应的练习,使其具有更大的适用范围。

《研究生复试英语听力及口试练习题集》主要包括:听力及口语考试指导;听力练习题;口试练习题;参考答案。同时,提供了研究生英语复试(口语测试)模拟题。

在编写此书的过程中,我们注意了以下几个方面的问题:

1) 所选听力材料的难度适中,单词量严格控制在教学大纲范围之内。练习题和模拟题的难度及长度尽可能与研究生考试大纲的有关要求相同。

2) 注意了听力和口语材料选材的广泛性以及内容的新颖性。选用的题材包括文化教育、社会生活、历史传记、风土人情、科普常识等。

3) 强调了所选听力材料语言的规范性以及内容的共核性。在考虑到听力材料难度的同时,对原材料中难词和较模糊的语言现象做了删除,旨在避免偏题和怪题的出现。同时,注意了口试过程中的口语体以及习惯表达方式。

4) 注意了录音语速及质量。使语速保持在考试大纲要求的每分钟 140 词左右的范围内。

5) 本书共配有录音光盘 3 张,均由以英语为本族语的外籍教师录制。

6) 口语考试题以目前的社会热点话题为主,同时提供了参考答案,便于考生实践。

本书在编写过程中得到清华大学外语系以及清华大学出版社的大力支持,特此表示衷心的感谢。

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。

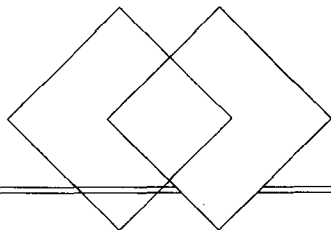
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# 听力理解考试指导



## 1. 听力部分的考试要求及考试范围

研究生复试中的听力理解部分主要是测试学生获取口头信息的能力，考查考生的英语听力理解和听写运用能力。听力部分一般按照 20 分计算，之后折回成 5 分制。

听力部分的常见题型有：对话题、短文、听写、简答题等。听力部分的选材一般是人们所熟悉的内容，主要涉及到的方面有：社会习俗、教育、历史、人物传记、科普常识等。其语言、词汇及句型比较规范。

## 2. 听力部分的答题要领

首先，我们介绍一下影响听力理解的一些主要问题。

1) 语音问题：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。如：对话中讲的是“rarely”（很少，几乎不）；你可能听成是“really”（真正地）。因此，考生对语音部分要有比较好的了解。

2) 语速问题：根据考试大纲的有关规定，听力的语速一般在每分钟 140 词左右。了解和熟悉听力考试的语速是非常重要的。如果平时听的材料其速度过快或过慢，都可能在考试时影响到听力的实际效果。

3) 词汇问题：如果在听力的过程中你对某些词语不熟悉的话，就会造成听力上的很大困难。如：obtain sth. 就要比 get sth. 在选词方面难。如果不熟悉 obtain 一词，就可能听不懂全句内容。

4) 背景知识问题：对听力材料的背景知识越熟悉，答题的正确率就越高。如：该段听力材料是关于图书馆的内容，你会比较容易地听下来。如果是关于乘轮船，而你本人又没有这方面的经历，听这种材料可能会比较吃力。

5) 技巧问题：听力部分的有关技巧主要包括：如何抓住关键词；如何预测问题；如何猜测大意，如何采用排除法答题等。考生在平时练习时可以有意识地提高这些答题技能。

6) 心理素质问题：这主要指在做听力题时不要过于紧张，而比较放松。如果有一两道听力题没有听懂，千万不要总是冥思苦想，否则会干扰和影响你的整个听力考试。

在具体做听力题时，应注意以下几个方面：



1) 初步判断对话者的意图。多数对话反映各方对某件事情表示赞同、否定、生气、高兴等。

2) 熟悉 Wh 问题形式。多数对话及短文的提问是以 Wh 开头的特殊疑问句。如 what, why, where, when, which, who 等。这些特殊疑问词表示了提问的方面, 包括时间、地点、人物、为什么等。

3) 注意对话的语境以及交流的主要信息。这包括对话人之间的关系、事件的时间、地点, 以及关键词和词组。

4) 培养预测问题的能力。试题册上的四个选择项为考生缩小听力范围, 有的放矢地听懂对话或短文内容提供了重要的信息。因此, 在听对话或短文前如能快速地浏览一下四个选择项, 预测对话或短文的主题以及可能提出的问题等, 对正确答题是有很大帮助的。

5) 一定要掌握好答题时间。在两个题之间通常有 14 秒的答题时间, 掌握好这段时间是非常重要的。考生在答完一道题之后, 应尽可能留出几秒钟的时间预先浏览下一道题的书面选择项。在做简答题时, 一定要看清问题, 再回答。

6) 对选择题, 可采取排除方法答题。在基本听懂对话或短文的前提下, 有时不能直接做出选择时, 可采用排除法。一般情况下, 可从最不可能的答案开始排除, 再将剩下的选项与听懂的内容做比较, 确定正确答案。

7) 边听, 边做记录。在听对话和短文时, 可做一些记录, 以便帮助考生做出比较正确的选择。记录的内容可以是时间, 地点, 人名, 数字等。由于语篇提供的信息量较大, 提问的方式较多, 所以记住短文的主要内容是准确答题的关键。首先要把握所听短文的主题思想, 涉及的范围(如: 科普、社会与文化等)以及试题类型(如: 问题涉及的是人物、地点、时间; 还是观点、态度)等。在此基础上, 采用上面提及的有关答题方式进行选择, 会收到一定的效果。

8) 考生在做听写填空时, 可以一面听录音, 一面读试题。第一遍的重点应放在听懂短文的主要内容上, 同时尽可能抓住空格内应填的词语。听第二遍时应充分利用停顿的时间, 尽快将词语写下来。如果时间来不及, 可以先记下有关单词的第一个或前几个字母, 在听第三遍时, 将其写好。听第三遍时, 应仔细核对已填好的词语, 以及检查拼写是否有错误。

9) 考生在做简答题时, 一方面要抓住短文的主要内容, 另一方面要了解题的内容。可以采用记录的方式, 将主要内容记录下来, 之后逐题回答。最好是概括性地回答问题, 尽可能地简短。

### 3. 对话命题方式

这部分题所涉及的内容比较广, 一般围绕人们日常生活、工作、学习、社会活动等

范围进行命题。除了上面提到的应该正确判断对话者的意图，确定关键词以及采用正确的答题方式外，还应该了解出题形式及考试内容所涉及的范围。通常有以下几类题型：地点类题型、关系类题型、计算类题型、比较类题型、职业类题型、因果类题型、内涵类题型、态度类题型、重新陈述类题型等。这些类型的对话题在后面的对话练习中均有不同程度的体现。

#### 4. 短文命题方式

短文听力部分中的问题同上面提到的听力理解中遇到的问题基本上是相同的；与对话听力部分相比较短文听力部分难度更大，其主要原因是：1) 短文部分的信息量比较大，考生有时很难分辨出主要信息和非主要信息；2) 在短文听力中，考生要在理解的前提下，在十几秒钟的时间内进行必要的记忆、概括、分析和判断，其难度比较大；3) 短文部分的提问同对话部分一样不是以文字的形式出现的，而是从录音机中提出的，这也增加了这部分理解的难度。

除了上述情况外，考生在短文听力中存在以下几个主要问题：1) 抓不住短文的重点信息；2) 听到后面时容易忘记前面已听懂的内容；3) 不知应抓住哪些细节；4) 尚未掌握短文听力的一般性答题要领。

考生在做这部分听力题时，可注意以下几点：

1) 应集中精力听清短文的第一句。通常情况下，第一句是短文的主题句，可能会阐明该段的中心思想。听懂第一句可以抓住短文的重点信息。

2) 听清关键词。关键词可以帮助你基本掌握短文的主要内容。关键词可涉及人名、地点、时间、事件、原因、结果等。

3) 浏览选择项，预测短文内容。选择项词语已经提供了短文的有关信息。充分利用好这些信息有助于准确答题。

4) 答题时一定要不要过于紧张，不要总是想听清每一个词。只要听懂了短文的主要内容，基本上可以答对 70% 以上。相反，有时听清了某些词语，而整篇短文则没能了解，造成答题不准确。

#### 5. 听写填空及答题要领

听写填空的重点在于考核理解能力和拼写。考生在听第一遍时应该一面听录音，一面读试题。第一遍的重点应放在听懂短文的主要内容上，同时尽可能抓住空格内应填的词语。听第二遍时应充分利用停顿的时间，尽快将词语写下来。如果时间来不及，可以先记下有关单词的第一个或前几个字母。第三遍为考生提供了检查和核对的机会。考生应仔细核对已填好的词语，以及检查拼写是否有错误。



## 6. 填充表格及答题要领

听力填充表格时需要注意的一些要点:

1) 在正式听本段独白或对话之前阅读并熟悉表格中的信息, 并对语境和答案做出预测, 例如: 预测小时数、电话号码等。

2) 注意表格前面一栏所提供的信息词出现的地方, 要写出的关键信息一般紧随其后。

3) 填表速度要快, 可以在第一次只拼写出长单词的前两三个字母或使用自己所熟悉的标记或简写等, 例如: Cn 替代 China, US 替代 America。

4) 尽量多采用单词的缩写形式, 例如: hr. 替代 hours, m. 替代 millions 等等。

5) 数字一般应采用阿拉伯数字。

6) 注意本题的考点是特定和具体信息, 答案只要求一个字。如果出现多种信息词, 写出其中一个关键词即可。

7) 应注意用一个关键词去概括原文中一个句子或词组的意思, 例如: windy 替代 very strong winds。

8) 原文中的重复信息词在填空时选择其一即可, 例如: cold temperatures with a high of only 35 degrees 只需写出 cold 或 high 35°F 即可。

9) 一般在第一遍听音时写出答案, 第二遍听音时再次确认答案。

10) 可在第二遍听音时将重点放在没有写出的信息上。

11) 难度超过自己水平的填空项可以放弃, 不要再在此项上面犹豫或浪费时间而影响做其他填空项。

12) 充分利用每节之间 30 秒的放音间隙, 完成必要的拼写、检查, 并确认所有的填空项信息。

## 7. 完成句子及答题要领

听力完成句子中应该注意以下要点:

1) 在正式听本段独白或对话之前阅读并熟悉所给出的句子, 并对语境和空出的单词或词组作出预测, 例如: 利用语法规则预测词性, 利用常识或已知信息预测应该填出的内容等。

2) 注意所给出句子中其他关键信息词在录音中出现的地方, 要写出的内容一般紧随其后出现。视力应随着句子的录音向前移动, 将注意力特别集中在空格内容上。

3) 如果一个空格有两种重复信息表达法可以填写, 写出其任何一种即可。

4) 注意填空内容的语法、大小写、拼写等方面的准确性。

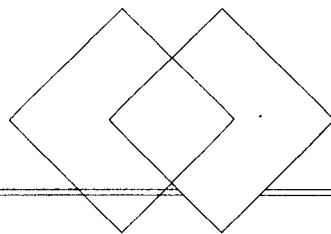
5) 填空书写速度要快, 可以在第一次只拼写出长单词的前两三个字母或使用自己

所熟悉的标记或简写等。

- 6) 尽量多采用单词的缩写形式。
- 7) 数字一般应采用阿拉伯数字。
- 8) 注意本题的考点是特定和具体信息，答案在 3 个字以内，所以可以省略掉不重要的英语虚词。
- 9) 应注意用一个关键词去概括原文中一个句子或词组的意思。
- 10) 原文中的重复用词在填空时选择其一即可。
- 11) 一般在第一遍听音时写出答案，第二遍听音时再次确认答案。
- 12) 可在第二遍听音时将重点放在没有写出的填空信息上。
- 13) 难度超过自己水平的填空项可以放弃，不要再在此项上面犹豫或浪费时间而影响其他填空项。
- 14) 充分利用每节之间 30 秒的放音间隙，完成必要的拼写、检查并确认所有的答案。



# 听力理解练习题



## 对话练习

本部分安排了 5 套对话听力练习，书后有参考答案和文字材料（见 P61）。

### 1. Listening Comprehension Test for Dialogues (10 points)

**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. She can help the man to find the manager.  
B. She can't understand what the man said.  
C. She knows the building very well.  
D. She doesn't know where to find the manager.
2. A. One student received a higher grade than she did.  
B. The test is much easier than she expected.  
C. Several students received the top grade.  
D. A number of exams will be received later.
3. A. He believes she is wrong about the pick-up time.  
B. He doesn't know what to do at the moment.  
C. Before lunch is a good time to pick up the papers.  
D. He believes time passes too quickly.
4. A. Forty-five cents.  
B. Five dollars and fifty cents.  
C. Two dollars.  
D. One dollar and forty-five cents.
5. A. He can go to the lecture tonight.  
B. He can't go to the lecture tonight.  
C. He doesn't like the appointment with her.

- D. He remembered he had to go to the lecture.
6. A. He didn't do any studying. B. He studied very hard.  
C. There is nothing that worries him. D. He was very fond of the vacation.
7. A. Jessica wanted to repair her watch.  
B. Jessica hates the school and refuses to go there.  
C. There is something wrong with Jessica's watch.  
D. Jessica had never been late for school before.
8. A. Father and daughter. B. Brother and sister.  
C. Teacher and student. D. Boss and secretary.
9. A. There is much noise outside. B. He has too many close friends.  
C. The woman called the man too often. D. He has too much work to do.
10. A. Turn up the TV. B. Change the channel.  
C. Turn down the TV. D. Start talking more quietly.

## 2. Listening Comprehension Test for Dialogues (10 points)

**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. She wants to leave home now. B. She actually has no idea.  
C. She would like to stop for a break. D. She wants to continue to work.
2. A. Dana must be unhappy. B. Dana likes the food.  
C. Dana dislikes the food. D. Dana doesn't agree with her.
3. A. In an airport. B. In a travel agency.  
C. In a manager's office. D. In a post office.
4. A. All the radios were sold out then.  
B. He didn't have enough money.  
C. He couldn't get the right brand of radio.  
D. The store will sell the radio tomorrow.
5. A. He hasn't had time to do the experiment.  
B. The experiment turned out well.  
C. The experiment took him a lot of time.  
D. He did only part of the experiment that day.

6. A. He has lost his way himself.      B. He hasn't been here for a long time.  
C. He is not a friend of the woman.      D. He doesn't know the place well himself.
7. A. The play will start exactly twenty minutes later.  
B. The newspaper is seldom wrong.  
C. The play is seldom delayed to start.  
D. They probably have to continue to wait.
8. A. He doesn't like to buy another dictionary.  
B. He would borrow the dictionary from her.  
C. He needs this dictionary for his study.  
D. He doesn't need the dictionary.
9. A. She thinks that there are two buildings.  
B. She enjoys sightseeing in the city park.  
C. She used to work for the city park.  
D. She has visited the park more than once.
10. A. There was a traffic accident.      B. There is no exam.  
C. He will be late for the test.      D. He didn't like to get late.

### 3. Listening Comprehension Test for Dialogues (10 points)

**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. The woman agrees with the man.      B. The woman doesn't agree with the man.  
C. Mary studies better than the man.      D. Mary studies better than the woman.
2. A. The man will never finish the assignments.  
B. It will take at least three weeks to finish the test.  
C. They still have time to prepare for it.  
D. The test will be more difficult than they expect.
3. A. He feels sorry for the student.      B. He thinks the punishment is too serious.  
C. He expresses no opinion.      D. He approves of the action.
4. A. At small neighborhood stores.      B. Stores close to his home.  
C. At the supermarket.      D. In the shop by the road.
5. A. Ask the woman to get him some soft drink.

- B. Drink what he has brought with him.  
C. Go with the woman for a drink.  
D. Continue with his work until lunchtime.
6. A. He has accepted the job offer.  
B. He will write a letter to another company.  
C. He hasn't accepted the job offer.  
D. He will let the woman have the job.
7. A. husband and wife  
C. manager and secretary  
B. teacher and student  
D. doctor and patient
8. A. She will have a drink while she waits.  
B. She will help the man with the work.  
C. She will get some coffee for the man.  
D. She will go out first and get her car.
9. A. The school TV sets are unreliable.  
B. The school will probably offer a good price on TV sets.  
C. Color TV sets are very cheap at market.  
D. It is better to order a color TV set through computer.
10. A. Nobody can help the man with his assignment.  
B. The new librarian can help the man find the book.  
C. The man needs to learn how to finish the assignment.  
D. The librarian may help the man with his assignment.

#### 4. Listening Comprehension Test for Dialogues (10 points)

**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. The woman should take the promotion.  
B. The woman got the promotion.  
C. The woman was mistaken.  
D. The woman should turn down the promotion.
2. A. Peter should find a different profession.  
B. Peter should choose his own career.



- C. Peter is currently studying law.  
D. Peter is a lawyer now.
3. A. She will borrow the books.                      B. She will mail the books.  
C. She will study in the library.                      D. She will return the books.
4. A. Prices should be lower.  
B. It's not a good reason for that yet.  
C. They will buy a car soon.  
D. They wouldn't buy a car until next year.
5. A. More people should come to the election.  
B. There should be many candidates for the election.  
C. There should be only one candidate for this election.  
D. More people should refuse to vote for the election.
6. A. Rainy.                      B. Sunny.                      C. Cloudy.                      D. Fine.
7. A. Teacher and pupil.                      B. Police and driver.  
C. Police and thief.                      D. Doctor and patient.
8. A. She has already seen it.                      B. She enjoys the movie.  
C. She regrets missing the movie.                      D. She doesn't care for the movie.
9. A. She doesn't want to get the tickets.  
B. She is trying to fool him.  
C. She thinks it's going to be hard to get the tickets.  
D. She already has tickets for both of them.
10. A. At a store.                      B. At a bank.                      C. At a gas station.                      D. At an airport.

### 5. Listening Comprehension Test for Dialogues (10 points)

**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. The woman thinks all the courses are too difficult.  
B. The woman likes the Music course best.  
C. The woman doesn't like History and Math.  
D. The woman likes Chemistry best.

2. A. He can't come with them.  
B. He will be pleased to come with them.  
C. He will come with them after he finishes the essay.  
D. He has school on that day.
3. A. They are playing sports.                      B. They are watching sports games.  
C. They are driving.                                D. They are fighting.
4. A. It has nothing to do with the Internet.  
B. She needs another week to get it ready.  
C. It contains some valuable ideas.  
D. It's far from being ready yet.
5. A. The woman is strict with her employees.  
B. The man always has excuses for being late.  
C. The woman is a kind-hearted boss.  
D. The man's alarm clock didn't work that morning.
6. A. The woman should try her luck in the bank nearby.  
B. The bank around the corner is not open today.  
C. The woman should use dollars instead of pounds.  
D. The bank near the railway station closes late.
7. A. Make an appointment with Dr. Chen.  
B. Wait for about three minutes.  
C. Call again some time later.  
D. Try dialing the number again.
8. A. He is sure they will succeed in the next test.  
B. He did not do better than the woman in the test.  
C. He believes she will pass the test this time.  
D. He felt upset because of her failure.
9. A. The woman has to attend a summer course to graduate.  
B. The man thinks the woman can earn the credits.  
C. The woman is begging the man to let her pass the exam.  
D. The woman is going to graduate from summer school.
10. A. Fred is planning a trip to Canada.  
B. Fred usually flies to Canada with Jane.  
C. Fred persuaded Jane to change her mind.  
D. Fred likes the beautiful scenery along the way to Canada.