

大学英语应试必读丛书

大学英语 四级听力达标

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大学英语四级听力达标

(新题型)

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内 容 简 介

本书是为了适应大学英语四级听力新题型变化而编写的。全书分两个部分:第一部分以历年四级考试题为例,介绍四级考试中常考的听力对话类型及短文类型,相应的听力方法和技巧;第二部分为新题型自测题 10 套。本书特点是理论结合实践,难易程度适中,适应性强,为大学英语四级考试及出国人员听力训练之必备参考书。

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前 言

听力是学生英语能力全面发展的一部分,在语言学习中占重要地位,也是英语考试的主要内容。全国大学英语四级考试于 1987 年首次举行,迄今为止已 10 余年,听力在历次考试中都占总分的 20%。四级考试实施多年来全国考生的四级通过率有了很大提高,然而听力部分的成绩提高缓慢,因为听力理解能力是多种能力的综合,要顺利通过听力考试不仅要具备必要的语法知识和词汇,还要掌握适当的方法和技巧。

为了帮助广大考生攻克四级考试听力难关,我们编写了这本《大学英语四级听力达标》(新题型)。本书第一到三章以历次考试曝光题为例,分析归纳了四级听力考试中常出现的各类题型的特点,根据多年教学经验总结了各类题型较为实用的答题技巧,并就如何进行听力基本技能训练提出了切实可行的建议。

本书第四章以四级考试大纲对听力的要求为依据,汇编了四级听力对话练习 100 个,短文练习 20 篇,听力填空练习 20 篇。这些练习是严格按照四级听力考试标准题型和难易程度编写的,取材广泛,难

易相当,趣味性强。做好这些练习有助于考生领会和运用书中介绍的听力技能和应试技巧,且能达到强化训练的目的。

本书最后一章是听力练习录音原文及答案。并附有各种场合对话四、六级常用词汇和短语。与之配套的录音带3盒,由外国专家朗读,语音纯正,朗读规范,语速与四级考试标准完全一致。

由于编者经验不足,书中不足之处在所难免,恭请读者多加指教。

编者

1999年4月

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第一章 大学英语四级考试听力简介

一、基本要求

大学英语四级考试是国家教育部主办的全国统一的标准化考试,目的是为了推动《大学英语教学大纲》的贯彻执行,促进大学英语教学质量的提高。大纲要求学生在修完基础阶段四级后应具有一定的听的能力,即在片刻间获取信息,储存信息并加以归纳判断的综合能力。具体要求是一遍可以听懂题材熟悉、浅于精读课文、基本无生词、语速为每分钟 120 个词的听力材料,听懂的准确率不低于 70%。

二、出题形式

听力考试为四级考试第一部分,共有以下四种题型:

1. 对话部分 (Conversation): 本部分共 10 题,每题 1 分,每题为 1 组对话,在一男一女间进行。对话后由第三者提问。要求考生在 4 个书面选择项中选出最佳答案。题与题之间间隔为 15 秒。对话录音只放一遍。

例:(1990 年 1 月考题)

M: Hello, may I speak to John Smith, Please?

W: I am sorry, nobody by that name works here.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

A) John Smith isn't in right now.

B) John smith can't come to the phone right now.

C) John smith doesn't want to speak to the caller.

D) The caller dialed the wrong number.

答案为 D

2. 短文部分 (Passage): 本部分共 10 道题, 每题 1 分。问题分别安排在 3 篇听力材料之后, 每篇后有 3 到 4 个问题。要求学生根据所听短文内容从 4 个书面选择项中选出最佳答案。两题间的间隔为 15 秒。短文录音材料只放 1 遍。

例: (1993 年 6 月考题)

Question 15 to 17 are based on the following passage:

I flew to San Francisco to take care of some business with Mr. Jordan. But as soon as I arrived, I got sick and couldn't meet with him. I had to call our appointment off. Then, when I felt better I thought about visiting him at his home, but he lived too far away. I tried to telephone him during office hours, but he was busy. The receptionist said that Mr. Jordan would call me back, but he didn't. I gave up trying to make a new appointment because it would take more time and effort than I wanted to spend. A few days later, I saw a man on the street who looked like Mr. Jordan, and I called out to him. It was someone else. When I returned to my hotel that day, I found a message, which said that Mr. Jordan had gone out of town on some sudden unexpected business. I was sorry I had missed seeing him, but I really enjoyed my sightseeing in San Francisco.

Question 15: Why couldn't the speaker meet Mr. Jordan when he got to San Francisco?

A) He missed the appointment.

B) He arrived late.

C) He was sick.

D) He was very busy.

答案为 C

Question 16: Why did the speaker give up making another appointment?

- A) He was busy sightseeing
- B) He couldn't reach Mr. Jordan's office
- C) He didn't want to see Mr. Jordan anymore.
- D) He didn't want to take the trouble making it.

答案为 D

Question 17: What do we learn from the story?

- A) The trip didn't do any good to his health.
- B) The trip was a complete disappointment.
- C) The trip was enjoyable but not fruitful in terms of business.
- D) The trip helped him meet many interesting people.

答案为 C

3. 听写填空 (Spot Dictation): 本部分为试卷上给出的 1 篇 2 百个词左右的短文, 其中有 10 个空格, 每空 1 分。要求考生在每个空格上填入 1 个句子或句子的 1 部分。全文以大纲要求的速度朗读 3 遍。第 1 遍朗读空格后没有停顿, 供考生听懂全文内容。第 2 遍朗读空格后有停顿, 要求考生把所听内容填入空格。第 3 遍朗读空格后没有停顿, 供考生核对所填内容。听写填空所用短文的题材、体裁和难度与听力理解部分的篇章相同。考试时间为 15 分钟。例如:

Because a large proportion of the land in Hawaii is rugged and mountainous, the state has little (1) _____. Some areas are also (2) _____ lava on which nothing can grow. Even so, Hawaii produces large quantities (3) _____. The volcanic soil (4) _____ is very fertile and (5) _____ crops all year long. Rainfall is plentiful (6) _____. Much of the land in the southern and western sides of each island (7) _____ to grow well, but (8) _____ the places (9) _____, wells and mountain streams (10) _____ for irrigation.

答案

- (1) space in which to grow crops
- (2) covered with hard black
- (3) of farm products
- (4) in the valleys and low lands
- (5) warm climate makes it possible to grow
- (6) on the northern and eastern sides of each island
- (7) receives too little rainfall for most crops
- (8) in many of
- (9) where rainfall is light
- (10) supply water

4. 复合式听写 (Compound Dictation): 本部分是试卷上给出 1 篇 200 词左右的短文, 其中有 10 个空格, 每格 1 分, 要求考生在前 7 个空格上各填入 1 个单词, 在后 3 个空格上填入 1 个句子或句子的 1 部分。全文共朗读 3 遍。第一遍空格后没有停顿, 要求考生注意听懂全文内容。第二遍前 7 个空格后略有停顿, 后 3 个空格后停顿约 2 分钟, 供考生填入所听内容。第 3 遍空格后无停顿, 供考生核对所填内容。考试时间为 15 分钟。复合式听写所用短文的体裁、题材与听力理解部分篇章相同, 朗读速度略低于大纲要求的速度。

例:

On the Giving of Gifts

When you wish to give someone a gift it is always good to (1) _____ some of the basic rules. (2) _____ the age and sex and the (3) _____ of your acquaintance as well as the (4) _____. You should know when it is all (5) _____ to give a gift of money, and when it would be (6) _____. In any case, when you (7) _____ a present, (8) _____

Often people like to take with them a gift for the host's wife of a party they have been invited to. This can be something just for the host's wife, or something for the party like sweets or fruit, things which all may enjoy. If you stay at a friend's house overnight or for a weekend it is usual to take a gift showing appreciation for their friendliness and their kindness. (9) _____

Sometimes it is not possible to return a favor as you would like to. (10) _____

Weddings are times when gifts of money are greatly appreciated and quite acceptable. You should never leave money when you have been a weekend guest. Try to use imagination in choosing a thank-you gift.

答案

- (1) remember
- (2) Consider
- (3) length
- (4) occasion
- (5) right
- (6) improper
- (7) receive
- (8) don't get to send a thank-you note as soon as possibly can.

(9) Again, you may choose something for the host's wife alone or for the entire family.

(10) When this happens you may show your own thoughtfulness by giving a thank-you gift, especially if you can find

something unusual.

表达部分学生应写的内容要点:

1. Sweets and fruit are examples of the gift for the hostess or the party.

2. A weekend guest usually takes a gift to express his or her thanks.

3. Money is an acceptable gift for weddings.

4. It is considered improper for a weekend guest to give a gift of money.

以上四种考试形式除对话部分每次必考外,其它三种形式每次只考一种。

第二章 试题类型分析

一、对话类型分析

四级听力考试中的对话内容广泛,包括日常生活中衣食住行、学习、工作等各个方面的话题。下面所列各对话类型为四级考试中常考类型:

1. **数字与计算**: 此类对话是四级考试中最常出现的题型,每次考试必有。包括以下三种形式:

(1) 听到多个数字,但答案是其中之一,无需计算。此类数字题最简单。

例:

M: When dose the film start?

W: It starts at 7:30 and ends at 9:18.

Q: When dose the film start?

A) At 7:10.

B) At 7:30.

C) At 7:15.

D) At 7:18.

答案为 B

(2) 听到几个数字,通过加减乘除计算得出答案。此类计算题型最多,但不会超出口算范围。目的是考查学生在听懂的基础上迅速推算的能力。

例:(1990 年 1 月考题)

W: Bob, are you going straight home after school today?

M: No, I have a class until one o'clock, and after that I'm

going to spend a couple of hours at the library before going home.

Q: When is Bob going home this afternoon?

A) Around 5:00.

B) At 3:00.

C) Around 2:00.

D) At 1:00.

本题对话中男士说上课上到 1 点,但回家之前还要在图书馆呆一两个小时,因此回家应在 3 点左右,所以答案选 B。

(3)在对话中听到一个或二个近音、近义词,通过辨认近音、近义词选择正确答案。

例:(1993 年 6 月考题)

W: Did you go to the football match last Saturday?

M: Oh, yes, it was supposed to start at 2:30, but it was delayed fifteen minutes.

Q: When did the football match start?

A) At 2:35.

B) At 2:45.

C) At 3:00.

D) At 3:20.

本题中女士提到比赛应该两点半开始,但推迟了 15 分钟,比赛开始时间应该是差一刻三点。答案应选 B。如果不能辨别 FIFTEEN 和 FIFTY 的发音,很可能将答案 D 选做正确答案。

2. 因果判断题:此类题型要求考生根据谈话内容本身存在的因果关系判断选择正确答案。此类对话又包括以下两种类型:

(1)两谈话者一问一答,第三者的问题即 speaker1 提出的问题,答案即回答者所谈内容。此类题比较容易。

例:(1990 年 1 月考题)

M: Nancy, why were you late today?

W: I overslept and missed the bus.

Q: Why was Nancy late?

A) She got up later than usual.

B) The bus was late.

C) She forgot she had classes.

D) The clock was slow.

答案为 A

(2)两谈话者不是一问一答,第三者的问题内容涉及任一谈话者所谈内容。此类题型要求考生根据谈话内容判断其中的因果关系,选出正确答案。

例:(1995 年 6 月考题)

W: I wonder what's happened to Jerry. He wasn't been around for at least two weeks.

M: He took a leave to see his mother in Europe.

Q: Why is Jerry away?

A) He is attending his sick mother at home.

B) He is on a European tour with his mother.

C) He is at home on sick leave.

D) He is in Europe to see his mother.

本题问题是有关男士谈话内容的,答案选 D。

3. 推理判断题:此类题型要求考生根据谈话内容推断、理解隐含信息后选出正确答案。

例:(1995 年 6 月考题)

M: Hi! Jane, so glad to see you again.

W: Likewise. I remember the last time we met was five months ago at Mike's birthday party. How are you going?

Q: What do we know about the speakers?

A) They don't know how to get to Mike's home.

B) They are discussing when to meet again.

C) They went to the same party some time ago.

D) They will go to Mike's birthday party.

对话中女士说她和男士最近一次见面是五个月前在迈克的生日舞会上,所以答案选 C。

4. 职业与人物关系判断题:此类题型要求考生根据谈话内容判断谈话者之间的关系或谈话者的职业。

例:(1995 年 6 月考题)

W: How long will it take you to fix my watch?

M: I'll call you when it's ready, but it shouldn't take longer than a week.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A) Librarian and student.

B) Operator and caller.

C) Boss and secretary.

D) Customer and repairman.

题中女士问她的表多长时间能修好,据此可判断谈话者的关系是顾客与修表工,答案选 D。

5. 选择判断题:此类题型特点是谈话者提到两个或两个以上的人、物或事情,要求考生根据问题所涉及的内容选择判断出正确答案。

例:(1991 年 6 月考题)

W: Has your brother bought his books yet?

M: He bought a history book; but the Chinese and English text-books were sold out.

Q: Which book has the man's brother got?

A) An English textbook.

B) A Chinese textbook.

C) A chemistry textbook.

D) A history textbook.

题中男士提到他哥哥买了历史书,但汉语书和英语书都卖完了。问题是问他买了什么书,答案选 D。