

新东方学校全国公共英语等级考试丛书

# PETS

## 全国公共英语等级考试 备考教程

三级上·综合分册

李玉技 任红瑚 主编

中国经济出版社

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# 全国公共英语等级考试备考教程 (三级)

上册 · 综合分册

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上·综合分册

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## 前 言

传统的英语测试往往是以书面笔试为主,大多数考试的重点是语法和阅读,忽略或回避了对听力和口语能力的提高,往往造成中国学生“哑巴英语”的尴尬境界。与此同时,目前的各类考试之间缺乏统一的评定标准,不能全面、客观地考查语言技能。

正是基于以上原因,教育部考试中心推出了 PETS(Public English Test System)。该测试将是目前国内规模最大、参与人数最多、考生群体最复杂的具有权威性的非学历性英语等级考试。该测试是一种从题型到测试形式全新的社会性英语水平测试体系,分 5 部分评定语言学习者的水平。考查的内容包括听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解、写作(一级 B 除外)和口语,力求学生不但能读得懂,而且能听得懂,最终实现自由流利地交谈会话,完整地用英语表达自己的思想。

为了帮助广大考生进一步了解 PETS,有效地备考和实战,我们严格按照教育部考试中心制定的《全国公共英语等级考试大纲》,编写了这套《全国公共英语等级考试备考教程丛书》。该套丛书针对五级考试,分别编写了综合分册、词汇分册和模拟试题分册。包含的内容有:

### 1. 综合分册

综合分册分别介绍了 PETS 第一级到第五级的题型、试卷结构、内容及形式,使考生对各级考试的测试目的和测试要求有全面的了解和认识。

它针对不同的考试题型,深入浅出地分析了出题思路,认真细致地介绍了答题技巧,归纳总结了各类题型的基本规律,使考生尽快熟悉和适应新题型,掌握解题要诀,从而达到事半功倍的效果!

它针对不同的题型设计了专项训练,并给出了详实的答案及分析。其目的有二:一方面使学生通过练习熟悉新题型,巩固已学到的语言知识;另一方面通过大量练习来提高解题速度。

### 2. 词汇分册

词汇分册依照《全国公共英语等级考试大纲》所给出的各级词汇,遵循记忆规律,介绍了记忆方法,力求使学生在较短的时间内掌握更多的词汇。在词汇分册中,有同义词、反义词、词组、经典题库、辨析、派生词、记忆法、成语、常考语法,并对每个单词加了国际音标和部分例句。经过如此多的考点练习以及潜移默化的反复背诵和记忆,考生的英语水平和答题能力一定会有所提高。

### 3. 模拟试题分册

模拟试题分册是严格按照考试样题编写的实战全真模拟试题。试题的编写完全遵循学习规律,由浅入深,循序渐进,使考生在巩固和提高的同时,又仿佛亲临考场,为考试奠定了良好的心理素质基础。

编 者

二〇〇一年十二月

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# 第一章 听力理解

## 第一节 听力理解题型介绍及测试要求

PETS 三级考试的听力理解由 A、B 两节组成,考查考生理解口语的能力。A 节包括 10 个题项,每题为 1 分,共 10 分。此节旨在考查考生理解事实性信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的 10 段短对话(总长约 400 词,总持续时间约 3'30"),从每题所给的 4 个选择项中选出最佳选项。每题有 15 秒答题时间(5 秒用作听前读题,10 秒作用听后答题)。B 节共有 15 题,每题 1 分,共 15 分,考查考生理解总体和特定信息的能力。要求考生根据听到的 4 组对话或独白(每段平均约长 200 词,持续 1'40"~2'10",总长约 800 词,持续 8'30"),从每题所给的 4 个选择项中选出最佳选项。每题有 20 秒答题时间(5 秒用作听前读题,15 秒用作听后答题)。A、B 两部分的所有录音只播一遍。听力理解部分所需时间约为 25 分钟,在 PETS 三级满分为 110 分的笔试部分中,听力理解的总分为 25 分。在 PETS 第三级试卷构成中,各部分的得分经过加权处理,听力与阅读两部分所占的分数权重最高,均为 30%。提高听力理解能力应该成为考生不容小视的学习目标。

## 第二节 听力理解解题技巧

根据听力测试的内容和问题,我们大体上把听力题分为以下几种类型,这些都是听力理解测试中值得注意的几种类型。

### 一、数字型

数字与计算是全国公共英语等级考试三级听力测试中经常出现的题型,几乎在每次的听力测试中都有这方面的内容。

从测试题中出现的形式来看,它们大致可分为加减计算型,乘除计算型,混合运算计算型,近音、近形数字的辨认等类型。这几种类型题的规律简要分析如下:

#### 1 加减计算型

常常有一些能够表示数字的存在或引起数字变化的形容词、副词、介词或短语及动词和名词等,听清这些词义是确定数字之间关系的关键。表示数字关系的词如下:more(多);less(少);late(晚,迟);early(早);fast(快);slow(慢);before(…前);after(…后);twice;couple;double(两次,一对;双倍);quarter(四分之一)dozen(一打);buy, purchase(购买);start, begin(开始);spend, cost(花费);miss(失去,没赶上);leave, depart(离开);postpone(延期开始);arrive(到达);prolong(延期结束);increase(增加);plus(加);decrease(减少) borrow(借用);lend(把…借给);load(借出);delay(延期,迟到);save, spare(节约);dollar(美元);pound(英镑);yuan(元)等。

M: Mary, how many students took the test last Monday?

W: Well, let me see. There are thirty-eight students in my class, but not everyone showed up, I believe that we had 10 from Asia, 18 from the Middle East, 5 from Africa.

Q: How many students took the exam?

A. 33.     B. 38.     C. 18.     D. 10.

答案为“A”。

M: How many pounds of potatoes do you need today?

W: Regularly I took two. I cut it down to half.

Q: How many pounds of potatoes does the woman need now?

A. Two pounds.                      B. One pound.  
C. Three pounds.                    D. Four pounds.

答案为“B”。

## 2 乘除计算型

解此种题关键是抓住表达数字间关系的词, 这些词通常是一些具有倍数意义的名词、形容词、副词或动词等。常用的词如下:

times(乘); twice(两倍, 两次); couple(双, 三两个); half(半); half of(…的一半); pair(一对); double(两倍); quarter(四分之一); one-third/forth…(三/四分之一); percentage(百分之…); discount(折扣); 2 times a day(一日两次)等。

W: I want a single room with TV and shower. What's the rate?

M: It's 7.5 dollars a day.

Q: How much does the woman have to pay if she stays for 4 days?

A. \$ 7.5.     B. \$ 28.     C. \$ 30.     D. \$ 20.

答案为“C”。

## 3 加减乘除混合计算型

混合运算法计算题通常出现在有关价格的计算题中, 解此类题的关键是抓住对话中已给的一些数字, 弄清它和问题之间的关系, 从而快速地推断答案。

W: Here's a ten-dollar bill. Give me two tickets for tonight's show, please.

M: Sure. Two tickets and here's a dollar forty cents change.

Q: How much does one ticket cost?

A. \$ 10.     B. \$ 4.3.     C. \$ 5.     D. \$ 1.4.

答案为“B”。

## 4 易混近音、近形数字辨别型

近音、近形数字考题是指试题的书面选择项中有与录音信息中音近、形近的干扰数字。要

作好这类题,首先考生要熟悉并掌握各种形式数字的读法,在听音过程中边听边记,记下所听到的数字或有关的数据,采用排除法,排除近音、近结构以及词汇的干扰,最后根据问题选出正确答案。

考生需要掌握的数字:

(1)基数词和序数词

容易混淆的数字有:7—11,55—65,1st—4th,4th—5th,5th—6th等。

在二位数中,-teen(十几)和-ty(几十)是考生最容易搞混,也是考试常出的问题。区别这两种数字,除听清数字发音之外,还可以根据重音的变化做出判断。-teen一般有两个重音,例如:19—nineteen[ˈnaɪnˈtiːn]而-ty的重音只有一个,并且都出现在第一个音节上,例如:90—ninety[ˈnaɪnti]

另外,三位数的读法是:几百(hundred)+and+末(两)位数。例如:

443—four hundred and forty-three

209—two hundred and nine

三位以上的数字读法是:从右向左数第三位数加一个“,”,第一个“,”读为 thousand,第二个“,”读为 million。例如:

6,901—six thousand nine hundred and one

2002—two thousand and two

4,080,001—four million eighty thousand and one

(2)时间

12:45—a quarter to thirteen/twelve forty-five

5:30—half past five/five thirty

July 1st/July 1(st)—the first of July/July(the)first

1066—ten sixty-six/ten hundred sixty-six

in the 80s—in the eighties

in the 1830s—in the eighteen thirties

the+序数词+century,例如:in the 16th century

W: I think there is a 20-cent air mail stamp in that box, isn't there?

M: No, but here's a 10-cent stamp, and here's another, and here are five ones. Those will be all right, won't they?

Q: How many stamps will the man probably put on his letter?

A. One.     B. Ten.     C. Twenty.     D. Seven.

答案为“D”。

M: Do you sell sports shoes, ma'am?

W: Yes, we do. They're on special this week at \$15.95 a pair or two pairs for \$30.

Q: How much is one pair of sports shoes?

A. \$17.50.     B. \$15.95.     C. \$35.     D. \$70.

答案为“B”。



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.

答案为“D”。

## 二、音调辨异型

### 1 语音变化型

连续话语中的语音变化是造成考生听力理解困难的主要原因之一,因此考生应对英语的这些语音变化有一个比较全面的了解,提高英语语音的听辨能力。在此我们将对英语连续话语中常见的语音变化分别介绍如下:

(1)连音(读):前一个词与后一个词紧密连接而形成的读音叫做“连音(读)”。在英语里有两种连音:一种是前一个词以辅音结尾,后一个词以元音开头,辅音和元音连在一起发音而形成的连接。例如:It is a pencil. ([t]与[i],[z]与[ə]连音) Good evening. ([d]与[i:]连音)

另一种是前一个词以元音结尾,后一个词又是以元音开头,两个元音连在一起读出而形成的连接。例如:the end ([i]与[e]连音) too easy ([u:]与[i:]连音)

(2)加音:在连贯语流中为了发音方便而在音节间或词与词之间添加的语音。英语中的加音通常为[r]音。例如: drawing - pin → ['drɔ:ɪŋ pin] more and more → ['mɔ:ən' mɔ:]

(3)失爆:当一个爆破音后面紧跟着另一个爆破音时,第一个爆破音不发生爆破,即只做发音姿势,稍做停顿随即发出后面的爆破音,前一个音即失去爆破。例如:

Jane had drawn a good picture on the blackboard.

(4)省音:在实际话语中,通常为了发音方便而省去音节之间或词与词之间的一些音,这种现象称之为“省音”。省音在现代英语中,尤其是在快速话语中相当普遍。例如:

kindness ['kaɪndnis] → ['kaɪnnis] easily ['i:zɪli] → ['i:zli] do you [du:ju:] → [dju]

(5)同化:两个不相似的音连起来发的时候,由于互相影响,互相适应,变为相同或相似的音。例如:

good morning [gʊd mɔ:niŋ] → [gʊb mɔ:niŋ] main gate [meɪn geɪt] → [meɪŋ geɪt] ten men [ten men] → [tem men]

(6)弱化:某些单词在话语里相对不很重要,往往在连续话语中就要读得相对轻一些、快一些,由此产生语音上的变化,这种现象称之为“弱化”。单词读音弱化的程度不尽相同,这主要是取决于它所处的具体语音环境以及说话的速度。在实际话语中,单词的弱化形式比它的重读形式更为常见,也更为重要。了解这一点,对于我们提高英语语音的听辨能力大有裨益。例如: We can do it. [wɪkən 'du:ɪt] What do you think of it? ['wɒdju 'θɪŋk əv ɪt]

### 2 近音词、同音词辨析型

近音词、同音词辨别是考试中常见的一种考题形式。一般是出题者在考题中有意识地模拟说话人的话语读音设计读音相似或相同但含义不同的选择项,以此干扰考生对所听到的话语中词语的理解,从而测试考生辨音、辨义的能力。对于这类考题,考生应注意比较、区别英语

的单词发音,尤其应注意比较、区别在连贯语流中的单词读音,弄清话语的确切含义,然后做出判断,切记不可按照读音机械地选择答案。

W: It was really nice of Mike to help you figure out those results.

M: Yeah. Before he did, I had no idea which way to turn.

Q: What does the man mean?

A. He needed Mike's help.

B. He got lost on the way home.

C. Mike's figures were really nice.

D. His ideas were helpful.

答案为“A”。

### 3 语调辨异型

语调是人们表达思想感情的重要手段之一。它除了可以用来区分句子种类以外,还可以和句子重音一起用来表达各种态度和情绪。常用的语调与相对应的内涵意义如下:陈述句和特殊疑问句用升调,表示怀疑和否定意义;一般疑问句和反问疑问句用降调,表示肯定意义;通过转移句子重音表示反问或反驳;一方提出问题,另一方却用升调重复这句话中的关键词语,表示对该词语的否定意义。

W: Where have you been?

M: Where have I been? I was wondering the same thing about you.

Q: What does the man want to know?

A. What that thing is.

B. How long he will have to wait.

C. Where the woman has been.

D. Where they were going.

答案为“C”。

M: If you don't have an account signature here, I can't cash your check. I'm sorry, but that's the way it is.

W: Well, thanks a lot! You're a big help!

Q: How does the woman feel?

A. The woman is helpful.

B. The woman is thankful.

C. The woman is offended.

D. The woman is sorry.

答案为“C”。

W: Where do you want to eat?

M: Is there anything wrong with the Friendship restaurant?

Q: What does the man mean?

- A. He wonders if anything happened at the Friendship restaurant.
- B. He doesn't know why the food tastes bad.
- C. He only wants food because he isn't hungry.
- D. He thinks that they ought to go to the Friendship restaurant.

答案为“D”。

M: Ma, I can't finish my homework; it's too difficult to do.

W: You know what to do if there's a problem.

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A. You should know how to solve your problem.
- B. There won't be any difficulty.
- C. Can you find a way to overcome the difficulty?
- D. How do you find out the problem?

答案为“C”。

### 三、咨询辨异型

咨询类试题也是三级考试中常出现的题型。一般包括咨询与建议两类。咨询又包括“请求”与“提供”两种类型。

#### 1 “请求”与“提供”咨询辨异型

表示“请求”的题不同于表示“提供”的题。“请求”题型的特点是:对话的一方向另一方提出请求,另一方表示同意或拒绝;“提供”题型的特点是:一方主动表示提供帮助,另一方表示接受或谢绝。

用来表示“请求”的句型有:

Will you...? Would you...? Do you mind...? Can you...? Could you...? How about...? Would you mind...? Why not...? Would you tell me...?

听请求题的关键是要听清、听懂答案,因为通常都是就答话的内容提问的。

用来表示“提供”的句型有: Shall I...? Do you want me to...? Can I...? Would you like me to...? Could I...? Would you mind...? How about...?

值得注意的是被提供者无论是否接受提供,在许多情况下都要表示谢意,而这些谢意往往成为干扰项,考生要认真对待。

W: What can I do for you, gentleman? Maybe you like this shirt because the white one matches your skin and it is the latest fashion.

M: Yes, it's really a good shirt and it's of good colour. But I just walk around and watch.

Thank you just the same.

Q: What did the man accept?

- A. The color.
- B. The suit.
- C. The style.
- D. Nothing.

答案为“D”。

M: Hello, can you tell me where is the bus stop?

W: I'm not certain. Let's look it up in the map.

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A. She knows.                      B. She has a map.  
C. She is not sure.                D. She has seen it.

答案为“C”。

## 2 建议型

建议包括建议对方做什么、不做什么和建议自己要对方一起做什么等内容。试题中有的建议是直截了当的,有的则是婉转暗示的。常用来表示建议的句型有:Let's..., You'd better..., Why don't you...? Why not..., May be you..., Perhaps..., How about...? What about..., Shall we...?

M: Where can we get the beautiful ring?

W: I'm not sure. Let's go to the shop to buy the beautiful ring.

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A. She suggested they go to the shop to buy the beautiful ring.  
B. She is not sure where the beautiful ring is.  
C. She doesn't know if there is the beautiful ring.  
D. She has found the beautiful ring in the shop.

答案为“A”。

M: I can't calm down because of the toothache.

W: Maybe you'd better see a doctor.

Q: What does the woman suggest that the man do?

- A. Calm down a little.  
B. Become a doctor.  
C. Find a better doctor.  
D. Get medical advice.

答案为“D”。

M: The air conditioner in my study is broken and I can't write.

W: Why not go to the office?

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A. The man can't work.  
B. The man can't study any longer.  
C. The man can write elsewhere.  
D. The man can write without air conditioner.

答案为“C”。

## 四、背景型

### 1 职业问题型

职业问题要求你辨别出讲话人的职业或听众的身份。

提问职业,通常有下列形式:

Who is the speaker?

Who is the audience?

What is the speaker's job?

Whom does the speaker work for?

W: Can you come to my birthday party tomorrow afternoon, Uncle Smith?

M: I'd like to, Mary, but I can't. I'll be in surgery at 3 o'clock. I'll be operating on a patient then.

Q: What's the profession of the man?

A. A dentist.      B. A physicist.      C. A physician.      D. A surgeon.

答案为“D”。

M: Does your son study English?

W: I don't know, but he is studying Italian.

Q: What is the woman?

A. A student.      B. An Italian engineer.

C. A mother.      D. An English clerk.

答案为“C”。

M: I am sorry, miss, but you are doing 45 in a 30 mile an hour zone.

W: But I'm late for a very important appointment.

Q: What's the man's occupation?

A. A race car driver.      B. A policeman.

C. A ticket salesman.      D. A conductor.

答案为“B”。

### 2 身份背景型

提问身份通常有下列形式:

What is the person's probable vocation/job?

Who is the woman/man?

W: You sound very annoyed about the baby. Try to be a little calmer, Bill.

M: Don't be silly, Sally. I-am-Calm!!

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

- A. Sister and brother.                      B. Father and daughter.  
C. Mother and son.                          D. Husband and wife.

答案为“D”。

M: How come you weren't at school today?

W: There aren't any classes this week.

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

- A. A teacher and his student.  
B. A doctor and his patient.  
C. A teacher and his daughter.  
D. A boss and his employee.

答案为“C”。

M: Could you please tell me what Mr. Church set you to last time? You see I was absent then.

W: Well, he gave us a special assignment on the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday.

Q: What's the relation between the two speakers?

- A. Parent and child.                      B. Classmates.  
C. Boss and employee.                      D. Teacher and student.

答案为“B”。

## 五、因果型

(1) 以事实为基础的问题将要求你能回忆出对话中所出现的直接信息。

提问直接信息,通常有下列形式:

“According to the conversation...”

“What...”

“Why...”

“Which...”

(2) 推测类的问题要求你根据对话中的具体细节得出结论或对细节进行比较。

提问推测类问题,通常有下列形式:

“It can be inferred from the conversation that...”

“The man or woman most probably...”

“What will the man or woman probably do next?”

### 1 what、why 型

对话双方第一个人以一个带有疑问代词 what 或疑问副词 why 的疑问句向对方提问,第二个人就第一个人提出的问题作出回答;而第三个人通常以一个带疑问代词 what 或疑问副词 why 的疑问句提出问题。

M: Why are you laughing at me?

W: Because you look so funny in your new shoes.

Q: What is the man wearing?

- A. A new scarf.
- B. A new pair of shoes.
- C. A new hat.
- D. A new pair of short pants.

答案为“B”。

M: Mary, why were you late for class this morning?

W: I overslept and missed the train.

Q: Why did Mary miss the class?

- A. Mary got up later than usual.
- B. The train was late.
- C. Mary hadn't expected a class.
- D. Her clock was out of order.

答案为“A”。

## 2 隐含表达型

含蓄的因果关系是考生难以掌握的一种,需要在理解对话的语义、语境的基础上找出其中的因果关系。这种关系常用的句型有:

I'd like to..., but I...; I wish I could..., but I...; but... not...

M: How about going to dinner and movie with me tonight, Sandy?

W: I'd like to, but I haven't packed yet and my flight leaves at five a. m.

Q: Why didn't Sandy accept the invitation?

- A. She's afraid of going out at night.
- B. She had to do some baking.
- C. She wanted to get ready for a plane trip.
- D. She was moving to a new apartment.

答案为“C”。

W: May I borrow your ladder for an hour, Mr. Riley?

M: Of course you may, but I don't think you should try to pick those green apples on the upper branches for at least two more weeks. By that time they'll all be red.

Q: What didn't Mr. Riley think the woman should borrow his ladder at that time?

- A. The upper branches were high for the woman.
- B. The lower branches didn't have any green apples.
- C. The apples on the top branches weren't ripe.
- D. In one week, there would be more apples.

答案为“C”。

W: Hurry up please, or I'll miss the plane.

M: Sorry lady, but I can't. It's rush hour.

Q: Why can't the taxi-driver hurry up?

- A. The traffic is thick now.
- B. There are a lot of traffic lights.
- C. The road is not smooth.
- D. It snows heavily.

答案为“A”。

### 3 一问一答型

在对话中,第一个人用一般疑问句提出问题,第二个人的回答不是否定的便是肯定的。但学生不应一听到答语中的 yes 或 no,就急于选择,而是应注意 yes 与 no 之后的解释,因为第三者提出的问题是问 yes 或 no 的态度及原因,有时第二个人对第一个人提出的问题不直接回答,这就需要考生认真理解第二个人的话语含义,然后作出正确的选择。

W: Are you going fishing with us today?

M: I promised Tom I'd go boating with him—and I'm really looking forward to it.

Q: What does the man mean?

- A. He won't go fishing with the woman.
- B. He prefers boating to fishing.
- C. He prefers fishing to boating.
- D. He will go fishing with Tom.

答案为“A”。

M: Would you like to go on a tour with us on Friday?

W: I would enjoy that very much if I didn't have to take an exam on Saturday. I think I'd better stay at home and study.

Q: Why didn't the woman accept the invitation?

- A. She is taking an exam on Friday.
- B. She has to study on Friday.
- C. She doesn't enjoy tours very much.
- D. She likes staying at home better.

答案为“B”。

M: Mary, do you really enjoy your lecture class?

W: Yes, I sure do! It had opened new worlds for me. I've never read so many excellent books in my life.

Q: Why is Mary so excited?

- A. She's ready to write a book.
- B. She's met some excellent students.
- C. She's going to earn money.



D. She's enjoying reading good books.

答案为“D”。

#### 4 连词型

在这种类型的听力测试中,由于双方中使用连词 because, as, for, since, so... that..., and now that, such... that...,故使因果关系比较明显,考生较容易地选出正确答案。

W: John's not going to the movies because he has to work.

M: Mike had to study and Sue has a cold, so they aren't going either.

Q: Why won't John go to the movie?

- A. He has to study.                      B. He had a cold.  
C. He had to work.                      D. He doesn't like.

答案为“C”。

W: I have to type a history paper that is due this afternoon. I am a kind of nervous because the professor will not accept any late papers.

M: I don't know how you can handle a pressure situation like this.

Q: Why was the woman nervous?

- A. The history paper is due soon.  
B. She had not finished typing yet.  
C. The professor will not accept her late paper.  
D. She can't handle a pressure situation.

答案为“C”。

### 六、比较选择型

做比较选择类题型的关键是运用所掌握的语法知识,抓住听力材料的句型,从中选择正确答案。

#### 1 对等比较选择型

对等比较的句型有:as... as...(和...一样), the same... as...(和...一样), not so... as(不及,不如); different from(和...不同)。

M: How do you think of Peter's radio?

W: At first, I thought Peter's radio is best, but it's not as good as Tom's.

Q: How does the woman think of Peter's radio?

- A. Peter's is better than Tom's.  
B. Peter's is worse than Tom's.  
C. Tom's not so good as Peter's.  
D. Peter's is as good as Tom's.

答案为“B”。