

最新 710分

四级听力强化训练

张碧桂 吴松梅 / 编著

*From Virtual Listening
Comprehension
Tests to
Successful Actual CET - 4*

9-44



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前 言

为了适应我国高等教育新的发展形势,深化教学改革,提高教学质量,满足新时期国家对人才的需要,2004年教育部制定了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》。该教学要求规定,大学英语课程的教学目标是:培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后的工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。

为了配合新的大学英语课程教学要求的实施,教育部对大学英语四、六级考试的内容及形式进行了较大的改革。考试由四部分构成:听力理解、阅读理解、综合测试和写作测试。听力理解部分增加了题量,分值比例由原来的20%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;听力短文部分包括客观题型的短文理解及短文复合式听写;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。在总分710分中,听力理解部分占了249分,四、六级是否能通过,是否能得高分,听力理解是关键的一部分。

本书严格按《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》而编写,共包括四部分:第一部分向考生介绍如何提高听力技能,分析各类试题的特点及应试技巧;第二部分是18套听力模拟试题;第三部分是听力试题的录音原文;第四部分是答案。本书配超大容量MP3光盘一张。录音请外国专家在专业的录音棚录制,语速符合四级标准,语音纯正清晰。本书的编者是多年从事大学英语教学的教师,熟悉四、六级考试的改革方向及命题规律,在悉心研究听力试题,并阅读了国内外大量有关资料后,精心编写了本书。考生可以通过这18套试题的模拟实战,有效进行考前强化训练。本书最大的特点是选材新颖,题量丰富,是考前强化训练不可多得的一本好书。

由于编者水平有限,编写时间仓促,书中错误在所难免,希望广大读者批评指正,并恳请专家同行不吝指教。

编者

2007年6月于厦门大学海滨

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第一部分 听力综述

一、听力理解题的介绍

听是语言习得赖以存在的心理前提,听在实际生活中占主导地位。美国心理学家和教学法专家 Stephen Krashen(1981)在他的“输入假说”中强调指出,无论是儿童还是成年人,在语言习得中听力理解是头等重要的。据 Rankin(1986)估计,人们在日常交际活动中,45%的时间用在听的方面,30%的时间用在读的方面,用在说和写的方面的时间仅占 16% 和 9%。因此加强英语听力,提高学生的听力理解水平,能帮助学生在无意识中习得语言。

2004 年教育部高教司制定了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》,规定大学英语课程的教学目标是:培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。大学英语四、六级考试是一种为教学服务的标准化考试,因此教育部对四、六级考试进行了大刀阔斧的改革,大大增加了听力理解的题量。旧四级包括 10 段短对话和 3 篇短文,共 20 个问题,用时 15 分钟;新四级包括 8 段短对话、2 段长对话、3 篇短文和 1 道复合式听写题,共 36 题,用时 35 分钟。文章的长度和难度都提高了,分值比例也由原来的 20% 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;听力短文部分包括客观题型的短文理解和短文复合式听写;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。在总分 710 分中,听力理解部分占了 249 分,四、六级是否能通过,是否能得高分,听力理解是关键的一部分。

二、如何提高听力技能

提高听力能力的过程是一个不断发展技巧、丰富语言与综合知识、锻炼分析推理能力的综合性训练和实践过程。听力能力的提高是以整体语言能力的提高为基础的。听力一词,实质上就是指聆听音的信息,理解所听意思的过程,这一信息处理过程,在听力考场上表现为“听而理解意思,要求考生边听边理解、边阅读边猜测(推断)边做抉择。”这五“边”智能活动,正如美国著名教学法专家王士之先生所说的:“是一种猜测、估计、预想、想象的、积极而相互作用的过程”,作为参加英语听力测试的考生,系统训练而逐步提高听力,就其本质而言,就是要熟练这五“边”。

(一)扎实的语言基础

语音、语调、词汇、语法是语言的基本要素,对它们的熟练掌握是语言基本功的关键。在听

力考试中,学生应该排除语言的声音这种外在形式上的障碍,关注连续语流中词的发音、重音、句子语调等,理解它们传递的有用信息或核心信息。

1. 语音知识

听力不同于阅读,要求同学们必须准确辨音、正确理解句子重音及语调所表达的含义,这是语际交流的基础。在正确掌握每个单词发音的同时,必须注意以下几个方面:

(1)练习英语中最小对(the minimum pair)的发音,如 ship-sheep, cheap-chip, leave-live, shock-shack 等;有针对性地进行发音训练,如收集一些绕口令的句子;适当增加一些针对性的听力练习,如练习朗读下列句子:

Jumping Jill plays with jacks and juggles jellybeans.

Nine nice nieces nicely nibbled knickknacks.

How much dew would a dewdrop drop if a dewdrop could drop dew?

Round the rough and rugged rocks the ragged rascal ran.

She sells sea shells by the seashore. If she sells sea shells by the seashore, then she sells seashore shells.

(2)连读:连读时语速加快,连读的单词之间没有了间隔,会给理解带来困难。如: once in a while, ear in ear out, for an hour.

(3)意群:做听力理解题时,不能一个单词一个单词地听,应该注意意群,因为意群正是朗读的停顿之处,注意下列语句因朗读停顿所带来的差异。

Jenny said, "My father is here."珍妮说,"我父亲在这儿。"

"Jenny", said my father, "is here." "珍妮,"我父亲说,"在这儿。"(是珍妮在这儿)。

(4)语调:语调是说话者表示情感的一种手段,同样一个句子如果语调不同,则意思就有可能发生变化。

例 1 Open the window, will you? (升调)

Open the window, won't you? (降调)

Paul.

Yes.(升调)(降调)

例 2 She is a university teacher.(降调)她是大学老师。

She is a university teacher.(升调)对她是大学老师的身份表示怀疑。

测试中同样有可能考查语调的交际功能,如:

例 1 W: What do you want to eat?

M: Is there anything wrong with the Chinese restaurant? (降调)

Q: What does the man mean?

A. He wonders if anything happened at the Chinese restaurant.

B. He doesn't know why the food there tastes bad.

C. He only wants the Chinese food because she isn't happy.

D. He thinks that they ought to go to the Chinese restaurant.

一般疑问句却用降调,表示说话者愿意去中餐馆的肯定态度,答案应是 D。

例 2 M: I'm terribly sorry I'm late, but I couldn't help it. I got there as soon as I could.

W: Well, it's not soon enough, is it? (降调)

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A. It's soon enough to get there.
- B. It's not soon enough to get there.
- C. It's not late to get there.
- D. It's early enough to get there.

降调的使用,说明说话人坚信第一部分说的是事实,由此可以判断答案为 B。

(5)英音和美音的差异

不同英语国家的人在发音上有不同的特点,要避免因发音差异而产生的听力误解,就要了解他们的发音方式及习惯。对一般人而言,至少要熟悉美国英语和英国英语之间的发音差异。尽管美音和英音的相同之处大大超过不同之处,但由于历史和地域方面的原因,它们的差别还是明显的。

例如:英国人把 can 读作 /kn/ 或 /kən/, 把 can't 读作 /kɒnt/, 而美国人把 can't 读作 /kɑnt/; 当美国人讲 "I can't put up with her arrogance" 的时候,由于 can't 的尾音 /t/ 后面跟着 put 的首音 /p/ [t] 就不完全爆破,发音与英国人讲 "I can put up with her arrogance" 十分相似。这样,否定被误解成肯定,意思就大相径庭了。

另外,美音不如英音那样长短分明;美音还特别强调单词最后一个音节的音,于是有了不少的“卷舌音”如: water, rider, writer。美式英语通常节奏稍微慢一些,因此,对大多数人来说,会觉得美式英语更好懂一点。

下面这些词出现率高,而且英音与美音发音截然不同。

BE

AE

pass, chance, grass, fast
hot, box, rock & roll
farm, card, far, car
diverse, direction,
hostile
neither, either
tomato
epoch

在早几年的四级听力考试中,听力部分一般都请美国人朗读,很少听到英国口音。但最近几次考试中,英音和美音所占比例相当,在短对话和短文中既有美音,也有英音,考生不仅要熟悉美国发音,也同样要熟悉英国发音。在平时选择听力材料时,一定要适当选择一些由英国人朗读的磁带或音像制品,熟悉英国发音。

2. 进行有效的朗读训练

将单词读出声,这个过程把单词和发音联系起来,有助于提高听的过程中的快速反应能力。

跟着录音朗读或自己大声朗读能使你习惯英语的朗读节奏和速度。经常朗读会使你说和听的速度基本上达到以英语为母语的人的正常语速。这样,听力考试中每分钟 130~150 个单词的语速就显得不是那么快了,语速就不再是听力理解的障碍。

3. 词汇和语法

(1)注意扩充词汇量:词汇量、词组和习语是影响听力理解的主要因素之一,词汇量的匮乏往往是阻碍听力能力提高的首要因素。因此,同学们在训练听力技巧的同时,应注意词汇量的

扩充,习语的积累,熟悉常见的习语。

例如:beat around the bushes, look for a needle in a haystack, join our efforts together, the surging Chinese economy, to learn the ropes, lose one's temper, serve sb. right, by all means, anything but that, pass with flying colors, cross that bridge when sb. come to it...

在 2006 年 12 月的四级考试中,前面 8 段短对话涉及的习语就有 7 个: around the corner, watch my weight, go ahead, make it, not really, not yet, get upset over.

(2)加强同义表达方式的听力训练:在多项选择题的四个选项中,可能有一个就是对话信息的同义表达方式。如:

例 1 M: Do you have to get the opera tickets in advance?

W: Certainly. Tickets at the door are usually sold at a high price.

Q: What does the woman imply? (2006 年 12 月四级全真题)

A. It's better to buy the tickets beforehand.

B. It's difficult to buy the tickets on the spot.

C. The tickets are sold in advance at half price.

D. The tickets are more expensive than expected.

答案是 A。in advance 和 beforehand 是同义的表达方式。

例 2 M: Our school has just built some new apartments near campus, but a one-bedroom rents for 500 dollars a month.

W: That's a bit beyond the reach of most students.

Q: What does the man mean?

A. It takes only 5 minutes to reach the campus from the apartments.

B. Most students can't afford to live in the new apartments.

C. The new apartments are not available until next month.

D. The new apartments can accommodate 500 students.

答案是 B。can't afford to 是 beyond the reach of 的同义表达方式。

(3)加强语法概念的单句理解练习:听力测试也常常考查语法结构的表意功能,如虚拟语气、建议的表达方式等。

例 1 W: I am going to Martha's house. I have a paper to complete. And I need to use her computer.

M: Why don't you buy one yourself? Think how much time you could save.

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do? (2005 年 6 月四级全真题)

A. Save time by using a computer.

B. Buy her own computer.

C. Borrow Martha's computer.

D. Stay home and complete her paper.

对话中男士用 Why don't you do...这一句型委婉提出建议,只要考生熟悉这一句型,就可以判断答案为 B。四、六级考试常考的表示建议的表达方法有:

Why don't you do...?

What/How about doing...?

Do you think we should...?

If I were you, I would...

Let's do...

注意不要混淆建议和感叹句型,“感叹句”的句型也是考生应熟悉的,听力试题常见的表示感叹语气的句型有:

1. What+名词词组!
2. How+形容词或副词+其他部分!
3. Isn't /Wasn't+that/it+表语!
4. Aren't/Weren't they/these/those+表语!
5. Don't/Didn't+we+动词原形+其他部分!

语调的特点是升降调,句子的重音和节奏明显。切莫把这类感叹句误认为疑问句。

例2 W: I'm thinking of going to Austin for a visit. Do you think it's worth seeing?

M: Well, I wish I had been there.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A. The man is planning his trip to Austin.
- B. The man has been to Austin before.
- C. The man doesn't like Austin.
- D. The man has not been Austin before.

答案是D。“I wish I had been there”是虚拟语气,表示与事实相反的事情,此句的意思是“我希望我去过那儿”,是对过去事实的虚拟,而实际上他没有去过那儿。

(二)了解话语的交际价值

人们说话的时候,经常在字面的意思下包含着更深一层的含义。在听的过程中应从已知的各种语言线索推理出弦外之音。如根据对话中的关键词、语气、语调、重音等推测对方的意图、态度、要求及说话的内容;通过对话双方所谈的话题或者说话口吻推测双方的身份、他们之间的关系及对话发生的场所与时间等。语言技能的提高就是要培养学生能透过语言的表层结构,把握言语所包含的深层涵义。(例句请看短对话分类判断与推理)

(三)提高做笔记的能力

做笔记可帮助考生对内容的记忆。在国外许多重要的外语考试中,如雅思,BEC等,听力部分都要求记下笔记,在信息缺失部分填入笔记内容。

四级听力有三个部分需要做笔记,一是长对话,二是短文,三是复合式听写。比如记下不同人物、事件,对应不同的时间、地点。在复合式听写部分,要求写下三个长句的大意或原文。要达到这样的要求,平时应该经常进行记笔记的训练。具体如何做,以下几点可供参考。

- 考生听第一遍时可先记下几个关键词,比如动词、名词、否定词。冠词、连词暂时不记,可以在稍后补上。精力重点放在听全文、理解全文上。
- 在听第二遍时,尽可能多写一些,注意细节。
- 听第三遍时,补充前两遍遗漏的重要信息,校对已写下部分,注意单词的拼写及语法。
- 自己归纳一些简便的速记方法,如比较、对比等可用一些数学符号来表示:“>”表示 more than,“<”表示 less than,过去时态用 d,进行时态用 g 等;也可以用单词的部分代替整体,如 dr 代替 doctor, f 代替 for, imp. 代替 important 等等。总之,最好归纳出一些自己习惯使用的符号,摸索出适合自己的有效的方法,平时训练时,多多使用,考试时就能发挥很大的作用。

以上主要针对复合式听写,对于长对话和短文,考生可以选择在选项后面直接做记号。

三、试题类型及解题技巧

(一)对话部分的试题类型

短对话 8 组,每组对话后提出一个简短问题,要求考生从对话中获取信息,然后从每题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。对话部分考查的重点有:计算题、地点、职业、身份、言外之意、弦外之音。短对话包含的信息量不大,因此,其难度也不大,但是有些题目需要进行一定的推理或者简单的运算,一般考生都能在 15 秒钟完成,并能利用剩余的几秒钟迅速地预览下一题的选项。录音只放一遍,两组对话之间有 15 秒的停顿。

根据《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》要求,四级考试对话部分增加了长对话,题材为接近真实生活的广播、日常对话、访谈等内容,为两人或三人对话模式。长对话后出现 3 至 4 个问题。相对于短对话,长对话信息量加大,且对话转换轮次明显增加(一般有十个轮次左右),角色转换加快,考生对信息的接收难度也随之加大。录音也是只放一遍,对话后的每个问题之间有 15 秒的停顿。考生利用这 15 秒思考和做出选择。

1. 数字与计算

这类题型很有特点,可以是询问时间、距离、年龄、电话号码、航班时刻表,也可以是计算价格、数字等,主要包括两种类型:辨别型与计算型。听数字的时候,要注意容易混淆的词尾如 -teen 和 -ty,注意中英文在年份、月份、日期和钟点等表达方式上的差异。应熟悉一些四级范围内的表示时间的词语,如:double, fortnight, decade, score, century, every other, every other day, every other week...还有一些常用的词组与句子结构。如:at the discount of ..., at a...percent discount(按……的折扣), The percentage is...(百分比是……)。在运算时应注意一些关键词,如 increase, extra, plus, three times 等。要提高对数字的敏感度,提高对数字的反应速度,同时边听边记笔记,因为考题中常常出现好几个数字,需要换算。如果一时反应不了,可以根据笔记稍后再进行计算。

例 1 W: I'd like to see the museum today. Can you tell me what time it's open?

M: Yes, it's open from nine to five, but there is an hour's lunch break.

Q: For how many hours is the museum open?

A. Eight hours.

B. Seven hours.

C. Nine hours.

D. One hour.

从对话中我们得到信息:博物馆从早上 9:00 开到下午 5:00 点,扣除午休 1 个小时一共是 8 个小时,答案就应是 B。

例 2 W: How much time did you have for writing the paper?

M: We were given three hours, but I finished in less than half the time.

Q: How long did it take the man to write his paper?

A. More than an hour and a half.

B. Not more than half an hour.

C. More than two hours.

D. Less than an hour and a half.

从对话中我们得到信息：给我们3个小时，可我们用不到一半的时间就完成了，可见答案应选D，即不到一个半小时。

这类题型常提的问题有：

At what time did the conversation take place?

When did the man...?

When will the woman...?

How often does the man/woman...?

How long did it take the man to do...?

How many...?

How much...?

2. 地点与方向

这类考题常设置一个对话发生的场景，听完对话后，考生根据听到的信息判断事件或对话发生的地点，选项通常由地点名词构成或包含表示方位的介词如 in, at, to。假如问题提的是有关方向的内容，选项通常为表示方向的介词如 to, from, out of, 问题多由 where 引导。四级考试常出现的场景有两类：学校场景，包括校园、教室、图书馆、食堂、宿舍等；公共场所场景包括银行、医院、邮局、旅馆、商店、饭店、机场、车站等，当然，对话发生的场景也可以是家庭。考生应记住一些典型的场景和与场景密切相关的词语。

school: examination, paper, term paper, quiz, compulsory course, selective course, grade score, mark, assignment, scholarship, credit(学分)

library: card, fine, librarian, renew, return, catalog, be overdue, be due, journal, periodical, circulation

shop/store: on sale, discount

police station: witness, officer, criminal, suspect, fine, detain(拘留)

post office: registered mail, regular mail, transfer(汇款), post, package, postage, airmail, stamp

restaurant: make a reservation, order, menu, pay the bill, dining environment, tip, a table for two, smell good, delicious

airport: airline, boarding, take off, land, flight number, flight, fasten the seat belt(系好安全带), destination, luggage check, gate, business class(商务舱), economy class, first class, declare, duty free, go through the security check

hotel: register, check-in, check-out, double-bed room, reception, porter, fill in a form, make a reservation, lobby

bank: open an account, savings, draw/deposit money, currency, credit card, cash, check, interest rate

hospital: examination, toothache, stomachache, stay in bed, prescribe medicine, cough, temperature, fever, operation, tablet, injection, surgeon, dentist, physician(内科医生), regular medical checkup(常规体检)

cinema: horror film, hero, heroine, title(字幕), Chinese/English titles, tragedy, comedy, front/back row, sell out, film studio

barber's: haircut, hairstyle, hairdresser, shave, moustache, beard, spray, shampoo, trim

the court: your honor, the jury, the case, counselor

例 1 M: I just had a traffic accident. My car's being repaired.

W: That's too bad. Fill in this claim and we'll reimburse you for the repairs.

Q: Where is this man now?

A. At a police station.

B. At an insurance office.

C. At a repair shop.

D. At home.

从对话中,我们得到的信息是那位男士出了交通事故,从那位女士话语中所用的词 claim (索赔)和 reimburse(赔偿、补偿),我们就能得知对话肯定发生在保险公司的办公室。答案为 B。

例 2 W: George, look at the long waiting line. I'm glad you've made a reservation.

M: More and more people enjoy eating out now. Besides, this place is especially popular with overseas students.

Q: Where is the conversation most probably taking place?

A. At a theater.

B. At a booking office.

C. At a railway station.

D. At a restaurant.

对话中所用的词组 made a reservation, eating out 都能让我们推理出,该对话发生的地点在餐馆。只要考生熟悉这两个词组,就很容易找出 B 这个正确答案。

这类题型常提的问题是:

Where does this conversation most probably take place?

Where is the man now?

Where are the two speakers now?

Where are they going?

Where have they been?

Where are they from?

Where is...located?

3. 职业与身份

这类题型经常提供一种情节,涉及人物的职业、身份以及与他人的关系。对话里常有关键词暗示人物的职业、身份及与他人的关系。只要能捕捉到这些关键词,就能做出准确的判断。

对话者之间最常见的关系有:

colleagues, co-workers, relatives, neighbors, friends etc.

parent—child

husband—wife

employer—employee

interviewer—interviewee

writer—reader

host/hostess—guest

boss—secretary/clerk

director—actor

buyer—seller

customer—shop-assistant

lawyer—client

policeman—criminal/suspect

coach—sportsman

performer—audience

teacher/professor/advisor/instructor—student

landlady—tenant

driver/bus conductor—passenger

doctor/physician/surgeon/nurse/dentist—patient

carpenter/plumber/painter(油漆工)/electrician/repairman—customer

常见的职业有 plumber, doctor, shop assistant, waiter/waitress, teacher, policeman, dentist, operator, receptionist, lawyer, repairman, librarian, soldier, security guard, cook, porter, pilot, insurance agent(保险代理), air-hostess/stewardess, flight attendant, steward(轮船或客机上的服务员), coach, accountant, cashier, secretary, beautician, computer programmer, software engineer, reporter, artist, firefighter, bank clerk(teller), tailor, photographer, journalist, butcher 等。

例 1 W: I have plenty of good ideas, but I haven't been able to organize them clearly. May I hand in the paper a few days later?

M: You know that I always prefer a well written paper even if it is late.

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

A. Client—lawyer

B. Student—teacher

C. Patient—doctor

D. Customer—salesman

两人谈论有关递交论文的事,从 the paper 和 a well written paper,就能得知答案为 B,两人为师生关系。

例 2 M: Did you ask Robert to repair the toilet? The water doesn't flush.

W: No. I got Mike to do it.

Q: What's Robert's occupation?

A. An electrician

B. A plumber

C. A carpenter

D. A bookseller

答案是 B,管道工修水管,也负责修厕所。

这类题型常提的问题有:

What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

What's the man's/woman's job/profession/occupation?

Who is the man/woman most probably speaking to?

Who is the man/woman?

4. 判断与推理

这是近几年常考的题型,是一种主观判断题,常常针对对话中的含义进行提问。这类题要经过分析和逻辑推理才能判断出正确的答案,要能听懂弦外之音、言外之意。通过对话中明示或隐含的信息,推理、判断话语者对人、对事的态度与反应;理解主旨意义,推理原因、结果。这类题也可包括建议题型。

例 1 M: I wonder if you can drop by tomorrow evening. The Stevensons are coming over for

dinner. I'd like you to meet there.

W: Sure, I'd love to. I've heard they are very interesting people.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A. The man is inviting the woman for dinner.
- B. The woman is too busy to join the man for dinner.
- C. The woman is a friend of the Stevensons'.
- D. The man is going to visit the Stevensons.

答案是 A, 从明示的信息, 即女士回答 Sure, I'd love to, 表示她乐意接受邀请。

例 2 M: I am exhausted. I stayed up the whole night studying for my midterm math exam.

W: Why do you always wait until the last minute?

Q: What does the woman imply?

- A. The man is a diligent student.
- B. The man has bad study habits.
- C. The man has made a mess of his midterm exam.
- D. The man is usually the last to hand in his test paper.

女士的话语并不是提出问题, 而是表示对男士做法的不满和批评, 即这位男士总是把事情拖到最后一刻来做, 我们可以推理出正确的答案为 B。

例 3 M: Christmas is around the corner and I'm looking for a gift for my girlfriend. Any suggestions?

W: Well, you have to tell me something about your girlfriend first. Also what's your budget?

Q: What does the woman want the man to do? (2006 年 12 月四级全真题)

- A. Buy a gift for his girlfriend.
- B. Plan his budget carefully.
- C. Ask someone else for advice.
- D. Give her more information.

从女士话语中所传递的信息, 我们能推理出答案为 D, 即女士需要更多的有关男士的女朋友的信息。这道考题给考生设了一个陷阱, 也就是第二句话的尾词 budget。很多考生要是听得不够仔细, 没有好好领会 budge 这个词, 很容易就选了含有该词的选项。What's your budget? 意思是“你打算花多少钱?”

这类题型常提的问题有:

What does the woman think of...?

What does the man's attitude toward...?

What does the man's opinion about...?

What does the woman suggest to do?

What is the woman doing?

What is the man going to do?

What are they talking about?

What does the woman mean?

What does the man imply?

What does the woman suggest?

What can you infer from the conversation?

What can you learn from the conversation?

What can you conclude from the conversation?

How does the man feel about...?

What can we learn from the man's/woman's response?

What can we know from the man's /woman's reply?

考生应注意第二说话者的内容,对话一般只有男女各一句一个来回,因此内容浓缩,第一句既为引语,也承载部分内容,第二句必须完整地将这一小段结束,信息容量大,它可能是信息的补充、纠正,可能是态度上的肯定或否定,可能是假设、虚拟。因此,一般说来,针对第二句提问的可能性更大,考生应该注意。

(二)短文部分的试题类型

该部分共有三篇短文,文章体裁丰富,包括叙事、议论、说明、新闻等,而且题材丰富,涉及各个方面的内容。每篇短文的长度在 200 个词至 300 个词左右,对考生的听力理解和记忆力要求都较高,难度较大。每篇短文有 3 个或 4 个问题,要求从每个问题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,共设 10 个小题。重点考查两方面的内容:对主题的判断和对具体事实的判断。

在开始听短文之前,考生可利用录音中念指令的几十秒时间,快速浏览选项,根据出现在选项中的关键词对话题进行预测,以便在听的过程中有的放矢,这对听力理解会有很大的帮助。通过浏览选项,可以预测短文:

①大致内容

②事实

③发生的时间、地点

④涉及的人物

⑤存在的问题和解决问题的可能手段。

文章的主题一般出现在首句,一定要注意对首句的理解,注意把握首尾句,从整体上理解全文,这样有利于解答有关主题的问题。听的时候可做速记,以便掌握文章的细节内容。可以边听边看选项,按听到的顺序给选项做标记,标记要精,不必做太多。短文的考题类型通常有:主题题、细节题和推断题。细节题占的比例大些。

短文大约可分为以下几大类:

1. 故事

故事类短文,属记叙文。一般采用记叙的手法,叙述方式有可能由人物本身的独白来讲述事情的经过,也可能由他人叙说,还可能是幽默故事。这类文章有一定的情节,比较有趣,浅显易懂,故事常以生动的结局收尾或有一个出人意料的结尾,应特别注意人物的关键话语。叙述类的文章主要考细节,听的重点应放在回答 Wh-问题上,即 When...?, Where...?, Who...?, What...?, How...?, Why...?

例如:2004 年 1 月四级全真题

Passage Three

For 25 years, I was a full-time thief specializing in picking pockets. Where I come from in Southeast London, that's an honorable profession. Anyone can break in a house and steal things, but picking somebody's pocket takes skill. My sister and I were among the most successful pickpocket

teams in London. We worked hotel and theatre lobbies, airports, shopping centers and restaurants. Now we don't steal anymore, but this crime is worldwide. Here's how to protect yourself:

Professional pickpockets do not see victims, only handbags, jewels and money. Mothers with babies, the elderly, the disabled are all fair game. My preferred target was the lone female, handbag at her aide, the right side to be exact. So if I am next to her, I can reach out cautiously with my right hand across my body. Only about one woman in a thousand carries her bag on the left. And I tended to steer clear of them. Women whose bags are hanging in front of them are tricky for the pickpocket, as there isn't a blind side. If you want to make it ever harder, use a bag with handles rather than a strap. For men, one of the best places to keep a wallet is in the back pocket of tight trousers. You'll feel any attempts to move it. Another good place is in the buttoned-up inside pocket of a jacket. There is just no way in. Even better, keep wallets attached to a chord or chain that is fastened to a belt.

A pickpocket needs targets who are relaxed and off guard. The perfect setting is a clothing store. When customers wonder among the racks, they are completely absorbed in the items they hold up. The presence of a uniformed security guard is even better. A full sense of security makes the pick pocket a job much simpler.

这个故事以第一人称“我”叙说。“我”与姐姐都是掏腰包的高手,同时叙说扒手这一行当。听者从这篇故事中,也能了解到如何防范扒手的小常识。

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

17. Why does the speaker say that picking somebody's pocket is an honorable profession in Southeast London? (A)

此题是推理判断题。文中提到“破门而入进行偷窃,人人都会,可掏包需要技巧。”由此推断本题的正确答案为 A。

A. It takes skill.

B. It pays well.

C. It's full-time job.

D. It's admired worldwide.

18. According to the speaker, who is most likely to become a victim of a pickpocket? (C)

此题为事实细节题。“我”在文中提到他本人认为的最佳目标是那些把包背在右侧的单独女性。也就是说,这类人容易成为受害者。故答案为 C。

A. A mother with a baby in her arms.

B. A woman whose bag is hanging in front.

C. A lone female with a handbag at her right side.

D. An old lady carrying a handbag on the left.

19. In the speaker's opinion, what's the best place for a man to keep his wallet? (A)

此题为事实细节题。“我”说对于男士来说,放钱包最好的地方之一是紧身裤后面的口袋。故答案为 A。

A. The back pocket of his tight trousers.

B. The top pocket of his jacket.

C. A side pocket of his jacket.