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总策划/总主编 孙东健

攻克四级英语

710分 新题型



突出**以人为本**， 丢弃**以题为本**

意识流 (顺应自然答题思路) **PK** **试后诸葛亮** (逆对正常思维流程)



北京航空航天大学出版社



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710分 新题型

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内 容 简 介

本书涵盖了新四级考试中的四种听力题型,运用意识流方法在听力中的体现形式——“先圈后点”法进行了归类 and 总结,并提供了符合题型要求和考查内容的资源库。含听力光盘一张。

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前言

英语为什么学不好? 考试为什么考不好?

原因在于你的思维受“试后诸葛亮”的影响,跟真正的自然思维相违背!

要想知道什么是“试后诸葛亮”及其弊端,考生首先需要理清三个问题:

1. 学习:学习是为了掌握知识,而不是纯粹为了考试。学习之道,贵乎“入”、“出”二字,凭课堂之“入”,得考场之“出”(考场不单是进行标准化考试的考场,也应该包括实际工作和生活环境)。

2. 考试:考试即考“人”,而非考“题”。因此,对试题的解析应该强调“以人为本”,而非“以题为本”;

3. 解题:正常的解题过程应该是考生将课堂中所学的知识与考试中所掌握的大量信息通过大脑的思考进行相应的结合,而不是在考试之后对试题答案进行自圆其说的所谓解释。简而言之就是“试前试中学技巧,不做试后诸葛亮”。

一句话,无论是在学习中还是在考试过程中,作为学生或考生的“你”才是中心。

一、什么是“意识流”? 如何做到“以人为本”?

“意识流”是一个心理学名词,说白了,就是人们每天所思所想的总和。刚才提到过“试前试中学技巧”,而在这套《攻克四级英语 710 分新题型》丛书,“意识流”这个名词的意义就在于:考生在考试过程中解题时需要调用试前所学的知识,而这必然涉及其个人意识的流动过程。这一流动过程的范围越广、速度越快,考生解题的正确率就会越高。

意识流方法的本质属性要求它必然要“以人为本”,而绝不能“以题为本”。

从 2006 年开始,大学英语四级考试已经在计分体制、题型设计、考查侧重点等方面做出了重大改革。考试改革了,大学英语的教与学应不应该改革? 答案是肯定的。

实际上,大学英语的教与学的确需要改革。这种改革应该是深层次的,即要在根本上解决“为了考试而学习”的畸形学习观念。从终极目标来看,提高广大考生的实际英语运用能力才是真正有效的解决方案。这正是这套《攻克四级英语 710 分新题型》丛书所要解决的问题。

本套丛书认为:真正有效的解题方法,必然要“以人为本”。而要做到“以人为本”,就必须强调考生本人及其知识基础的重要性,通过了解考生的想法,总结出适合考生参考和借鉴的解题思路和方法,并指导他们在考试过程中进行实际运用。

在本套丛书中,意识流方法是通过由编者扮考生一角,想考生之所想,急考生之所急来实现的。于考生之学习和模仿来说,意识流方法虽未敢妄称“最佳”,但“最适合”三字却实至名归。

二、《攻克四级英语 710 分新题型》丛书是一套什么样的书?

这套丛书共包括五个分册,分别是《听力》、《阅读》、《写作》、《完形 & 翻译》和《一本通》。前四本书是针对新四级考试的各个单项题型编写的专项训练用书,其中涵盖了历年真题;第五本书是根据新四级考试真题编写的全真模拟试卷。

这套丛书借用了心理学上的意识流理论,从人本主义心理学的“以人为本”的基点出发,参考认知心理学对于知识习得过程的研究,又结合精神分析学对于人的意识层次的分析,形成了一套全新的、有效的、适用的解题方法和技巧。我们称之为“意识流方法”。这正是本套丛书和市面上同类辅导书最大的不同。

编者在编写本套丛书过程中得到了很多人的支持和帮助,在此一并表示衷心的感谢!

编者

2008 年 3 月

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- D) She bought a new set of furniture from Italy last month.
17. A) The woman wondered why the man didn't return the book.
B) The woman doesn't seem to know what the book is about.
C) The woman doesn't find the book useful any more.
D) The woman forgot lending the book to the man.
18. A) Most of the man's friends are athletes. C) The man doesn't look like a sportsman.
B) Few people share the woman's opinion. D) The woman doubts the man's athletic ability.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) She has packed it in one of her bags. C) She has probably left it in a taxi.
B) She is going to get it at the airport. D) She is afraid that she has lost it.
20. A) It ends in winter. C) It will last one week.
B) It will cost her a lot. D) It depends on the weather.
21. A) The plane is taking off soon. C) There might be a traffic jam.
B) The taxi is waiting for them. D) There is a lot of stuff to pack.
22. A) At home. C) In the man's car.
B) At the airport. D) By the side of a taxi.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) She is thirsty for promotion. C) She is tired of her present work.
B) She wants a much higher salary. D) She wants to save travel expenses.
24. A) Translator. C) Language instructor.
B) Travel agent. D) Environmental engineer.
25. A) Lively personality and inquiring mind. C) Devotion and work efficiency.
B) Communication skills and team spirit. D) Education and experience.

Section B

◎ **Passage One**

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) They care a lot about children. C) They want to enrich their life experience.
B) They need looking after in their old age. D) They want children to keep them company.
27. A) They are usually adopted from distant places.
B) Their birth information is usually kept secret.
C) Their birth parents often try to conceal their birth information.
D) Their adoptive parents don't want them to know their birth parents.
28. A) They generally hold bad feelings towards their birth parents.
B) They do not want to hurt the feelings of their adoptive parents.
C) They have mixed feelings about finding their natural parents.
D) They are fully aware of the expenses involved in the search.
29. A) Early adoption makes for closer parent child relationship.
B) Most people prefer to adopt children from overseas.
C) Understanding is the key to successful adoption.
D) Adoption has much to do with love.

◎ Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) He suffered from Mental illness. C) He turned a failing newspaper into a success.
B) He bought The Washington Post. D) He was once a reporter for a major newspaper.
31. A) She was the first women to lead a big U.S. publishing company.
B) She got her first job as a teacher at the University of Chicago.
C) She committed suicide because of her mental disorder.
D) She took over her father's position when he died.
32. A) People came to see the role of women in the business world.
B) Katharine played a major part in reshaping Americans' mind.
C) American media would be quite different without Katharine.
D) Katharine had exerted an important influence on the world.

◎ Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) It'll enable them to enjoy the best medical care.
B) It'll allow them to receive free medical treatment.
C) It'll protect them from possible financial crisis.
D) It'll prevent the doctors from overcharging them.
34. A) They can't immediately get back the money paid for their medical cost.
B) They have to go through very complicated application procedures.
C) They can only visit doctors who speak their native languages.
D) They may not be able to receive timely medical treatment.
35. A) They don't have to pay for the medical services.
B) They needn't pay the entire medical bill at once.
C) They must send the receipts to the insurance company promptly.
D) They have to pay a much higher price to get an insurance policy.

Section C

More and more of the world's population are living in towns or cities. The speed at which cities are growing in the less developed countries is (36) _____. Between 1920 and 1960 big cities in developed countries (37) _____ two and a half times in size, but in other parts of the world the growth was eight times their size.

The (38) _____ size of growth is bad enough, but there are now also very (39) _____ signs of trouble in the (40) _____ of percentages of people living in towns and percentages of people working in industry. During the nineteenth century cities grew as a result of the growth of industry. In Europe the (41) _____ of people living in cities was always smaller than that of the (42) _____ working in factories. Now, however, the (43) _____ is almost always true in the newly industrialized world: (44) _____.

Without a base of people working in industry, these cities cannot pay for their growth; (45) _____. There has been little opportunity to build water supplies or other facilities. (46) _____, a growth in the number of hopeless and despairing parents and starving children.

adoptees to find out about their birth parents because the birth records of most adoptees are usually sealed. The information is secret so no one can see it. Naturally, adopted children have different feelings about their birth parents. Many adoptees want to search for them, but others do not. The decision to search for birth parents is a difficult one to make.

细节明示

Most adoptees have mixed feelings about finding their biological parents. Even though adoptees do not know about their natural parents, they do know that their adopted parents want them, love them and will care for them.

细节推断

make the decision to search for their birth parents?

- A) They generally hold bad feelings towards their birth parents.
- B) They do not want to hurt the feelings of their adoptive parents.
- C) They have mixed feelings about finding their natural parents.
- D) They are fully aware of the expenses involved in the search.

29. What can we infer from the passage?

- A) Early adoption makes for closer parent child relationship.
- B) Most people prefer to adopt children from overseas.
- C) Understanding is the key to successful adoption.
- D) Adoption has much to do with love.

26. [解析] A)。细节题。第一段最后提到,一些夫妇收养孩子的原因都是一样的,那就是他们关心孩子,想让被收养的孩子过上幸福的生活。所以选A)。
27. [解析] B)。细节题。文中提到,原因是大多数被收养孩子的出生记录通常是密封着的,出生信息是保密的,没有人能够看到。所以选B)。
28. [解析] C)。细节题。文中提到,很多被收养者很难做出寻找亲生父母的决定。紧接着给出了原因,即找到亲生父母会使他们悲喜交集。所以选C)。
29. [解析] D)。推断题。文章开始提到,夫妇收养孩子是为了关心他们,让他们过上幸福的生活,尤其是最后又提到养母爱他们,关心他们。由此可知,D)为正确答案。

小结

——听力的“阅读理解式”解析

所谓的“试后诸葛亮”式的解析方法,体现在听力理解中,其共同的模式是:

给出文字材料(有的情况下是全句或者全文翻译),让考生全面了解对话或者短文的大意,分别在原文中找到对应于正确选项的信息点,用直接解析或者连线解析等形式给出相关解释,帮助考生进行分析、判断和选择。在一些情况下,这种方法还有可能对于错误选项进行个别的分析,从而达到让考生不但知其然,还要知其所以然的目的。另外,像重点单词或者词组标注也是常见的内容,这些内容在一定程度上对考生的解题与提高英语水平是有帮助的,有很多考生也能够因此而在考试中获得较好的成绩。

但是,有心人会发现,这种解析方法实际上有其固有的缺陷:以题为本。

所谓“以题为本”,就是把试题本身当做研究对象。而由于试题是死的,所以,这种方法所做的解析成果必然是在把试题搞透的情况下,也就是说是在“试后”而非“试中”完成的,这与实际解题过程是有根本差异的。很明显的一点,考生可以很容易地发现,在连线解析中,每篇听力短文包含三道或者四道试题,在有些情况下,前面几道题的信息点在下文中,而后面几道题的信息点在上文中。这就会造成连线的上下错乱。

这绝不仅仅是形式上的不美观问题,这是以固定的、“死”的试题为本,不懂得研究人的正常思维过程,不懂得思维的流动性和不固定性的必然结果。以这种方法解题,很有可能造



意识流
IT IS YOU

不做试后诸葛亮



成思维的僵化、固化,离开考试环境,在实际听的过程中,有的人很可能还是会感到无所适从,没法从这种方法中获得实际有助于获取有用信息的技巧。别忘了,在实际工作和生活中,如听报告或者听领导讲话,很多情况下你并不知道其要点是什么,你需要做的是在听的过程中边听边记,而且不可能全记住,你要学会抓要点。

“试后诸葛亮”式的解析方法体现在听力中,其特点和缺陷尤为明显。至为关键的是:它颠倒了听力的试题要求(即选项)和录音材料的顺序,把听力与阅读毫无分别地以同一个方法来解析,造成二者之间毫无二致。如果是分栏排版,左右对比解析,它会把录音材料放在左边,而把试题要求放在右边;如果是上下排版,那么它会把录音材料放在上面,而把试题要求放在下面。按照由左至右和由上至下的阅读习惯,这无疑是在潜意识里承认了录音材料是第一位的,而试题要求是第二位的,从而造成了这种现象:在几乎所有的以“试后诸葛亮”式的解析方法为主导思想的书籍里,它们的解析首先都是让你“读”解析材料,从事实上确立了听力的“阅读式”解析结构。即使有的书可能会把录音材料放在试题要求的右面,但从其总体安排上来看,这纯粹是一种为了“求新求变求异”的变化,并不是认识到了这一形式的根源实质。

实际情况是:录音材料不是第一位的,也不可能是第一位的。原因有三:

第一,考生在考试时的实际操作中,不可能把录音材料当做第一位的材料。试卷上完全没有录音材料的任何一个字,甚至连问题的题干都没有,只有光秃秃的四个选项。这时候,怎么能被动地去依赖“第一位”的录音材料呢?为了取得主动,考生必须先从现有的试题要求,也就是选项着手,使自己对将要考查的内容有一个预先的熟悉和了解,才能对试题至多做到一半的“知己知彼”。

第二,录音材料的性质决定了它不能成为第一位的材料。录音材料是以音频形式出现的,这一点决定了它的独特性:不可重复性。这足以使习惯了书面材料的考生感到恐慌,如果事先没有在一定程度上了解它的内容,那么就更加会增加这种恐慌的程度。录音材料的第二个特性也非常重要:冗余性。听力材料中有大量的与实际考查内容无关甚至可能对实际考查内容造成干扰的信息,听力考试的答题时间有限,在听的过程中,如果试图事无巨细地把所有信息点全都记下来,一个是没有必要,另一个是可能性也不大。对于自身英语水平和考试要求水平相吻合的考生来说,最重要的是认识到听力材料的有限性,转而按照科学的以试题要求为第一位材料的“先圈后点”法来解答听力试题。第三,试题要求的性质决定了它应该是第一位的材料。首先,试题要求是书面性的,适合于考生总结其重点,如果在某一点上不很确定,可以反复地,长时间地停留在有疑问之处进行分析(当然,在考试中,本书不提倡考生在某个问题上作过长时间的停留);其次,试题要求是实际要考查时的内容,其与最终得分的相关系数是100%,所以,考生对试题要求做分析,真是所谓“好钢用在刀刃上”。最后,听力考试的过程使试题要求成为第一位的材料成为可能。如果听力考试没有缓冲,一旦开始就马上播放录音材料的话,那么把试题要求作为第一位的材料就成了句空话。幸运的是,考试过程并不是这样的。为了达到标准化试题对于“导语”的统一要求,考试时必须先播放 Directions,即使所有的考生都对此耳熟能详,这一环节也是必不可少的。这就允许考生在考试前认真明确这一要求,而在考试中充分利用这段不算短的时间浏览试题要求。



二、意识流式的解析方法

Section A

11. A) She used to be in poor health.
B) She was popular among boys.
C) She was somewhat overweight.
D) She didn't do well at high school.

W: I ran into Sally the other day. I could hardly recognize her. Do you remember her from high school?

M: Yeah, she was a little out of shape back then. Well, has she lost a lot of weight?

Q: What does the man remember of Sally?

- ✎ 一点通先圈后点: health, overweight → popular, high school → 高中生的身体状况。
- ✎ 资源库看到圈点文字马上想到 fat, keep fit, reduce, food, shape 等等。
- ✎ 明思路女士说: “I ran into Sally the other day... hardly recognize her... remember her from high school?”; 男士说: “... a little out of shape back then... has she lost a lot of weight?”。应选 C)。
- ✎ 拐个弯 本题关键在于理解男士反问女士 Sally 是否减轻重量说明 Sally was overweight

12. A) At the airport.

B) In a restaurant.

C) In a booking office.

D) At the hotel reception.

W: We don't seem to have a reservation for you, sir? I'm sorry.

M: But my secretary said that she had reserved a room for me here. I phoned her from the airport this morning just before I got on board the plane.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

- ✎ 一点通先圈后点: airport, restaurant, booking office, hotel reception → 四个地点。
- ✎ 资源库看到圈点文字马上想到 plane, eat, order, ticket, reservation, check in/out 等等。
- ✎ 明思路女士说: “We don't seem to have a reservation for you... sorry.”; 男士说: “... secretary said that... reserved a room for me here. I phoned her from the airport... before I got on board the plane?”。应选 D)。
- ✎ 拐个弯 本题关键在于理解 reservation 和 reserved a room 暗示对话发生在 hotel reception

13. A) Teaching her son by herself.

B) Having confidence in her son.

C) Asking the teacher for extra help.

D) Telling her son not to worry.

W: What would you do if you were in my place?

M: If Paul were my son, I'd just not worry. Now that his teacher is giving him extra help and he is working hard himself, he's sure to do well in the next exam.

Q: What's the man's suggestion to the woman?

- ✎ 一点通先圈后点: teaching, son, help → confidence, teacher → 儿子需要老师的帮助。
- ✎ 资源库看到圈点文字马上想到 blame, study, examination, score, student, professor 等等。
- ✎ 明思路女士说: “What would you do... in my place?”; 男士说: “... not worry... teacher is giving him extra help and he is working hard... do well in the next exam.”。应选 B)。
- ✎ 拐个弯 本题关键在于理解男士说 Paul 下次一定能考好说明他对女士的儿子充满信心。

14. A) Have a short break.

B) Take two weeks off.

C) Continue her work outdoors.

D) Go on vacation with the man.

M: You've had your hands full and have been overworked during the last two weeks. I think you really need to go out and get some fresh air and sunshine.

W: You are right. That's just what I'm thinking about.

Q: What's the woman most probably going to do?



- ☞ 一点通 先圈后点: break, work, vacation → weeks, outdoors → 外出度假还是工作。
 ☞ 资源库 看到圈点文字马上想到 travel, leisure, overtime, spend, family, boss 等等。
 ☞ 明思路 男士说: "You've had your hands full... overworked... two weeks... need to go out and get some fresh air and sunshine."; 女士说: "You are right. That's just what I'm thinking about."。应选 A)。
 ☞ 拐个弯 本题关键在于理解女士的肯定回答表明她接受男士的建议 have a short break。

15. A) He is taking care of his twin brother.
 B) He has been feeling ill all week.
 C) He is worried about Rod's health.
 D) He has been in perfect condition.

W: Hello, John. How are you feeling now?
 I've heard you've been ill.
 M: They must have confused me with my twin brother Rod. He's been sick all week, but I've never felt better in my life.
 Q: What do we learn about the man?

- ☞ 一点通 先圈后点: brother, ill, health, condition → feeling, worried → 兄弟生病。
 ☞ 资源库 看到圈点文字马上想到 sickness, doctor, treatment, better, hospital 等等。
 ☞ 明思路 女士说: "How are you feeling... hear you've been ill."; 男士说: "... confused me with my twin brother Rod... sick all week, but I've never felt better in my life."。应选 D)。
 ☞ 拐个弯 本题关键在于理解 confused me with my twin brother 说明生病的是 Rod。

16. A) She sold all her furniture before she moved house.
 B) She still keeps some old furniture in her new house.
 C) She plans to put all her old furniture in the basement.
 D) She bought a new set of furniture from Italy last month.

M: Did you really give away all your furniture when you moved into the new house last month?
 W: Just the useless pieces, as I'm planning to purchase a new set from Italy for the sitting room only.
 Q: What does the woman mean?

- ☞ 一点通 先圈后点: moved, furniture, basement, bought → sold, house → 买卖房屋、搬家。
 ☞ 资源库 看到圈点文字马上想到 price, purchase, bargain, agency, deliver 等等。
 ☞ 明思路 男士说: "... give away all your furniture... moved into the new house..."; 女士说: "Just the useless pieces... planning to purchase a new set..."。应选 B)。
 ☞ 拐个弯 本题关键在于理解 just the useless pieces 暗示女士 keep some old furniture。

17. A) The woman wondered why the man didn't return the book.
 B) The woman doesn't seem to know what the book is about.
 C) The woman doesn't find the book useful any more.
 D) The woman forgot lending the book to the man.

M: I've brought back your *Oxford Companion to English Literature*. I thought you might use it for your paper. Sorry not to have returned it earlier.
 W: I was wondering where that book was.
 Q: What can we infer from that conversation?

- ☞ 一点通 先圈后点: return, book, lending → wonder, forgot → 忘记借书、还书。
 ☞ 资源库 看到圈点文字马上想到 remember, borrow, read, friend, library 等等。
 ☞ 明思路 男士说: "... brought back your *Oxford Companion to English Literature*... you might use... Sorry not to have returned it earlier."; 女士说: "I was wondering where that book was."。应选 D)。
 ☞ 拐个弯 本题关键在于理解女士不知道书放哪里也就是她忘记把书借给男士了。

18. A) Most of the man's friends are athletes.
 B) Few people share the woman's opinion.
 C) The man doesn't look like a sportsman.
 D) The woman doubts the man's athletic ability.

W: To tell the truth, Tony, it never occurs to me that you are an athlete.

M: Oh, really? Most people who meet me, including some friends of mine, don't think so either.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

☞ 一点通 先圈后点: athletes, sportsman → friend, ability → 朋友、运动员。

☞ 资源库 看到圈点文字马上想到 exercise, health, game, match, player 等等。

☞ 明思路 女士说: "... never occurs to me that you are an athlete."; 男士说: "... Most people who meet me, including some friends of mine, don't think so either."。应选 C)。

☞ 拐个弯 本题关键在于理解很多人都不认为 Tony 是运动员暗示他看起来不像运动员

◎ Conversation One

第一回合: 看选项, 抓信息, 资源库里把词调

19. A) She has packed it in one of her bags.
 B) She is going to get it at the airport.
 C) She has probably left it in a taxi.
 D) She is afraid that she has lost it.
20. A) It ends in winter.
 B) It will cost her a lot.
 C) It will last one week.
 D) It depends on the weather.
21. A) The plane is taking off soon.
 B) The taxi is waiting for them.
 C) There might be a traffic jam.
 D) There is a lot of stuff to pack.
22. A) At home.
 B) At the airport.
 C) In the man's car.
 D) By the side of a taxi.

☞ 一点通 先圈后点: pack, airport, taxi → winter, weather → plane, traffic jam → home, airport, car, taxi → 与乘交通工具去机场有关, 内容涉及出租车、天气、飞机、交通堵塞、汽车、机场等。

☞ 资源库 看到圈点文字马上想到 catch, late, wait, drive, take, luggage, see off, holiday, vacation, spend 等等。

第二回合: 开头结尾要注意, 抓关键, 做笔记

M: Mary, I hope you are packed and ready to leave. (看来要出远门)

W: Yes, I'm packed, but not quite ready. I can't find my passport (护照找不到了)

M: Your passport? That's the one thing you mustn't leave behind.

W: I know. I haven't lost it. I've packed it, but I can't remember which bag it's in. (不知道放在哪个包里了)

M: Well, you have to find it at the airport. Come on, the taxi is waiting. (乘出租车去机场)

W: Did you say taxi? I thought we were going in your car.

M: Yes, well, I have planned to, but I'll explain later. You've got to be there in an hour.

W: The plane doesn't leave for two hours. Anyway, I'm ready to go now. (准备好了)

M: Now, you are taking just one case, is that right?

W: No, there is one in the hall as well.

M: Gosh, what a lot of stuff! You are taking enough for a month instead of a week. (出去一周时间)

W: Well, you can't depend on the weather. It might be cold.

M: It's never cold in Rome, certainly not in May. Come on, we really must go. (该走了)

W: Right, we are ready. We've got the bags. I'm sure there is no need to rush.

M: There is. I asked the taxi driver to wait two minutes, not twenty.

W: Look, I'm supposed to be going away to relax. You are making me nervous.

M: Well, I want you to relax on holiday, but you can't relax yet.

W: OK, I promise not to relax, at least not until we get to the airport and I find my passport. (到机场找护照)

第三回合: 听问题, 看选项, 整理信息做判断:

19. What does the woman say about her passport?

☞ 明思路 女士说: "I can't find my passport... haven't lost it... packed it, but I can't remember which bag it's in."。看来女士没有丢失护照, 只是不记得放在哪个包里了。应选 A)。

20. What do we know about the woman's trip?

☞ 明思路 男士说: "What a lot of stuff! You are taking enough for a month instead of a week.", 男士的话暗示女士要出去一周。应选 C)。

21. Why does the man urge the woman to hurry?

☞ 明思路 男士说: "... we really must go.... I asked the taxi driver to wait two minutes, not twenty."。应选 B)。

22. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

☞ 明思路 男士说: "I hope you are packed and ready to leave... the taxi is waiting... You've got to be there in an hour... we really must go."; 女士说: "I'm ready to go now."。这样看来, 谈话应该是发生在 home。应选 A)。

◎ Conversation Two

第一回合: 看选项, 抓信息, 资源库里把词调:

23. A) She is thirsty for promotion.

C) She is tired of her present work.

B) She wants a much higher salary.

D) She wants to save travel expenses.

24. A) Translator.

C) Language instructor.

B) Travel agent.

D) Environmental engineer.

25. A) Lively personality and inquiring mind.

C) Devotion and work efficiency.

B) Communication skills and team spirit.

D) Education and experience.

☞ 一点通 先圈后点: promotion, salary, work → 四种职业 → 个人简历内容 → 与找工作或职务提升有关, 内容涉及工作、工资、职业、性格、技巧、工作效率、教育背景等。

☞ 资源库 看到圈点文字马上想到 interview, resume, profession, ability, change, resign, application, job 等等。

第二回合: 开头结尾要注意, 抓关键, 做笔记:

W: Oh, I'm fed up with my job. (厌烦目前的工作)

M: Hey, there is a perfect job for you in the paper today. You might be interested

W: Oh? What is it? What do they want?

M: Wait a minute. Eh, here it is. The European Space Agency is recruiting translators. (选项中提到了 translator)

W: The European Space Agency?

M: Well, that's what it says. They need an English translator to work from French or German. (招英语翻译)

W: So they need a degree in French or German, I suppose. Well, I've got that. What's more, I have plenty of experience. (经验丰富) What else are they asking for?

M: Just that. A university degree and three or four years of experience as a translator in a professional environment. They also say the person should have a lively and enquiring mind, effective communication skills and the ability to work individually or as a part of the team. (看来和 25 题相关)

W: Well, if I stay at my present job much longer, I won't have any mind or skills left. By the way, what about salary? I just hope it isn't lower than what I get now. (薪水问题)

M: It's said to be negotiable. It depends on the applicant's education and experience. (教育和经验决定薪水) In addition to basic salary, there is a list of extra benefits. Have a look yourself. (还有津贴)

W: Hm, travel and social security plus relocation expenses are paid. Hey, this isn't bad. I really want the job.

第三回合: 听问题, 看选项, 整理信息做判断

23. Why is the woman trying to find a new job?

☞ 明思路 女士说: "I'm fed up with my job.", be fed up with 和 be tired of 意思相同。应选 C)。

24. What position is being advertised in the paper?

☞ 明思路 男士说: "The European Space Agency is recruiting translators."。应选 A)。

25. What are the key factors that determine the salary of the new position?

☞ 明思路 男士说: "It depends on the applicant's education and experience."。应选 D)。

Section B

◎ Passage One

第一回合: 看选项, 抓信息, 资源库里把词调

26. A) They care a lot about children.

C) They want to enrich their life experience.

B) They need looking after in their old age.

D) They want children to keep them company.

27. A) They are usually adopted from distant places.

B) Their birth information is usually kept secret.

C) Their birth parents often try to conceal their birth information.

D) Their adoptive parents don't want them to know their birth parents.

28. A) They generally hold bad feelings towards their birth parents.

B) They do not want to hurt the feelings of their adoptive parents.

C) They have mixed feelings about finding their natural parents.

D) They are fully aware of the expenses involved in the search.

29. A) Early adoption makes for closer parent child relationship.

B) Most people prefer to adopt children from overseas.

C) Understanding is the key to successful adoption.

D) Adoption has much to do with love.

☞ 一点通 先圈后点: children, age, experience → adopted, birth, parents → feelings, expenses → relationship, overseas, adoption → 与收养有关, 内容涉及孩子、年龄、经历、出生、父母、情感、花费、关系、海外等。

⊗ 资源库 看到圈点文字马上想到 divorce, remarry, abandon, infants, accept, look for, law 等等。

第二回合: 开头结尾要注意, 抓关键, 做笔记

When couples get married, they usually plan to have children. Sometimes, however, a couple can not have a child of their own. In this case, they may decide to adopt a child. (不能生育, 决定收养) In fact, adoption is very common today. (很常见) There are about 60 thousand adoptions each year in the United States alone. Some people prefer to adopt infants, others to adopt older children, some couples adopt children from their own countries, others adopt children from foreign countries. (收养不分国界) In any case, they all adopt children for the same reason—they care about children and want to give their adopted child a happy life. (收养原因)

Most adopted children know that they are adopted. (大多数被收养的孩子知道他们是被收养的) Psychologists and child-care experts generally think this is a good idea. However, many adopted children or adoptees have very little information about their biological parents. (被收养者对亲生父母知之甚少) As a matter of fact, it is often very difficult for adoptees to find out about their birth parents because the birth records of most adoptees are usually sealed. The information is secret so no one can see it. (被收养者的身世保密) Naturally, adopted children have different feelings about their birth parents. Many adoptees want to search for them, but others do not. (有的想寻找亲生父母, 有的不想) The decision to search for birth parents is a difficult one to make. Most adoptees have mixed feelings about finding their biological parents. (情感复杂) Even though adoptees do not know about their natural parents, they do know that their adopted parents want them, love them and will care for them.

[关键词] 收养, 常见, 没有国界, 原因, 亲生父母, 身世保密。

第三回合: 听问题, 看选项, 整理信息做判断

26. According to the speaker, why do some couples adopt children?

⊗ 明思路 录音中提到“... adopt children for the same reason—they care about children and want to give their adopted child a happy life.”。应选 A)。

27. Why is it difficult for adoptees to find out about their birth parents?

⊗ 明思路 录音中提到“... very difficult for adoptees to find out about their birth parents because the birth records of most adoptees are usually sealed. The information is secret so no one can see it.”。应选 B)。

28. Why do many adoptees find it hard to make the decision to search for their birth parents?

⊗ 明思路 录音中提到“The decision to search for birth parents is a difficult one to make. Most adoptees have mixed feelings about finding their biological parents.”。应选 C)。

29. What can we infer from the passage?

⊗ 明思路 录音中提到“... they care about children and want to give their adopted child a happy life. ... their adopted parents want them, love them and will care for them.”。应选 D)。

◎ Passage Two

第一回合: 看选项, 抓信息, 资源库里把词调

30. A) He suffered from Mental illness.

C) He turned a failing newspaper into a success.

B) He bought *The Washington Post*.

D) He was once a reporter for a major newspaper.

31. A) She was the first women to lead a big U.S. publishing company.

B) She got her first job as a teacher at the University of Chicago.

C) She committed suicide because of her mental disorder.

D) She took over her father's position when he died.

32. A) People came to see the role of women in the business world.

B) Katharine played a major part in reshaping Americans' mind.

C) American media would be quite different without Katharine.

D) Katharine had exerted an important influence on the world.

☞ 一点通 先圈后点: illness, newspaper → publishing job → role, Katharine, media, influence → 与 Katharine 的工作和影响有关, 内容涉及疾病、报纸、出版、工作、媒体、影响等。

☞ 资源库 看到圈点文字马上想到 great, affect, famous, broadcast, memorize, health, respect 等等。

第二回合: 开头结尾要注意, 抓关键, 做笔记:

Katharine Gram graduated from the University of Chicago in 1938 and got a job as a news reporter in San Francisco. (教育背景和工作经历) Katharine's father used to be a successful investment banker. In 1933, he bought a failing newspaper, *The Washington Post*. (父亲是投资银行家)

Then Katharine returned to Washington and got a job, editing letters in her father's newspaper. (到父亲的报社工作) She married Philip Gram, who took over his father-in-law's position shortly after and became a publisher of *The Washington Post*. But for many years, her husband suffered from mental illness and he killed himself in 1963. (丈夫去世) After her husband's death, Katharine operated the newspaper. (她经营报纸) In the 1970s, the newspaper became famous around the world and Katharine was also recognized as an important leader in newspaper publishing. She was the first woman to head a major American publishing company, *The Washington Post* company. (在报纸出版界取得成功) In a few years, she successfully expanded the company to include newspaper, magazine, broadcast and cable companies. (业务扩大)

She died of head injuries after a fall when she was 84. (去世) More than three thousand people attended her funeral, including many government and business leaders. Her friends said she would be remembered as a woman who had an important influence on events in the United States and the world. (沉重悼念) Katharine once wrote, "The world without newspapers would not be the same kind of world". After her death, the employees of *The Washington Post* wrote, "The world without Katharine would not be the same at all."

[关键词] Katharine, 教育和工作, 家庭背景, 报社, 经营报纸, 成功, 业务扩大, 去世, 影响。

第三回合: 听问题, 看选项, 整理信息做判断:

30. What do we learn from the passage about Katharine's father?

☞ 明思路 录音开头提到 "Katharine's father...successful investment banker... bought a failing newspaper, *The Washington Post*."。应选 B)。

31. What does the speaker tell us about Katharine Gram?

☞ 明思路 录音中提到 "She was the first woman to head a major American publishing company, *The Washington Post* company."。应选 A)。

32. What does the comment by employees of *The Washington Post* suggest?

☞ 明思路 录音最后提到 employees of *The Washington Post* 对 Katharine 的评论: "The world without Katharine would not be the same at all.", 看来她对世界的影响还是很大的。应选 D)。

◎ Passage Three

第一回合: 看选项, 抓信息, 资源库里把词调:

33. A) It'll enable them to enjoy the best medical care.