

LISTENING
COMPREHENSION
PRACTICE
FOR CET BAND 4

大学英语强化训练丛书



大学英语 四级考试 听力强化训练 新题型

查为 主编

上海外语教育出版社

大学英语四级考试

听力强化训练

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前 言

依据《大学英语教学大纲》和国家教委关于大学英语四级统考的要求,考虑到广大学习者的实际需要,我们编写了这本《大学英语四级统考听力指南》,目的在于帮助学习者尽快提高听力水平,并顺利通过听力测试。

本书以国家教委考试中心 1997 年 10 月最新有关样题为范本编写。全书共分大学英语四级听力与听力测试、分类练习和模拟测试三部分,供学习、训练之用;书末附听力练习答案及录音文字材料,供学习者做题时参考。在选题时,我们不仅注意内容的针对性和适用性,还兼顾其知识性和趣味性。这将增强训练的效果,提高训练的质量,并实现本书的编写目的。

本书的主要特点是针对性强、适用性强、涉及面广,既紧密配合听力教材,又有助于四级统考。

本书的录音带由外籍专家朗读,读音规范、优美、清晰、自然,语速、间隔与正式考试相一致。

南京理工大学教授井升华先生始终关注着本书的编写工作,并提出了许多指导性的意见,谨致谢忱。

由于编写时间仓促,错误和不足之处难免,请专家和广大读者指正。

编 者

1998.3

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第一部分

大学英语四级听力与听力测试

听力理解的测试目的是检查考生获取口头信息的能力。大学英语四级(简称 CET4)听力测试亦是如此。根据现行国家所颁布的考试大纲,大学英语四级统考听力部分共有 20 题,分为对话和综合听写两项,各 10 题。语速为每分钟 120 个单词左右。由此可见,听力的过程是一个由简单到复杂,由低级到高级的深化过程,考生不仅要具备在句子水平上获取口头信息的能力。而且还要具备在篇章水平上获取口头信息的综合理解和判断能力。

在实际英语听力教学中,我们发现学生大多有以下几方面的弱点:

1. 语音问题:

非英语专业的学生听力普遍较差,主要问题之一就在于语音方面的不足,如对强读、弱读、失去爆破、同化、省略、连读、重音、语调等规则不甚了解,因此经常误听一个或几个词语的发音,或者已听出了原文中大部分或全部发音,却无法理解其含义。如:

(1) 语调 (Intonation):

Is it good? ↘

I've got a good idea. What? ↘

I've got a good idea. What? ↗

(2) 重音和弱读 (Stress and Weakening):

If you/ *jə* / 'can't/ *kænt* / 'finish this as' signment, 'please let me/ *mi* / 'know 'no 'later than/ *ðen* / 'Thursday.

'Robert's/ *ts* / 'out'side 'washing the/ *ðe* / 'window.

(3) 连读和失去爆破 (Liaison and Loss of Explosion):

It contains chemicals that,are important for goo(d) health.

This has been found,in grains an(d) fish.

(4) 同化 (Assimilation):

Can't you speak French?

Aren't you going to the library?

2. 听力理解中的习惯性错误:

在听力理解过程中,有相当一部分学生把听音信息当作语言信号,其理解过程是将所能听到的英语信号转化成母语信号,即汉语,用母语加以思考后,再在书面选择项中寻找最接近所听到信息的答案。

3. 不良的阅读习惯:

一部分考生受自身词汇量、阅读量和阅读方式等因素的制约,在阅读听力选项的过程中,咬文嚼字,大大超过各题选择项所规定的间隔 13 秒。

4. 惯用语了解甚少:

尽管具有了一定的词汇量,但由于对词汇的掌握不全面,以及对口语的忽视,常对听力原文中出现的英语短语、成语、口语惯用语(如俚语等)束手无策。如:

(1) W: Come swimming with me?

M: Sorry, but I am up to my neck in work.

Q: What does the man mean?

Be up to one's neck in sth. 指 be busy with sth., 隐含不能与那位女的同去。

(2) That's the last thing I want to do. "last"指 one that you do not want at all, 隐含我根本不想做那件事。

考生应熟悉以下习语及成语,以提高对英语口语的理解和反应能力: up to date (流行的,最新的); out of the question (不可能); pass the exam with flying colors (考试大获全胜); few and far between (极少); as fit as a fiddle (非常健康); a fish out of water (格格不入); All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy (只工作不玩耍,聪明的孩子也会变傻); What is done can not be undone (覆水难收); Like father, like son (有其父必有其子); Tomorrow never comes (不要依赖明天)等。

5. 缺乏逻辑思维:

由于对听力课缺乏足够的重视,以及课时的限制等因素,平时的听力理解的训练主要集中在以简单句为主的情节性对话和篇章的理解上,对于考试中出现的较长的复合句,以及较为抽象内容的段落理解,许多考生只能理解只言片语,无法通过局部理解找出句与句之间、段落与段落之间的联系,其结果必然是断章取义。

6. 缺乏有效的记忆:

由于相当多的考生在听力理解过程中经常发生思维停顿,即在理解过程中,一旦出现某一复杂困难部分,就会用太多的时间苦思冥想,不管上下文,其结果是复杂困难的那部分未必能搞懂,就连上文原先已理解的部分也被忽视忘却了。用学生自己的话来讲是“听了后面,忘了前面”。

在实际英语听力教学中,我们研究了大学英语四级听力考试题型的特点,发现它和大学英语六级、WSK、TOEFL 等考试一样,不同于一般英语听力理解,具有自己

鲜明的特色。这些特色要求考生在平时听力理解中要着重某些听力基本能力的培养,以便能在大学英语四级听力考试中采取相应的方法,从而克服上述提到的种种弱点。那么,哪些基本听力能力和方法才符合大学英语四级听力考试的要求呢?什么样的方法能在较短时间内产生立竿见影、事半功倍的效果呢?

首先,在听力基本能力的训练中,重视语音阶段的弱读、连读、语音、语调的基本练习,了解并掌握弱化连读、语调的基本规则,分析中英文发音体系的差别和联系,使我们能基本听懂英美人讲英语。

其次,把握好简单句和复合句在听力训练中的比例,从而较顺利地完成了从简单句到复合句、由单句向对话、由对话向段落篇章理解的过渡。

由于大学英语四级听力考试具有句式的规范化(选择项各句结构上的共性)、语意的提示性(选项各句之同意义上的相关和提示)、以及排除解题法(选项否定其三,确认其一为答案)这三大特征。考生必须在听音前抓住以上特征认真仔细阅读,分析好选项,作好预测。由于时间的限制,阅读的方法必须采用快速浏览法。

综上所述,我们必须重视语感的训练和培养,改进听力习惯,提高听力逻辑思维能力,加大词汇及惯用语的学习,强化科学有效的记忆,不断地反复实践,从而在对话、综合听写、短文等方面的听力理解能力上达到质的飞跃。

一、对话

对话是人们日常生活中获取语言信息的基本手段之一,属于交际语言的范畴,涉及日常生活的方方面面。在大学英语四级听力测试对话部分共有 10 道题,都是以一男一女的短小对话形式出现,然后由第三者提出问题,由考生从四个选项选出正确的答案。考生在听音过程中,要特别留心第二个说话者讲的话,尤其是后半句,以及第三者的提问。其次,要注意句中的一些转折词,如:but, although, unfortunately 等,绝大部分正确答案都在转折词之后。此外,对话者的语调也须好好把握,有些反语就是通过语调来表示的。鉴于这些特点,我们在大学英语四级听力对话测试中,要首先把握好以下几个方面:

1. 注意对话的环境。这一类对话在考题中主要是有关地点、职业和人际关系等方面的问题,应认真听清楚与地点、职业和人际关系相关的关键词、短语以及对话时的情景,即在听力理解的过程中了解对话的环境,把握交流的信息,从而正确推断出对话发生的地点、对话者的身份、以及对话者之间的关系。例如:

(1) M: I'm going to visit my brother in Seattle. I told him to meet me at the airport at 5,
but I can almost see the city from here.

W: Seattle is a nice place. I think you'll enjoy your visit there.

Q: Where are they now?

A) At the airport

B) On the flight

C) On the bus

D) On the train

该题属于场景推测, 正确答案是(B)。本对话是在飞机上进行的, 否则, 那位男士不可能说: “but I can almost see the city from here.” 显而易见, “the city” 是指“Seattle”, 那么“here” 也只有指在飞机上了。

(2) W: Can you make me a cabinet four feet high and five feet wide?

M: Sure. How many shelves do you need?

Q: What most probably is the man's occupation?

A) Grocer

B) Taxi driver

C) Carpenter

D) Shoemaker

该题属于人物判断, 正确答案为(C)。对话中除了“make me a cabinet”(给我打个柜子)和“shelves”(搁架)这些关键词和短语以外, 还有表示高度和宽度的形容词“high”和“wide”, 以及量词“feet”, 因此不难看出这位男士的职业是木匠。

(3) M: Now what seems to be the trouble, Mrs. Stephens?

W: I've been very dizzy lately, and last night I had chest pain.

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

A) Teacher and student

B) Husband and wife

C) Lawyer and client

D) Doctor and patient

该题属于人物之间关系判断, 正确答案为(D)。通过对话中的询问以及回答中的关键词“dizzy”(头晕的)和短语“chest pain”(胸痛)可以判断他们之间的关系为医生和病人。

2. 把握对话者的意图。既然对话属于交际语言的范围, 因此它具有一定的目的性。对话的一方可能请求对方给予帮助, 或向对方提出建议或征求对方对某一事物的意见等等; 而另一方也许表示同意, 或许拒绝, 并作出相应的解释。考生要注意情景与对话语义的整体理解, 抓住关键信息, 领悟对话的意图。有时说话人表达的方式比较含蓄, 要通过语音语调等诸多因素进行推理, 才能判断出说话人的真正意图。例如:

(1) M: Is your roommate looking forward to going home for the summer holiday?

W: She is counting the days.

Q: What can be inferred about the woman's roommate?

A) She is spending time going over her accounts.

B) She is going home for only a few days.

C) She is excited about going home.

D) She is counting the number of holidays.

该题为推断性测试题, 正确答案是(C)。根据对话的内容“She is counting the days.”我们可以推断出那位女士的室友盼望回家的迫切心情。

(2) W: Shouldn't someone pick up the clothes from the cleaners?

M: Don't look at me.

Q: What does the man mean?

- A) The clothes don't look clean to him.
- B) He doesn't intend to get the clothes.
- C) The woman can pick up her own clothes.
- D) The woman should stop searching his clothes.

该题为推断推理题, 正确答案是(B)。根据对话的内容, 那位女士提出请求, 而男士用“Don't look at me.”表示拒绝。

3. 除上述两类基本题型以外, 数字、计算型听力测试题也几乎是每次大学英语四级听力考试中的必考题。这类考题主要有辨音、辨型, 以及简单计算。例如:

(1) M: Is this 415 Fifth Street?

W: No, it's 514 Fourth Street.

Q: What address is the man looking for?

- A) 514 Fifth Street
- B) 415 Fourth Street
- C) 514 Fourth Street
- D) 415 Fifth Street

该题为数字型听力测试题, 正确答案是(D)。尽管对话非常简单, 但选项中出现了四个数字, 本身这些数字就可以让考生混淆不清。不过, 如果考生边听边作简单记录, 如在选项上作记号, 此类题目就迎刃而解了。

(2) M: How much is it going to cost to fix the car?

W: The garage man said the engine would cost \$ 36.00 and the brakes \$ 39.00. I took \$ 100 out of the bank yesterday. I'll get some food after I pick up the car.

Q: How much does the woman have for food?

- A) \$ 36.00
- B) \$ 39.00
- C) \$ 100.00
- D) \$ 25.00

该题为计算型听力测试题, 正确答案是(D)。题目中也出现了三个数字, 但是并非记下这几个数字即可正确答题。回答此类题目的关键仍是记下所听到的数字及其所属对象, 以及它们之间的关系, 然后再进行计算。

二、综合听写

听写是培养学生学习语言并提高交际能力的基本功之一, 它渗透于各种形式的外语教学活动之中。此项测试题设计的目的是测试考生听力理解的能力和一定的书面表达能力, 考生不仅要能听懂, 还要能边听边记。综合听写是在约 200 字左右的短文中, 留出 10 个空格(约 50 个单词让考生填写)。综合听写按照内容可分为单词、词组和从句、句子听写。短文将被朗读三遍, 第一遍以正常速度朗读全文, 中间没有停顿, 让考生大致了解全文; 第二遍朗读在空格处有停顿, 要求考生在理解的基础上记下听到的内容; 第三遍朗读与第一遍相同, 供考生进行核对。相对其它部分而言, 综合听写较容易, 考生只要把听到的内容填入空格即可。然而, 要准确无误地写出听到的信息, 也不是一件容易的事。那么怎样在这项中拿到较高的

分数呢?

1. 平时注意英语单词的发音、拼写。综合听写共有 10 个空格,其中 7 个要求填单词,所以掌握单词的准确发音、拼写就显得格外重要了。此外,考生不仅要能辨识《大学英语教学大纲》所列的单词,还要熟知同根词的发音和拼写,如加前缀、后缀等。
2. 灵活运用英语语法知识。注意一些朗读中的省音,如: I've — I have, Bill's — Bill is or Bill has, He's — He is, She'd — She had or she would,以及对 the Johns 与 John's 这类词加以区分。凡是在句中听到这一类的词、短语或句子,考生必须根据上下文以及语法知识加以思考,做出正确的判断。
3. 学会速记法(这里主要指缩写)。由于考生记录速度很可能赶不上朗读速度,在许多情形下,考生可能已听懂原文,但苦于无法及时记下,一会儿就忘记了,大大影响考生答题的正确率。所以,考生应根据自己的实际情况,采取适合自己的速记方法,甚至可以自己造词,以达到快速、准确答题的目的。此处仅举几例,供大家参考。

e. g. — for example

\$ — US dollar

< — less than

Info — information

fridge — refrigerator

pop — popular

& — and

% — per cent

> — more than

PRC — China

O₂ — oxygen

temp — temperature

事实上,速记与缩写并没有具体的规则,只要自己明白,不致混淆即可。此外,考生仍须抽时间在听音开始前通读全文,了解、熟悉文章大概内容,这样就会取得令人满意的结果。

三、短文

短文听力理解在近期听力考试中未出现,但考虑到该部分是听力考试中难度最大的部分,且对考生有较高的要求,编者还是把此项编入书中供考生练习、提高之用,同时也为了有备无患。短文听力理解包含三篇短文,共 10 个问题,每篇三至四个。它不仅要求考生具有较强的整体听力理解能力、短期记忆能力和较好的语言综合能力,而且还要掌握好短文听力理解的基本方法和技巧。那么难度究竟在哪儿呢?障碍在哪里?该采取什么措施呢?

1. 根据选项推测问题类型。如果能根据选项事先判断出可能要问的问题的类型,听前就可以做到心中有数,在听的过程中就有了一定的针对性,听后可选出正

(1) A) Senator B) Treasurer
C) Secretary D) President

(2) A) It's because she was usually late.
B) It's because she didn't like wasting time.
C) It's because she didn't like staying in bed.
D) It's because she wanted to arrive in time.

2. 根据选项推测短文内容。短文听力理解的过程不应是一个完全被动的理解过程,而应该是一个主动积极思维的过程。也就是说,考生必须根据要求回答的三到四个问题,对所要听的短文的内容进行推测。

- (1) A) Air transportation problem between two cities
B) Fuel-efficiency
C) City system
D) Advantages of air transportation
- (2) A) A lack of available flights
B) Long delays at the airport
C) Boredom on long flights
D) Long trips to and from the airports
- (3) A) On short trips
B) On long trips
C) When flying over cities
D) When flying at high mountains

3. 抓住主题句。鉴于大学英语四级听力测试中的有些文章属于一般知识性文章,例如地区特征、节假日来历、历史事件、气候变化等等。这类文章融知识性和趣味性于一体,短小精悍,通俗易懂,题材丰富,易于提问。多数文章采取演绎法,把主题句置于文章的开头,然后引述具体的内容;也有文章采用归纳法,把主题句置于文章的结尾,句法结构以复合句为主。考生只有找出文章的主题句,才能把握住文章的中心思想,从而正确预测,顺利答题。

4. 作好笔记,抓住细节。在听短文时,考生不可能记住文章的全部细节,所以一边听一边作一些记录就非常重要了。考生应根据短文后所提出的问题有选择地对一些时间、数字、地名和一些容易混淆的事件做些简短、有效的记录,以便顺利、准确地答题。

听力技巧的掌握必须通过大量的、系统的听力实践。但听力技巧并非万能,它必须以一定的语言基本功为基础,一个语言基础较差的人是很难把听力技巧应用自如的。所以,应首先注意打好语言基础,然后运用掌握的听力技巧,就能减少、避免错误的发生,并以良好的心理状态参加考试,最大限度地发挥自己的水平,获得应属于自己的好成绩。

第二部分

Unit 1 Time

这一类考题要求考生根据对话者的谈话内容和一些表示时间的词汇,如: before, after, ago, next 等,判断对话发生的时间或判断事情发生的先后顺序。常见的问题类型:

- 1) What time is it now?
- 2) When will/does/did the man/woman do...?
- 3) How long will/does the man/woman do...?
- 4) What time does/did...?

Part I Conversation

Directions: In this part you will hear some short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The question will be spoken just once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one is the best answer to the question you've heard. Then on your answer sheet, find the letter of the question and blacken the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A) 8 minutes | B) 16 minutes |
| C) 12 minutes | D) 28 minutes |
| 2. A) 8:00 | B) 9:00 |
| C) 8:15 | D) 9:15 |
| 3. A) 8 hours | B) 8 o'clock |
| C) 11 hours | D) 11 o'clock |
| 4. A) No longer | B) 30 minutes |
| C) A quarter of an hour | D) 45 minutes |
| 5. A) Thursday morning | B) Thursday afternoon |
| C) Monday morning | D) Monday afternoon |
| 6. A) Tuesday | B) Thursday |
| C) Wednesday | D) Friday |
| 7. A) 8:00 | B) 8:10 |

- C) 8:15
8. A) 3:00
C) 5:00
9. A) Half an hour
C) Fifty minutes
10. A) Nine o'clock
C) A quarter past ten
11. A) At 6:00
C) At 5:15
12. A) 8:50
C) 9:05
13. A) At eight o'clock
C) At nine o'clock
14. A) At 7:00
C) At 9:00
15. A) At two o'clock
C) At six o'clock
16. A) Only 5 minutes
C) 8:00
17. A) 6:00 p.m.
C) 9:00 p.m.
18. A) 7:30
C) 8:30
19. A) By twelve o'clock
C) By nine o'clock
20. A) 20 minutes
C) 50 minutes
21. A) April
C) June
22. A) Saturday morning
C) Sunday morning
23. A) 1 month
C) 3 months
24. A) Quite a few years
C) Three months
25. A) 10:15
C) 9:00
- D) 8:30
B) 4:00
D) 6:00
B) Five minutes
D) Fifteen minutes
B) A quarter past nine
D) A quarter to nine
B) At 5:00
D) At 5:50
B) 8:55
D) 9:15
B) At half past eight
D) At half past nine
B) At 8:15
D) At 9:15
B) At four o'clock
D) At eight o'clock
B) 8:30
D) 8:15
B) 8:00 a.m.
D) It is delayed.
B) 8:00
D) 7:00
B) By three o'clock
D) By two o'clock
B) 25 minutes
D) 55 minutes
B) May
D) July
B) Saturday afternoon
D) Sunday afternoon
B) 2 months
D) 4 months
B) Two months
D) Four months
B) 9:30
D) 10:00

Part II Passages

Directions: In this part, you will listen to some short talks or passages. After each talk or passage, you will be asked some questions. The talks and questions will be spoken just once. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully to understand what the speaker says. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one is the best answer to the question you've heard. Then on your answer sheet, find the letter of the question and blacken the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1. A) Four or five years old B) Three or four years old
 C) Five or six years old D) Two or three years old
2. A) Learning B) Understanding
 C) Speaking D) Thinking
3. A) They can learn something quickly. B) They can not learn a few words.
 C) They make noises when happy. D) They can join words.

Passage 2

Questions 4 to 7 are based on the passage you have just heard.

4. A) Eight B) Four
 C) Twelve D) Fourteen
5. A) The state governments B) The local communities
 C) The American government D) The city government
6. A) A two-year college B) A four-year college
 C) A university D) A research institute
7. A) Private universities
 B) Colleges supported by states or cities
 C) Colleges supported by private foundations
 D) Specialized schools

Passage 3

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the passage you have just heard.

8. A) On a bus B) On the floor
 C) In his taxi D) In the bank

- ### Part III Compound Dictation

Test 1

Test 2

In recent years, a “computer (S7)_____” has hit campuses. Computer courses

have become as important as English classes to college students. Today, (S8) _____
_____, while computer technology is not (S9) _____
_____, newspaper reports said. (10) _____

Language and Culture Notes:

1. *Secondary school* (中等学校): It begins generally at the age of 12 to 14 and continues from four to six years immediately after elementary school. In the U.S., secondary education includes the junior and senior high schools. Some types of secondary education prepare the student for employment upon graduation. Others lead to advanced training in colleges, universities, or technical schools.
2. ape: 类人猿
3. compulsory: 义务的, 被强迫的
4. community: 社区, 公众
5. identification: 识别, 确认, 验明
6. crucial: 决定性的, 重要的
7. craze: 狂热, 流行
8. fad: 时尚