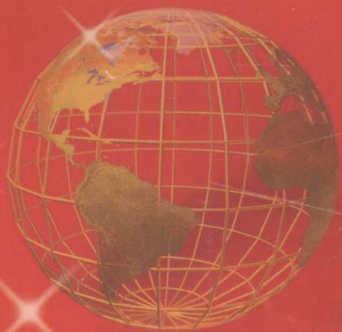


“挑战710”系列丛书

挑战710

全新 大学英语四级考试 备考攻略

何敏 吴迪 主编



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全新

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前 言

如何有针对性地提高学生的应试水平,使学生在学习中事半功倍,在尽可能短的时间内,围绕教学大纲和考试范围,并参考历年实考试卷的统计数据和反馈信息,最终考得理想的分数,是我们编写这本书的目的。本书紧扣《大学英语四级考试大纲》和教育部 2004 年颁布的“大学英语课程教学要求”,既便于学生参加大学英语四级统考,又能培养学生的英语综合应用能力,同时有利于教师有针对性地进行教学。本书具有如下特点:

1. 新颖独特。本书充分考虑到了大学英语教学与考试的最新进展,对大学英语四级考试试题的考查特点从新的视角作了仔细的分析研究,并对其考查特征进行了归纳总结。本书各部分的应试策略和技巧讲解具有独创性,全部由各擅所长且具有创新意识的教学一线教师编写。

2. 系统性强。本书严格按照考试大纲规定的内容编写,仔细分析了试题的特点,总结归纳了各种题型考生应注意的要点,并且指出了应试的策略,同时配有针对性很强的练习题,难度与四级实考相仿,使考生可以全面熟悉和掌握相关要点,调整思维和提高能力,一气呵成地完成复习。

3. 重点突出。本书不同于一般的练习汇编,而是配有大量具有一定的广度和深度的讲解,注意梳理知识重点,突出考试要点。所有练习都有答案精讲,使考生能够举一反三,透彻了解和应用解题步骤与方法,同时便于教师系统讲解和了解四级考试的要点和试题编制状况。

本书按考试的题型分成七个章节。听理解短对话部分以推理,听弦外之音为主,配有少量细节题;长对话部分以观点、主旨题为主,同时穿插细节题和猜测词汇题。阅读理解仔细阅读部分重在讲解真题,辅以材料类推式训练;快速阅读部分一篇 2 至 3 题,难度适中,重在强调既快又准的解题方法,以及如何在不通读的情况下准确作答。完型填空部分重在各种句式完整形式速记,词性的辨析,时态的应用,易混词形的区分以及常用搭配的记忆。改错介于高考与六级之间,全面剖析各种错误类型及出现概率。简答部分注重组织语言的能力,答案与问题的一致、对应等方面。翻译部分以技巧讲解为主,配有大量的例句。作文以应用文体为主,着重讲解如何组织和表述语言,题材丰富多样,包括表格、数据比较、事件阐述、观点表达、故事进程等。

在本书的编写过程中,我们参考了多种大学英语教材和相关考试辅导用书,查阅了各种英语试卷,如:大学英语四、六级统考试题、历年研究生入学英语试题,以及 PET、TOEFL 等试题。因资料烦琐,无法详尽地一一列出,谨向作者致以衷心的感谢。本书内容虽然经过反复推敲、仔细斟酌,但疏漏之处也在所难免,欢迎使用本书的广大读者不吝指正,以便我们不断改进。

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第一章 听力理解

大学英语四、六级考试改革的方向是在保持考试的科学性、客观性和公正性的同时,使考试最大限度地对大学英语教学产生正面的导向作用。大学英语四、六级考试改革的目标是更准确地测试我国在校大学生的英语综合应用能力,尤其是英语听说能力,以体现社会改革开放对我国大学生英语综合应用能力的要求。在考试内容和形式上,四、六级考试将加大听力理解部分的题量和比例,增加非选择性试题的比例。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。

听力理解的提高首先要以语言知识为基础:(一)语音知识不能忽略,正确的发音是进行语言交流的前提;(二)词汇量要扩大,尤其是要扩大日常生活词汇和口语词汇,并在此基础上建立有声词库,排除通过视觉渠道不能提取词汇的语言障碍;(三)语法知识必不可少,熟练运用语法规则是理解的基础。其次,文化背景知识的掌握也有助于对不同语境和场景中发生的事情及前因后果进行推断。再次就是要具备一定的应试技巧。应试技巧有别于语言知识,可以在短时间内掌握,即使在听不懂题目内容的时候,考生也可以根据应试技巧和题型特征,及时作出正确的判断,选出正确的答案。

Part One 短对话(Short Conversations)

一、考试提示

短对话部分为10组简短的对话,一般有一男一女各读一句,然后就对话的内容提出一个问题,一般为日常对话,句子不算太长,用词不难,口语性强,考生应结合语气、语调、习语等各种因素去理解对话的内容,在有限的时间里听懂题目并选准答案。做这部分试题,应掌握以下几种技巧:

1. 抓住关键词,并利用关键词作出正确的判断。
2. 熟悉各种参考题型的提问方式。
3. 注意第二个讲话人的说话语气。
4. 掌握常用词和常用短语。
5. 牢记有关日常生活等话题方面的词汇。

二、常考题型

1. 数字与计算题

在听力对话中常常会出现数字,主要涉及价格、时间、日期、账目、电话号码等。一般要求考生既正确辨听谈话中提到的数字,又要求考生进行简单的运算,在听这类题时,要注意以下几点:

- 1) 正确辨听数字,不要混淆。在有英语数字的听力材料中,容易弄错的数字有:three, six, seven。此外,-teen 和-ty 也是要分清楚的。
- 2) 在进行运算时注意关键的提示词,如 slow, fast, late, increase, double, decrease, drop to, twice, 3 times 等。以确认是加还是减,是乘还是除,乘几等。例如:

M: Did you get to the party when your father did at 8:50 last night?

W: No, I was 15 minutes late because of the heavy traffic.

Q: When did the women get to the party?

A) 9:40.

B) 8:35.

C) 9:05.

D) 9:15.

这一题较简单,关键词是“late”,意为“晚了”。另外要注意区分-teen和-ty,是“15 minutes late”,而不是“50 minutes late”,所以正确答案应该为C。

3) 在对话中出现多个数字时,做题时应记好笔记并注意听问题,重点留意要找的是哪个数字。例如:

W: This black bag is \$2.00 and that yellow one is 1 dollar more.

M: The green one is twice as much as the yellow one.

Q: How much are two yellow ones?

A) \$4.

B) \$6.

C) \$8.

D) \$12.

做这道题时,可以先做简单的笔记,记下“2→black bag”,“2+1→yellow bag”“2×(2+1)→green bag”。其提问是:“How much are two yellow ones?”我们可以很快列出算式:2×(2+1)=6,故正确答案为B。

2. 地点与方向题

地点题是对话中比较容易把握的一类,近年来在大学英语四级考试中出现的频率不高。地点题一般分为两种:(1)猜测地点;(2)确认地点。做猜测地点题时要注意谈话环境,从谈话中所提及的关键词推测谈话环境。这类题的提问方式一般为:“Where does the conversation most probably take place?”

1) 对话中没有出现地点。例如:

M: I need to cash this check?

W: Will you step right over to the teller's window, please?

Q: Where is the conversation most probably taking place?

A) In the bank.

B) In the classroom.

C) In the office

D) In the restaurant.

在这组谈话中,提及了“cash the check”(兑换支票)和“the teller's window”(出纳窗口),这些提示是相当重要的,由此推断,该对话最可能发生的地点应该为A) In the bank。

考生平时可以注意收集在医院、学校、商店、邮局等特定场合中经常出现的单词或词组,如医院中常会用到:trouble, pain, fever, headache, heart, disease, flu, medicine, operation等;在邮局会听到:mail, stamp, envelope, registered letter, EMS, by airmail, parcel等;在商店中会听到各种商品名称、价格、尺码及服务用语等。熟悉了这些词汇,一旦在对话中听到它们,便会马上联想到谈话是在何种背景下进行的,也就不难猜出谈话的场所。

2) 多个地点中确认地点。这类考题一般指谈话中会出现多个地点或方向指示,要求考生从中挑出某个特定的地点。例如:

W: You seem very confident about the job interview, don't you?

M: Yes, I feel ready for it! I bought a good suit in a clothing store; I had my hair cut; I have studied almost everything about the finance and economics.

Q: Where is the man probably going to work?

A) In a bank.

C) In a clothing store.

B) In a school.

D) In a barbershop. (CET4-2002/1-10)

在这段谈话中出现了三个有关场所的信息:clothing store, have a hair cut, study,而根据男士提及的“I have studied almost everything about the finance and economics”,他最可能要去工作的地方应该是A) In a bank。

3. 态度与评价题

这类题目要求考生在听对话时,能根据谈话内容判断出谈话的双方或一方对于谈及的事物的态度或评价,是赞赏、反对、不关心、厌恶、喜欢、愿意还是不愿意等。这类问题一般也能从选项中很容易地辨认出,在四级考试中出现较频繁。它的提问方式一般有:

What does the man/woman think of...?

What does the man/woman say about...?

What is the man/woman's reaction/response to...?

在做这类考题时,首先要注意听的重点在哪。听前考生应迅速浏览一下题目的四个选项,注意选项中反映人的态度的形容词,如 *impatient*, *objective*, *bored*, *curious*, *satisfied*, *optimistic*, *annoyed* 等,同时还要特别注意代词是 *he*, *she* 还是 *they*, 即尽早把握考查的是男士,女士,还是他们共同的对某事的态度。

1) 考察一方态度。例如:

W: How do you like the play you saw last night?

M: Well, I should have stayed at home.

Q: What does the man think of the play?

A) It is exciting.

B) It is boring.

C) He didn't see the play.

D) He like it very much.

对话中“*I should have stayed at home.*”(我真该待在家里)这句话已婉转地表明他不喜欢这出戏,而对没有待在家里表示遗憾、后悔(*should have done something* 这种结构可用来表示对应该发生而实际上没有发生的事情表示遗憾、后悔或谴责)。能使他产生此感想的原因自然是“*The play is boring.*”(演出令人厌烦),因而 B 是正确答案。

2) 考察开头观点。在有些考题中,考查对象为第一个说话者,他/她在开头所说的一两句话便反映了他/她的态度,而这往往是考生容易忽略的,因为对话刚开始时,考生的注意力往往还没有集中。例如:

W: The speech the blind girl gave this evening was extremely moving.

M: I think everyone felt the same.

Q: How did the man feel about the girl's speech?

A) It was boring.

B) It was entertaining.

C) It was touching.

D) It was encouraging. (CET4-1997/1-10)

这一题女士一开始就表明了她的态度:“*The speech... was extremely moving*”。接着男士同意女士的意见:“*I think everyone felt the same*”。问的是男士的看法,从他同意女士的观点可以推断出正确答案为 C。在这一题中考生必须从一开始就关注谈话人对话题的看法,才能选出正确的答案。

3) 考查双方态度。这类考题通常是要综合谈话双方对某件事情的观点而得出结论。例如:

W: John looks awfully nervous, doesn't he?

M: Yes. I'm afraid he is not used to singing in public.

Q: What do they think of John?

A) He gets nervous very easily.

B) He is an inexperienced singer.

C) He is an awful singer.

D) He hasn't prepared his performance well.

在这段谈话中,女士首先表明态度:“*John looks nervous*”,男士继而说明 John 紧张的原因是“*he is not used to singing in public*”。综合两者意见可以得出结论:“*He is an experi-*

enced singer”,故正确答案为 B。

4. 职业与身份题

这类题型在近年来的四级考试中越来越少,它主要考考生对于谈话一方所从事的职业的判断或要求考生正确理解谈话双方之间的关系。这类题提问的方式一般为:

What does the man/woman do?

What is the man/woman?

What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

这一类题目答题的关键是要迅速抓住对话中的关键词。考生平时也应注意收集在从事某一职业活动中出现频率高的词。如教师与学生的对话中很可能会现出 class, exams, paper 等,在侍者与顾客之间会出现 menu, main, course, dessert 等。此外,称呼也是这类题目中应注意的,Professor, Mr., Mrs. 多是对老师的称呼,officer 是对警察的称呼;朋友之间互称名(first name);夫妻之间常用 darling, dear 等;服务人员称服务对象为 Sir 或 Madam。例如:

M: Good evening, Madam. There is a table for two over there. This way, please.

W: Thank you. Could I see the menu, please?

Q: What's the relationship between the man and woman?

A) Husband and wife.

B) Waiter and customer.

C) Salesman and customer.

D) Host and guest.

在本题中,男士对女士说“There is a table for two over there. This way, please”,女士又提出要“menu”。很明显这段对话应发生在顾客和服务员之间,因此正确答案为 B。

5. 因果关系题

考因果关系的考题通常以两种形式出现。

1) 直截了当地询问原因,提问的形式有:

“Why did... do this?”

“What's the reason that... did...?”

“What reason was given for...?”

例如:

W: Why didn't you make an appointment to see the doctor last week when you first twisted your ankle?

M: The injury didn't seem serious then. I decided to go today because my foot still hurts when I put my weight on it.

Q: Why didn't the man see the doctor earlier?

A) His injury kept him at home.

B) He was too weak to see the doctor.

C) He didn't think it necessary.

D) He failed to make an appointment. (CET4-2001/6-6)

在这段对话中,女士直截了当地问男士没有去看医生的原因,男士也做了直截了当的回答:“The injury didn't seem serious then”,不严重就意味着没有必要,因此正确答案为 C。

2) 隐含原因类题型。这类题目的谈话似乎并不是在谈论某事的前因后果,也没有表示原因的连词如 because, for, since 等出现,事情的原因包含在谈话中,原因需要听者从对话中体会出来,因此需听懂整段对话的含义。例如:

W: Excuse me, Professor Hill. May I ask you a few questions?

M: Yes, of course. But I'm sorry I have a class at ten. Why don't you call me in my office

hours? That is 4 to 5 p. m. Monday, Thursday and Friday.

Q: Why can't professor Hill answer her question now?

- A) He will only be available in the afternoon.
- B) It's not his office hour.
- C) He doesn't have time.
- D) He is too tired after class. ? (CET4-1999/6-3)

女士先问男士是否可以问几个问题,男士似乎同意了,但实际上通过“but”一词委婉地拒绝了,所以他话中的“but”非常关键,暗示他不能回答问题的原因是“I have a class at ten”,同时他还建议“call me in my office hours”,所以正确答案为 C。

又如:

M: Good Morning. This is John Parker speaking. I'm? just ringing to confirm my appointment with Mr. Smith for this afternoon.

W: Yes. Mr. Smith is expecting you at 3 o'clock.

Q: Why is the man making the phone call?

- A) He wants to make an appointment with Mr. Smith.
- B) He wants to make sure that Mr. Smith will see him.
- C) He wants to change the time of the appointment.
- D) He wants the woman to meet him at three o'clock. (CET-4/2000/1-6)

在这一题中,男士就是通过不定式“to confirm my appointment with Mr. Smith”来表示他打电话的原因。通过这一关键词组就可以很容易判断正确答案为 B。

6. 行为动作题

这类题型是通过谈话判断谈话人将要采取的行动,通常谈话中会提供多个选择,这时听的重点应放在所做的事情及此事对谈话者的影响上,判断谈话者想干什么,不想干什么,从而作出选择。或者根据谈话中的一些关键词组,判断谈话者正在干什么。通常提问的方式有:

What has the man/woman done?

What is the man/woman going to do?

What does the man/woman offer to do?

What does the man/woman think the woman/man should do?

例如:

W: Did you see last night's film on channel 4?

M: Well. I meant to see it, but a friend of mine came to see me. We had a nice long talk about our school days.

Q: What did the man do last night?

- A) He watched television with his friend.
- B) He stayed at home talking with his friend.
- C) He went to see a film with his friend.
- D) He went to see his schoolmate. (CET4-1999/1-1)

在这段谈话中出现了多个动作:see the film, a friend came, had a long talk。我们只要注意听清男士选择的动作是哪一个,就可以找到正确答案 B。

又如:

M: Did you check the power plug and press the “play” button?

W: Yes, the power indicator was on and it was running. But somehow the sound didn't come through.

Q: What was the woman probably trying to do?

A) Play the tape recorder.

B) Take a picture.

C) Repair a typewriter.

D) Start a car. (CET4-2002/1-4)

此对话中的关键词为“power plug, play button, power indicator, running, sound”。根据我们的生活常识,这位女士正在放磁带,故正确答案为 A。

7. 主旨大意题

这类题目主要考查学生把握语篇大意的能力,要求考生从对话者的谈话中归纳出谈话的中心思想,即谈话的主题是什么;或者要求考生从谈话中找出主要的话题是什么。

常见的提问方式有:

What is the man/woman talking about?

What are the speakers talking about?

What is the problem they are talking about?

在这类谈话中通常会出现关于某个问题的各方面的细节,考生要注意从细节中归纳出谈话者究竟谈的是是什么,例如:

W: You have arranged to meet Mr. Johnson on Wednesday. So I don't have to write to him, sir.

M: There is no need to write to him.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

A) The arrangement of the Wednesday meeting.

B) Where they are going to meet Mr. Johnson.

C) The necessity of writing to Mr. Johnson.

D) Who is going to contact Mr. Johnson. (CET4-1999/1-3)

在这段谈话中,他们谈到了几件事情:arrange to meet Mr. Johnson, write to him, 这些细节是我们归纳主题的主要依据。根据细节“don't have to”,“There is no need to write to him”,他们谈论的应是 C) The necessity of writing to Mr. Johnson.

有时,谈话中会出现关于某件事的各个方面,考生需判断所谈的主要是哪个方面。例如:

M: Is that nice-looking straw hat light and strong?

W: Yes, you can wear it in rain or shine.

Q: What are they talking about?

A) A sunny day.

B) A raincoat.

C) An attractive hut.

D) A lovely hat. (CET4-1999/1-10)

在这段谈话中,他们谈及与 straw hat 有关的各方面:质地的轻巧与结实,雨天晴天都能戴。谈及的各方面都围绕着 straw hat 这一主题,因此正确答案是 D。

8. 推理与内涵题

在四级考试中,这类对话题出现的频率最高,这类问题的答案在对话中没有直接提供,而要求考生把谈话中提供的细节作为前提,进行一定的逻辑推理并找出答案,或根据提供的细节进行归纳,得出结论。这类对话提问的形式有:

What does the man/woman mean?

What does the man/woman imply/suggest?

What conclusion can we make from the conversation?

What can be learned/do we learn from the conversation?

What inferences can we make from the conversation?

1) 细节推断。此类题型要求考生理解两人谈话中关键的一个词或词组。在答这类题时首先要注意其中代词的使用。弄清楚了代词所指代的事物,句子的意思也就清楚了。要很好地答好这部分题,我们平时还要注意扩大词汇量,对于平时碰到的习语、俗语,要弄清它们的确切含义,加以整理。如下例:

M: I bought a few books at the new bookstore. Would you like to have a look at them?

W: A few? It looks like you bought out the bookstore.

Q: What does the woman mean?

A) She didn't like the books the man bought.

B) There wasn't a large selection at the bookstore.

C) The man bought a lot of books.

D) She wanted to see what the man bought. (CET4-2000/1-8)

在这段对话中,关键的信息是女士的回答“A few? It looks like you bought out the bookstore.”弄清了“brought out”这个短语的意思“买光”,可推断出正确答案为C。

2) 整体推断。这类考题大多不仅要求我们弄清某个语言点或关键词的意思,而且还要求我们听清楚整段对话,找出其隐含意思。解答这类题目首先要弄清各个事情之间的内在联系,一件事对另一件事的影响,以便推断出谈话的言外之意。例如:

M: Jessica, could you forward this E-mail to all the club members?

W: Sorry, the computer broke down this morning. I'll do it for you as soon as I have it fixed.

Q: What does the woman imply?

A) She has to post a letter instead.

B) She has to turn down the man's request.

C) She's not sure if the computer is fixed.

D) She can't send the message right now. (CET4-2001/1-1)

男士请求 Jessica 帮助转发电子邮件,但 Jessica 说计算机坏了,但还是表示一旦修好就帮他转发,可见 Jessica 并没有拒绝男士的请求,而常识告诉我们计算机坏了,E-mail 一时肯定发不了。所以答案为D。

3) 归纳总结推断。这类题目要求考生能抓住纷繁的信息,理清思路,作出合理的逻辑推理,得出结论。例如:

W: Did you visit the Television Tower when you had your vocation in Shanghai last summer?

M: I couldn't make it last June. But I finally visited it two months later. I plan to visit it again sometime next year.

Q: What do we learn about the man?

A) He saw the big tower he visited on TV.

B) He has visited the TV tower twice.

C) He has visited the TV tower once.

D) He will visit the TV tower in June.

(CET4-2000/6-2)

根据对话中的关键信息 couldn't make it last June, visited it 2 months later, plan to visit it again next year,可以得出结论:C) He has visited the TV tower once.

三、实战训练

Directions: In each test, 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.

Test One

1. A) At a restaurant.
C) In the office.
2. A) In a restaurant.
C) In a hotel.
3. A) He suggests that she buy the sweater in another color.
B) He suggests that she buy a jacket instead of the sweater.
C) He suggests that she buy the sweater at its original price.
D) He suggests that she buy the sweater on Friday.
4. A) 5:10. B) 5:00. C) 4:30. D) 5:15.
5. A) Because she won't fulfill her promise.
B) Because her mother would be very angry.
C) Because she can't finish the job ahead of schedule.
D) Because she would be the last to finish the job.
6. A) She didn't know Dr. Turner's lecture would be so interesting.
B) She didn't expect to have a quiz today.
C) Dr. Turner often gives quizzes.
D) The man should have prepared for the class.
7. A) It will snow much later in the week.
B) It will probably snow.
C) The woman needs to listen to the weather forecast.
D) The weather forecasters always make mistakes.
8. A) She thinks it will rain today.
B) Her hobby is collecting coins.
C) She'll change the money for the man.
D) She's keeping the money for an emergency.
9. A) She knows why Bob is angry.
B) Bob isn't really angry with the man.
C) Bob will probably remain angry until the man apologizes.
D) The man should ask Bob to apologize.
10. A) The man regrets having taken up much of the professor's time.
B) The woman regrets having taken up much of the professor's time.
C) The woman knows the professor has been busy.
D) The woman knows the professor has run into trouble.

Test Two

1. A) There's going to be a wedding.
B) The people should learn that dance better.
C) Big dances are the most fun.
D) They need to print more invitations.
2. A) Arrive at class on time.
B) Finish his assignments more promptly.
C) Get his watch fixed.
D) Get notes about the class from a friend.
3. A) He has just recovered from the flu.

- B) He won't be able to go to the play.
C) He heard that the play isn't very good.
D) He has already seen the play.
4. A) Share the place he's renting.
B) Avoid living near the campus.
C) Apply for campus housing.
D) Find an apartment soon.
5. A) A secretary. B) A novelist.
C) A newspaperman. D) A businessman.
6. A) They are going to have some milk for lunch.
B) They will probably quarrel because they are both angry.
C) They are going to breakfast soon.
D) They are going to lunch soon.
7. A) There are different kinds of folders.
B) This decision requires careful thought.
C) It doesn't matter which color the woman uses.
D) The color should suggest the content.
8. A) \$240. B) \$290. C) \$250. D) \$200.
9. A) She has lost a lot of weight by doing regular exercise.
B) She has gained a bit weight because she likes eating apples.
C) She looks slimmer since she began eating apples everyday.
D) She is not successful in losing weight by going on a diet.
10. A) Go to the library. B) Get some exercise.
C) Go to see a film. D) Do homework in school.

Test Three

1. A) He'll help Tina prepare for the meeting.
B) He's disappointed that he'll have to miss the meeting.
C) He often works extra hours.
D) He's afraid the meeting won't end on time.
2. A) 1,016. B) 1,060. C) 508. D) 580.
3. A) Buy the painting immediately.
B) Sell one of his paintings.
C) Look for a more expensive painting.
D) Find a cheaper painting.
4. A) His girlfriend complained of his going to the party without her.
B) He was together with her girlfriend yesterday.
C) He has been busy dating his girlfriend these days.
D) He brought his girlfriend to the party.
5. A) She agrees with the man's choice.
B) She doesn't recommend the red tie.
C) She doesn't think the man needs to wear a tie.
D) She has no opinion about men's clothing.
6. A) She's too sick to have visitors.
B) She picked up her brother last night.
C) Her brother's flight was canceled.

- D) Her brother has changed his plan.
7. A) Before dinner. B) During dinner.
C) Right after dinner. D) The next day.
8. A) Ask Tom to send an invitation. B) Get the Johnsons' address.
C) Invite Tom to the party. D) Tell Tom to pick up the Johnsons.
9. A) Turn on the television.
B) Change the channel immediately for the woman.
C) Continue watching the nature program.
D) Check to see when the nature program is on.
10. A) The knife belongs to him.
B) Bob should mind his own business.
C) The man once borrowed Bob's knife.
D) Bob's knife isn't as good as that of the man.

Test Four

1. A) He agrees with the woman.
B) He hasn't been to a game recently.
C) He doesn't think the team has been playing well.
D) He doesn't know much about baseball.
2. A) The coat isn't warm enough to wear in cold weather.
B) She bought the coat last winter.
C) She needs to have the coat cleaned before next winter.
D) The coat is the only warm coat she owns.
3. A) A shop assistant. B) A sales clerk.
C) A waiter. D) A telephone operator.
4. A) \$5. B) \$5.60. C) \$4.40. D) \$6.60.
5. A) No one can find a supermarket.
B) He helps people find a supermarket here.
C) He has no idea where to find a supermarket.
D) His family lives in this city.
6. A) Look around before going home. B) Prefer to argue about it.
C) Disagree with the woman. D) Apologize to the woman.
7. A) Tuesday. B) Wednesday. C) Thursday. D) Saturday.
8. A) Go with her to the airport.
B) Talk to her for a short time.
C) Find out when the plane is leaving.
D) Make the phone call now.
9. A) She didn't like working in a company.
B) She disliked machines.
C) She was not good at doing business.
D) She didn't like accounting.
10. A) The man is planning a trip to Italy.
B) The man has not been to Italy before.
C) The man doesn't like Italy.
D) The man has been to Italy before.

速的适应过程分成几个阶段,由慢到快地调整,这始终还是处于消极被动的状态。而且,如果信息传播的速度过于缓慢,反而会拉长记忆的距离,造成遗忘,久而久之,大脑的反应速度也就变得迟钝了。

听力测试的语速是英语本族人讲英语的正常速度。为使大脑尽早适应这种语速,宜从一开始就以这种速度进行训练。一开始会出现听不懂的现象,但不必担忧,因为在这种语速的不断“轰击”下,耳朵会逐渐敏锐,从开始只能抓住只言片语到能接受一个完整句子,直至大脑完全适应了这种语速,接下来便是行使其记忆与判断的功能了。

在听力速度训练中,要抓住速度这个主要矛盾,采用语法及词汇比较浅显,但语速属于正常的有声材料。

2. 听力素质培养

听力的最终目的在于理解,而达到理解境界离不开良好的听力素质。所谓听力素质是指对英语语音基本知识的掌握,如音素识别、连读等。

1) 音素。语言信息的表达是通过元音和辅音字母有规律的组合来实现的。如元音字母“a”在不同的组合中有多种发音:bake/eɪ/, bad/æ/, bald/ɔɪ/, data/ə/等。而一个辅音音素可以有多种辅音字母的组合,如/f/: leaf, laugh, philosophy等。如果说阅读是凭借字母的组合形式去判断词义的话,那么听力则主要依据声音去确定词的意思。因此,元音的长短,辅音的清浊,都对判断有直接影响。

2) 连读与辨音。了解连读的一些基本规律,有利于听力测试中抓“准”词句,准确理解。助动词缩略式连读在听力中最普遍,熟悉这种连读对于正确判断试题的语气和时态十分有用。

3. 听力记忆训练

听力记忆是听力测试中一个至关重要的环节。尤其是长对话和短文,不仅要跟上、听懂,而且还要把信息储存在记忆中,以供回答问题时使用。从信息的输入到选出正确答案,其间不过一分多钟。往往有这样的情形:对话都听懂了,但到回答问题时,脑子里竟然一片“空白”。这种现象被称之为“听力遗忘”。克服“听力遗忘”的方法就是以人为的力量,延长信息在“短暂记忆”中停留的时间,并为信息创造“重播”的机会。这种记忆能力要经过长期系统的训练才能逐步形成。也可以在听的时候养成做笔记的习惯,随时注意记下有关重要信息。

二、实战训练

Directions: In each test, you will hear a long conversation. At the end of each conversation, 5 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.

Test One

- A) The strength of ocean currents.

B) The movement of sediment deep in the ocean.

C) The best methods for studying deep ocean processes.

D) A new way of measuring the depth of the ocean.
- A) Why the book talks about turbidity currents.

B) How winds can affect some ocean currents.

C) The causes of underwater earthquakes.

D) What a turbidity current is.