

星火英语 网络教学 讲授课本

考研英语 综合复习指导

2003



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考研英语 综合复习指导

2003

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前言

国家教育部颁发的《全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》(非英语专业)自 2002 年起作了较大调整:增加对听力的考查;原完形填空部分更名为英语知识运用;原英译汉部分归入阅读理解部分的 B 节。我们根据新考试大纲的要求,精心编写了这本反映新题型、新变化的讲练结合的综合指导用书。

全书对大纲规定的四个考试部分作了全面系统的分析,针对考生的备考需求及考试中经常出现的问题,详尽讲解了各部分常考题型的考试要点及应试技巧。

语言知识运用部分 针对各种文章体裁介绍了不同的应试技巧,重视培养学生从分析句子、段落及背景知识着手,把握文章主旨及作者意图的能力;在综合练习部分的题解前附有短文大意,引导考生有章可循地切入主题;

阅读理解 A 节部分 注重对考生英语基础能力的培养。除运用多种方式阐释大纲要求,介绍主旨题、词汇题及推理题的解题技巧外,还鼓励学生进行大量课外阅读,为此专门挑选了出自英、美最近书刊的语言规范、表达生动、时事性强的“针对性范例 10 篇”,附有译文,供考生阅读。40 篇综合练习的题解前附有文章大意,以期学生在复习中养成总结文章大意的习惯;

阅读理解 B 节(英译汉)部分 编者不惜笔墨,在指导考生把握文章大意的基础上,做到灵活运用分译、词序调整、省译增译、词性转换等多种活泼的译法,完整准确地表达出作者意图。本部分还附有大量试题中常见的短语及句型;

短文写作部分 对提纲式、图表式、情景式等不同写作类型进行了专门的分析与应对;详细介绍了写作的三要素:选词、造句、组段,并设计了针对性练习,题解详实;着重介绍了描写文、说明文、议论文三种文体的写法,提供了参考范文。另外,本部分也提供了不少写作中常见的情景句型,让考生顺手拈来,实际运用。尤其是编者别出心裁,设计了“写作名言警句”、“写作时文阅读”部分,切实提高行文水平。

总之,本书指导方向准,针对性强,具有很大的信息量及系统性和实用性功能,是考生备考过程中不可多得的学习资料。一书在手,不用东奔西走。

凭着多年指导研究生入学考试和研究生阅卷的经验,本书的各位编者深信,考生经过对全书内容的学习和操练,不仅能够巩固英语语言知识,而且能大大提高应试能力和语言综合运用能力。我们也衷心期待广大读者和专家同行的批评指正。来信必复,并表示衷心感谢!

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第一章 听力理解

I 听力试题综述

一、大纲要求

2002 年全国硕士研究生入学英语考试将首次增加对听力部分的测试。其目的是为了能更好地考查考生对英语口语的理解能力,打破考生在准备考试时只重视阅读与写作,不重视听说的局面。该部分要求考生不仅能听懂日常生活中的通知、讲话、一般性谈话或讨论等,还能听懂所熟悉领域的广播电视节目、讲座、演讲和论述等。而且根据所听材料,考生应做到:

- 理解主旨要义;
- 获取事实性的具体信息;
- 理解明确或隐含表达的概念性含义;
- 进行有关的判断、推理和引申;
- 理解说话者的意图、观点或态度;

该部分由 A、B、C 三节组成,共 20 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分。

其中 A 节 5 题,主要测试考生理解特定或具体信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的一段 180~220 词的独白或对话,填充表格中的空白。这一部分,录音材料播放两遍,考生在听录音前有 25 秒钟的时间来阅读试卷上提供的表格,两遍录音之间有 30 秒钟的间隔,在录音材料播放完毕后,考生有 20 秒钟的时间来填空和检查自己所填入的答案。

B 节也是 5 道题,主要测试考生理解具体或总体信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的一段 280~320 词的独白或对话,补全所给句子或简要回答给出的问题。本部分的录音材料也是播放两遍,考生在听录音前有 25 秒钟的时间来阅读试卷上提供的问题或留有空白的句子,两遍录音之间有 50 秒钟的间隔,在录音材料播放完毕后,考生有 30 秒钟的时间来填空和检查自己所填入的答案。

C 节包括 10 道题,主要测试考生获取特定信息,理解主旨要义,推测、判断说话者意图、观点或态度等能力。要求考生根据所听到的三段录音材料(独白或对话),每段 200~300 词,从每题所给的 4 个选项中选出最佳答案。该部分录音材料只播放一遍,考生在听录音前有 15 秒或是 20 秒的时间来阅读试卷上提供的问题和针对每个问题所提供的 4 个选项,在录音材料播放完毕后,考生有 30 秒或是 40 秒的时间来进行选择和检查自己的答案。

考试进行时,考生先将答案写在或划在试题册上,然后在听力部分结束前专门留出的 5 分钟内,将试题册上的全部答案整洁地誊写在或转涂到答题卡 1 上。听力部分的所有时间约为 30 分钟。

从大纲的描述,我们可以看出,考生应该理解所听材料的核心内容、主要意思、中心思想或主题以及材料中涉及的时间、地点、人物、数据、原因、结果等。而且能根据听懂和记录的信息对诸如人或事的特征、事发原因、行为目的等因素合理地判断或推断产生的后果,并判断出说话者对所述事件、讲解内容、以及所做描述、论述的肯定、否定、赞成、反对的观点和看法。

这就需要考生具备:1)基本的英语听力理解能力;2)快速记录的能力;3)短暂记忆的能力;4)逻辑推理的能力。具体来说,需要考生能够大体听懂并理解录音内容。在听懂的基础上,快速写下试题所要求给出的答案。由于答案是包含在不间断的录音材料之中,因此需要考生在继续理解下面的内容的时候,要随时记下答案或相关信息。需指出的是,在有些情况下,试题的答案是基于多个具体的信息,考生并不能一下子就确定什么是正确的答案,所以考生应具备瞬时记忆和快速推理、判断的能力。

二、样题分析

2002 年研究生英语入学考试是第一次在试题中加入听力测试。因此考生对试题缺乏实战性的认识,下面我们结合听力部分的样题来具体分析大纲规定的考试内容及要求,以使考生能对本部分有一个更具体的认识。

Part A

Directions:

You will hear a conversation in which a woman is asking for tourist information about Sudeley Castle and Snowhill Manor. Listen to it and fill out the table with the information you've heard for questions 1—5. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write **only 1 word** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below.

Information about Sudeley Castle

opening hour	a. m.	1
closing hour	5 p. m.	
cost for adults	£	2
cost for children	£ 3.00	

Information about Snowhill Manor

collection that children like		3
Payment for visit	£	4
close from (month)		5

Part B

Directions:

You will hear a radio weather forecast. For questions 6—10, complete the sentences and answer the question while you listen. Use **not more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and the question below. (5 points)

By early morning showers will reach

	6
--	---

The minimum temperature in the south during the night will be no lower than

	7
--	---

On what day of the week was this weather forecast given?

	8
--	---

The speaker feels that the weekend weather in much of France is

	9
--	---

It will be cloudy but dry over the weekend across

	10
--	----

Part C

Directions:

You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece **once only**. (10 points)

Questions 11—13 are based on the following talk introducing Emily Dickinson, a well-known American poet. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 11—13.

11. How long did Emily Dickinson live in the house where she was born?

- [A] almost all her life [B] less than half her life [C] until 1830 [D] before 1872

12. Which of the following is true of Emily Dickinson?

- [A] She was not a productive poet. [B] She saw many of her poems published.
[C] She was not a sociable person. [D] She communicated only with seven poets.

13. Emily Dickinson was widely recognized after

- [A] Henry James referred highly to her. [B] seven of her poems were published.
[C] her poems became known to others. [D] she had been dead for many years.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 11—13.

Questions 14 – 16 are based on the following radio program. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 14 – 16.

14. Which of the following may be included in BCD International programs?
 [A] interviews with radio producers [B] a variety of classic pop songs
 [C] latest news of the music library [D] stories about the good old days
15. Which program gives us the ideas behind the pop songs?
 [A] the History of Pop [B] the Road to Music [C] Pop Words [D] About the Big Hits
16. Which word best describes native speakers' understanding of English pop songs?
 [A] effortless [B] impossible [C] difficult [D] unnecessary

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 14 – 16. Questions 17 – 20 are based on the following radio program. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 17 – 20.

17. What is Dr. Francis?
 [A] a teacher of English in Cambridge [B] a specialist in computer science
 [C] a consultant to a Scottish company [D] a British tourist to China
18. What is the approximate temperature in Cambridge in summer?
 [A] 22°C [B] 23°C [C] 25°C [D] 34°C
19. Where does Dr. Francis suggest Li Ming should stay in Cambridge?
 [A] with an English family [B] in a flat near the college
 [C] with a language teacher [D] in a student dormitory
20. What is the point Dr. Francis is making when he mentions Ali?
 [A] Certain things cannot be learned from books. [B] Foreign students had better live on campus.
 [C] Choice of where to live varies from person to person. [D] British families usually welcome foreign students.

You now have 40 seconds to check your answers to Questions 17 – 20.

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

答案与解析

Part A

1. 11/eleven 2. (£)4.50 (pounds) 3. masks 4. (£)3.50 (pounds) 5. October

Part B

6. south-west England 7. 15/fifteen 8. Thursday
 9. (it's very) disappointing 10. most of England

Part C

11. A 12. C 13. D 14. B 15. D 16. C 17. B 18. C 19. A 20. A

下面是录音材料的文字稿, A、B 两部分文中的黑斜体字中包含每道题目 1 – 10 的答案。

Part A

M: Good morning, can I help you?

W: Yes, good morning, I've just got a few questions, I wonder if you can help me sort them out.

M: I'll see what I can do.

W: Can you tell me when Sudeley Castle is open? We want to go there this morning.

M: Yes, of course. Sudeley Castle, Sudeley, I think it's open all day, someone asked me this a week or so ago. Here we are, I've got the guide, yes, *it's open from 11 in the morning* until 5 in the afternoon, well not quite all day, but morning and afternoon.

W: Eleven to five, OK, that's great. Er, can you tell me how much it costs to get in?

M: Yes, *it costs £4.50 for adults* and £3.00 for children. It sounds a bit expensive but there's a lot to do there. I think it's worth the money.

W: OK, now another question: what exactly is Snowhill Manor? What can you see there?

M: Oh, it's a museum, an absolutely fascinating collection of all sorts of things, like clocks and cabinets, and all kinds of swords and masks.

- W: *Masks? Well, the kids will like them.* Do you pay to get into this museum?
- M: Yes, you do, *I think it's about three pounds fifty.*
- W: Is it open this time of year?
- M: Yes, *it's open until the end of September*, so there are a few weeks before it closes.
- W: Right, we'll try it. Thank you very much for the information.
- M: Enjoy your visit. Good-bye.

Part B

- W: Hello. It's been another warm and fine day for most of us. Temperatures in south-east England reached twenty-six degrees Centigrade by mid-afternoon, and Brighton had fifteen hours of lovely sunshine. But already the weather is beginning to change, I'm afraid, *and during the night showers will slowly move in from the Atlantic to reach south-west England by early morning.*

The rest of the country will have a very mild, dry night *with minimum temperatures no lower than fifteen degrees in the south*, a little cooler—eleven degrees or so—in the north. Any remaining showers in northwest Scotland will pass quickly, to leave a mild, dry night there too.

And now, let's move on to the weather forecast for Friday and the weekend. Well, southern Europe will once again get the best of the weekend weather, and if your holiday starts this weekend, then southern Spain is the place to go, with temperatures of thirty-four degrees along the Mediterranean coast. At the eastern end of the Med, too, you can expect uninterrupted sunshine and temperatures of up to thirty-two degrees Centigrade in Greece and south-east Italy, but further north the weather's not so settled. *Much of France, Belgium and the Netherlands will be cloudy with occasional rain and maximum temperatures will be around twenty-two degrees - very disappointing for this time of the year.*

Scotland and Northern Ireland will have heavy rain for much of the weekend and temperatures will drop to a cool seventeen degrees. *Across most of England the weather will be cloudy but mainly dry with sunny periods.* And when the sun does come out temperatures could rise to a maximum of twenty-three degrees...

Part C

Questions 11 - 13

- M: Emily Dickinson is one of the greatest American poets. She was born in a typical New England village in Massachusetts on December 10, 1830. She was the second child of the family. She died in the same house fifty-six years later. During her life time she never left her native land. She left her home state only once. She left her village very few times. And after 1872 she rarely left her house and yard. In the last years of her life she retreated to a smaller and smaller circle of family and friends. In those later years she dressed in white, avoided strangers, and communicated chiefly through notes and poems even with intimates. The doctor who attended her illness was slowed to "examine" her in another room, seeing her walk by an opened door. She was thought of a "strange" figure in her home village. When she died on May 15, 1886, she was unknown to the rest of the world. Only seven of her poems had appeared in print.

But to think Emily Dickinson only as a strange figure is a serious mistake. She lived simply and deliberately. She faced the essential facts of life. According to Henry James, a famous American novelist, she was one of those on whom nothing was lost. Only by thus living could Dickinson manage both to fulfill her obligations as a daughter, a sister, and a housekeeper and to write on the average of one poem a day.

She read only a few books but knew them deeply. Her poems are dimple but remarkably rich. Not until 1950s was she recognized as one of the greatest American poets.

Questions 14 - 16

- W: Good evening. You are listening to Pop World of BCD International. I'm Susan Welch. Today, we are going to hear several current hits of the world's most popular artists.

Well, first, I would like to say a few words to my dear listeners who are not very familiar with this program.

Since many people want to listen to and understand pop songs, radio producers at BCD International have made hundreds of programs over the years. We not only have access to the stars of the music world, but we also have a

vast library of "golden oldie" classics, as well as the "latest releases".

For those of you who like a bit of background with your favorite music - there's The History of Pop or The Road to Music. These two series bring you the language of pop music and information about the periods and the artists. If you want to hear from the artists themselves, there's a new series called About the Big Hits. This is based on interviews with popular singers and songwriters. They talk to us about the meaning and ideas behind their songs.

If you want to understand the words to the big music hits, Pop Words is the program for you. After all, it's hard enough for native English speakers to understand most pop songs - so, if English isn't your first language, you shouldn't be surprised if the words to many songs leave you in the dark. It was to address exactly this problem that BCD International started broadcasting Pop Words just over 23 years ago.

Questions 17 - 20

- M: Oh, hello, Li Ming. Come on in, and how've you been keeping recently?
- W: Quite all right, thanks, Dr. Francis. How's your project going?
- M: Very smoothly, I should say. I'm playing a consultancy role, really. I've only been here in China a month, but I'm already on very good terms with my colleagues in the Department of Computer Science. Well, I'm happy that you could come. Do sit down, please.
- W: Dr. Francis, do you know I've got a chance to go to Cambridge in August? I wonder if you could tell me something about Britain.
- M: Certainly. Well, I was actually brought up in Scotland. Erm, in fact, I've never been to Cambridge. But well, ... yes, I'm sure I can give you some useful tips. Now, what do you want to know, Li Ming?
- W: Things like weather. What's the usual temperature there?
- M: Mmm, the temperature in Scotland is 22, or 23 degrees Centigrade, on average, I think. But Cambridge would be warmer, around 25, I would guess, because it's down south.
- W: Oh, that's nice. Do you know it is 34 here? Last year it reached 39. By the way, where do you think I should stay?
- M: Oh, that's important. You can, er, ... I suppose, stay in the college-owned flats, which are often near where you have your classes, and some are even on the campus. That would certainly be convenient.
- W: Yes, it would.
- M: But it can also be a disadvantage because you are, in a sense, separated from ordinary society. You're a language teacher, and I think learning from society is a valuable experience.
- W: Yes, yes, exactly, so what's the alternative?
- M: Maybe finding an English host family. I know of a student Ali from the Middle East. He told me that he had learnt a lot by staying with a British family.
- W: Thank you, I think it's quite a good suggestion. By the way, Dr. Francis, do you think I could ... ?

我们一起来分析一下这套题的特点:

● **信息的提示性。**与大学英语四、六级考试不同的是,研究生英语考试中的问题都印在卷面上,而且在每一节指令中出现了与听力材料有关的关键词或简要的总结。这样,考生通过阅读试卷中提示的信息就可大体判断听力材料将要涉及的内容,在此基础上,调动大脑中原有的该领域的知识,用以辅助听力理解。

● **信息的顺序性。**通过做题,我们可以看出 A、B 两节中的 10 道题目完全是按照在文字材料中信息出现的先后顺序来编排的。这样,考生提前阅读完考题中已给出的信息,再依照题目的顺序就可在录音材料中找出相应的答案。这会使考生对将要听到的内容有足够的心理准备,从而增大给出正确答案的机率。而且,该部分的录音播放两遍,考生如果在第一遍的听力中无法确定所有的答案,可以在听第二遍时有的放矢地注意不确定的题目。这类主要以考查细节为主的听力题通常都是遵循这一规则的。

● **信息的直接性。**根据大纲要求,A 节是以考查考生理解特定或具体信息的能力,从题目中我们也可以发现这一特性。在 5 道题目中,前 4 道题目的答案从录音材料中可以直接得到:1) Sudeley Castle 上午开门的时间为 11 点;2) 成人门票为每人 4.5 英镑;3) 孩子们喜欢的展览是面具展览;4) Snowhill Manor 博物馆的门票为 3.5 英镑。最后一道题目,考生只有在听懂对话内容的基础上,通过推理来找到相应的正确答案。因为博物馆的展览开放到九月底,所以它是从十月份开始关闭的,答案应为 October。

● **信息的隐蔽性。**由于 B 节的目的是测试考生理解具体或总体信息的能力,所以,在做题时,可以明显感觉

到这一部分的难度要比 A 节的高。考查的内容已经不再是文字中某一个数字或词的细节,而是需要考生在听懂录音材料大意的基础上,快速记住某些刚刚听完的内容,以便在回答问题时可以前后照应。比如在第 10 题中,录音材料中说“英格兰的大部分地区都是阴天,不过只要一有太阳,天气就相当的干燥。”只有听完了全句,考生才能够发现题目中所要求的信息,即“在什么地方,天气是阴却干燥?”,而此时,位于句首的“英格兰”早就已经过去了,考生只有具备快速并准确的记忆才能在自己的脑海中搜索出题目的答案。再有,在 B 节中也出现了难度更大的推断题,如第 8 题是提问天气预报的时间,只有在理解“And now, let's move on to the weather forecast for Friday and the weekend.”这句话的基础上,加以推理分析,我们才能知道:既然下面是预报星期五及周末的天气,那么今天就应该是周五的前一天,即星期四。

● **信息重组性。**C 节部分的试题主要以考查所听材料的主旨要义,推测、判断说话者的态度等总结、推理和判断能力的题目为主,也偶尔会夹有考查细节的题目。在这一部分中,提前看题并运用自己根据已有信息重组原文主要情节的能力就显得尤为重要。如 11 题中间 Emily 在她所住的房子里住了多久。从第一段我们可以听出,她出生在麻省的一座房子里,56 年后死在同一住所中,而且她一生从未离开过家乡。根据所听到的这些信息,我们判断 11 题答案为 A。C 节的问题大多是 what, where, which, why, how 引导的特殊疑问句,选项也大多是对听力材料的改写,所以考生应该有意识地分析所听到的信息,并根据题目的具体要求从其他角度看待这些信息,从而作出正确的判断和推理。

II 听力基础知识概说

一、语音知识

听力考试是考查我们能否理解所听到的内容,而在我们理解之前,首先听到的是声音,只有在声音被传送至大脑后,我们的大脑才能对声音加以分析,并理解其表达的内涵。所以,要想在听力方面有所提高,我们就要先学习英语的发音,掌握发音规律以及容易引起误解的地方。下面我们就语音方面谈一下考生应该了解的基本常识和该注意的问题。

1. 掌握正确的发音

掌握正确的发音是听懂的基础。考生在听力上的许多困难有时是由于自己不正确的发音造成的。假设我们一直把 youth 读成“youngth”,那么可以想象在考试时我们听到“youth”时,我们会把它当成是一个我们非常不熟悉的单词,甚至是根本没有接触过的单词,会在脑子里面不断地搜索和猜测这个词的意思。这样,不仅无法正确理解这个词的意思,还有可能因此而影响了对以下内容的理解。所以,考生在日常的英语学习中就应养成一个良好的读音习惯,弄准每一个新词的发音并尽量读准。这样,才能避免在听力理解时犯不必要的错误。

2. 了解语音的变化

在实际话语中,语音很少是一个一个的单独发出来的。常常是几个音的组合,而且音与音之间相互影响,发生读音上的变化。这种变化在对话中尤为明显。因此,考生应了解基本的语音变化知识。英语中常见的语音变化有同化、不完全爆破、连读、元音的省略等。

(1) **同化:**音的同化就是一个音因为受了另外一个邻音的影响而发成了这两个音之外的第三个音。例如,在句子中, did you [did ju] 有时就会读成 [di dʒu], won't you [wɒnt ju:] 有时会读成 [wɒn tʃu:]。音在以下几种情况时会产生同化现象:

因发音时舌位的影响而发生同化:

Did you see him? ['did ju 'si: him?]

在连贯的说话中可以读成 ['di dʒu 'si: him?]

I thought you would come. [ai 'θɔ:t ju wud 'kʌm]

在连贯的说话中可以读成 [ai 'θɔ:tʃu wud 'kʌm]

I haven't seen him these years. [ai 'hævnt 'sin him 'ði:z 'iə:z]

在连贯的说话中可以读成 [ai 'hævnt 'sin him 'ði:z 'ʒə:z]

Does she like it? Of course she does. ['dʌzʃi'laikit?] [əv'kɔ:sʃi'dʌz]

在连贯的说话中可以读成 ['dʌʃʃi'laikit?] [əv'kɔ:ʒʃi'dʌz]

You can go now. [ju kən 'gəu 'nau]

在连贯的说话中可以读成 [ju kɪ 'gəu 'nau]

因清浊音的影响而产生的同化:

What is this? ['wɒt iz 'ðis?]

在连贯的说话中可以读成 ['wɒts 'ðis?].

I used to swim in the lake. [ai ju:st tə'swim in ðə'leik.]

在连贯的说话中可以读成 [ai ju:stə'swim in ðə'leik].

I should think so. [ai fud 'θɪŋk 'səu.]

在连贯的说话中可以读成 [ai fud 'θɪŋk 'səu].

除了上述的两种同化现象以外,还有因唇的影响而发生的同化,例如 in bed [in'bed]中 n 受到 [b]的影响而发成 [im'bed].

(2)不完全爆破:按照发音规则,发爆破音时,先是发音器官在口腔中形成阻碍,然后气流从口腔中出来冲破阻碍发音。但在某些情况下,发爆破音时气流不必冲破阻碍,而只是发音器官在口腔中形成阻碍,并稍停顿。这样的爆破音称作不完全的爆破音。在以下几种情况下发生不完全的爆破:

爆破音[p][b][t][d][k][g]相邻时:前面一个发不完全的爆破音,后面一个是完全的爆破音:

Ted had a bad cold today.

就会被读成['ted hæz ə'bæ(d) 'kəʊl(d) tə'dei].

She took good care of the children.

就会被读成[ʃi 'tu(k) 'gu(d) 'keə əv ðə 'tʃɪldrən.].

I don't believe that Bobby is a bad boy.

就会被读成[ai 'dəʊn(t) bi'li:v ðə(t) 'bɒbi iz ə 'bæ(d) 'bɔi.].

I tried to persuade Peter not to work hard.

就会被读成[ai 'traɪ(d) tə pə'sweɪ(d) 'pi:tə 'nɔ(t) tə 'wɜ:k) 'tu: 'hɑ:d.].

There are eight black pencils and two red ballpens in that box.

就会被读成[ðeə ə 'ei(t) 'blæk(k) 'penslz ən(d) 'tu: 're(d) 'bɒlpens in ðə(t) 'bɒks.].

[p][b][t][d][k][g]在[tʃ][dʒ][θ][ð]的前面时:

I don't like the way Frank talks.

就会被读成[ai 'dəʊn(t) laɪ(k) ðə wei 'fræŋ(k) 'tɔ:ks].

Have you read the book about that child?

就会被读成[hæv ju 're(d) ðə'bʊk əbaʊ(t) ðə(t)'tʃaɪld?].

Put the red chopsticks on top and the green ones underneath.

就会被读成['pu(t) ðə're(d) 'tʃɒpstɪks ɒn'tɒp ən(d) ðə'grɪn 'wʌnz ʌndə'nɪθ.].

I'm convinced that Charlie has made the right choice.

就会被读成[aim kən'vɪns(t) ðə(t) 'tʃɑ:li hæz meɪ(d) ðə 'raɪ(t) 'tʃɔɪs.].

[t][d]在[m][n][l][s]的前面时:[t][d]受后面这些因素的影响发生鼻化、破擦等现象:

We heard David sing last night.

读成[wi hæ:(d) 'deɪvi(d) 'sɪŋləs(t) 'naɪt.].

Didn't Sally tell you anything about Larry?

读成['dɪdn't 'sæli 'tel ju 'eniθɪŋ ə'baʊ(t) 'læri?].

I would like to have a little piece of that chocolate cake.

读成[ai wu(d)'laɪ(k) tə hæv ə litl 'pi:s əv ðə(t) 'tʃɒkəli(t) 'keɪk.].

Let me help you lift that metal box.

读成['le(t) mi 'help ju 'lit(t) ðə(t) 'metl'bɒks.].

(3)连读:前一个词与后一个词紧密连接而形成的读音称作连读。主要有以下几种情况:

在连贯的说话或朗读时,短语或句子中相邻的词如果前一个词的末尾是辅音,后一词的词首是元音时,就要连起来读:

Take a look at it. ['teɪk ə'lʊk ət it.].

I'll be back in half an hour. [aɪl bi'bæk in 'hɑ:f ən'auə.].

Will it take a lot of time to go to town on foot?

[wɪl it 'teɪk ə'bt əv 'taɪm tə 'qəʊ tə'taʊn ɒn'fʊt?].

末尾有字母 r 的词,在短语或句子中和以元音开始的词相邻时,r 要读出音来,并和后面的元音连读

There is a pair of shoes. [ðəɪz ə'peə əv'fʊz.].

She has been away from her own country for a long time.

[ʃi hæz bin ə'wei frəm hær 'oun 'kʌntri fɔr ə'læg 'taim.].

上述的连读是发生在句子的同一个意群中的,在意群(即短语或从句)之间有停顿时,两个短语或两个从句间相邻的音不连读:

Shall we meet at eight tonight or ten o'clock tomorrow? [ʃəl wi'mi:t ət 'ei(t) tən'aɪt/ɔ:tən ə'klɒ(k) tə'mɔrəʊ?].

At four o'clock we had a break, and each of us had a sandwich and a cup of tea.

[æt 'fɔ: ə'klɒk wi hæd ə'breɪk, ʌnd 'i:tʃ əv əs hæd ə'sænwɪdʒ ʌnd ə'kʌp əv 'ti:.].

在汉语中,我们除了在儿话音时需要连读之外,就再也没有需要连读的情况了。但在英语中,连读却是非常常见而且自然的事情,由于这种差异,我们在听有连读的英语时就会有些不习惯,觉得听到的都不是自己学过的词。要想克服这种状况,除了多听、多练外,考生还要做到在读课文或是其它英语材料时有意识地连读,尽量熟悉这种语音变化现象。

(4)元音的省略:在一些多音节的词中,元音为[ə]或[i]的非重读音节时,有省略的现象:

factory ['fæktəri] 省略后读作['fæktɪ]

history ['hɪstəri] 省略后读作['hɪstri]

literature ['lɪtərɪtʃə] 省略后读作['lɪtrɪtʃə]

university [ˌjʊni'vɜ:sɪti] 省略后读作[ˌjʊni'vɜ:sti]

extraordinary [ˌekstrə'ɔ:dɪnəri] 省略后读作[ˌiks'trɔ:dɪnəri]

在英国人的说话中,通常采用此类省略形式。

二、词汇知识

听力考试材料中主要是口头用语,也就是我们日常的用语,所谓的“小词”(small words)。比如 write 与 correspond, currency 与 money, dwell 与 live 等等。因此,考生所要着重掌握的与听力有关的词汇不是特别正式的或文学化的书面语,而应注重读音相同或相近意义却不同的词、词组或其它表达方式。此外,对于听力考试中常考的时间、地点、人物等相关知识也应有所了解。

1. 听力考试中常考内容

● 数字类:

人们在日常活动中经常与数字打交道,数字类试题成为各级听力考试中不可缺少的类型。包括:日期、数码、价格、年龄、年份、季度、星期及街道、楼房门牌号、电话号码等。

数字类题可分为辨别型和计算型两种。辨别型也称作直接型,即答案在录音中直接给出,而书面选择项中排列出几个录音信息中近音、近形的数字,用以混淆视听,迷惑考生,以考察考生对数字的辨音、辨形能力。计算型是指录音信息中至少出现两个数字,考生不仅要听清这些数字,而且要搞清楚它们之间的关系,通过快速计算来确定正确答案。

数字类解题要领:

- 1) 听录音时注意 -teen 和 -ty 的区别和千以上数的辨记。
- 2) 注意街道、房间、汽车、电话等号码的习惯表达方法,如 320 读成 three-twenty 或 three-two-zero;电话号码则将数字逐个读出来。
- 3) 注意价格的习惯表达,如 \$ 19.95 读成 nineteen-five,切勿将其误解为 1995 美元。
- 4) 计算时应注意数量单位与单位基数的不同。如,星期、日期、时、分的换算进率分别为 7、30/31、24、60 等。再如 a quarter 指时间是 15 分钟,指月份是一季度(三个月),指百分比为 25%。因为每个对话间隔时间短,既要回忆对话内容,又要阅读选择项,还要进行计算,熟练掌握换算进率是十分必要的。
- 5) 注意倍数意义的表达。如 times, couple, a pair of, half of, double, one-third, percentage 等等。
- 6) 注意年代、世纪口头与书面表达的差异,如 20 世纪写成 19, in the eighteen forties 应理解为 19 世纪 40 年代。
- 7) 还要注意诸如 late(later), early (earlier), delay, start, ahead of, fast, slow, increase, add 等与时间数字有关的词,以帮助理解和计算。

对于辨别型数字类题,考生可以边听边记,即一边听,一边在试卷的备选项中寻找该数字,并在旁边做上记号,同时将干扰项排除,最后根据问题作出判断。从样题的内容看,Part A 和 B 均涉及到了对数字的考查。

● 地点类:

地点主要涉及谈话的地点、事件发生的地点、或谈话者来自何方及要去的地点。在谈话中直接提及某个地点或去向的为直接型;而对话中没有涉及某个地点,要求考生根据对话的内容进行推理、判断来确定的,为含蓄型。

地点类题提问形式:

Where does this conversation (most probably) take place?

Where is this conversation (most probably) taking place?

Where does the man/woman plan/ want to go?

Where does the man/woman prefer to live/stay?

Where is the man/woman working/living now?

What place did the man/woman visit first/last?

Where are the speakers now?

Where is ... from?

Where have they been to?

地点类题解题要领:

1) 根据选择项中地点名词前的介词推断提问。如果是表示“存在”的介词 at, in, 那问题便可能是关于对话或事件发生的地点;如果是表示“动向”的介词 to, from 则问的是要去、已去或来自何方。

2) 抓住与特定场所有关的词,词组和句型,推断暗示的地点。下面是常见的场合中可能出现的表达和词汇。

Hospital: medicine, operation, doctor, patient, nurse, ward, fever, cough, headache, temperature, blood-pressure, dizzy, rundown; what seems to be the trouble?

Bank: account, check, interest rate, cash, teller's window, deposit, dollar, pound, open an account, withdraw some money

Post office: stamp, envelope, parcel, postage, registered mail, air mail, ordinary mail, telegram, money order

Hotel: reception desk, front desk, vacant room, single/double room, twin bed, reserve, check in, check out, porter, tip, full, room service
Restaurant: order, menu, bill, waiter, drink, salad, soup, dessert, roast beef, steak, do Dutch, it's my treat. Are you ready to order now? I'm full.

School: professor, exam, campus, degree, semester, term, assignment, grade, score, paper, lab test, course, credit

Store: size, color, style, price, fashion, cheap, expensive, counter, pay, What can I do for you? Is there anything I can do for you? I'd like to see. ...

Airport: departure, flight, take off, security clearance, green/red channel, boarding pass, check in, gate

Customs: duty free, fill in the form, Do you have anything to declare?

Library: catalogue, list, renew, borrow, due

● 人物类:

人物类试题指根据会话内容对会话人某一方的职业、身份提问,或对会话人之间的关系提问,或对对话中涉及的第三者的职业身份提问,或对第三者与会话人之间的关系提问。

人物类题常见提问形式:

What is the man/woman?

Who is the man/woman?

What/Who are the speakers?

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

What is (probably) the relationship between the man and the woman /the two speakers?

人物类题解题要领:

1) 注意体会讲话人的口气、语调、称呼,从而判断对话者之间的关系。如 Mr.、Mrs. 不可能用于同事、同学之间,恰恰反映的是下级对上级、学生对老师之间的关系;Sir 是较正式的尊称,相互认识的人是不用的;夫妻之间对话口气亲昵;父母与子女之间谈话语调亲切等等。

2) 熟悉与某一职业相关的常用的词汇表达(参见地点类解题要领),抓住与说话人身份相关的谈话内容。如老师与学生常谈论的内容有注册、选课、考试、学费、奖学金、学分、成绩单、论文等;学生与学生之间谈论学习、课外活动、课程、食堂、宿舍等;营业员与顾客的谈话涉及价格、样式、尺寸、付款方式及各种物品名称;医生与患者常谈病情、症状、治疗方法等;夫妻之间谈话离不开家庭生活;同事之间谈话总是围绕工作等等。

3) 在录音材料中提供的信息涉及人物较多时,要仔细辨别那些内容与哪个人物有关,听清问题,避免张冠李戴。

4) 掌握“谁使谁做”结构,正确回答谁是动作的执行者。如:have sb. do sth. make sb. do sth. get sb. to do sth.

have/get sth. done 等。

● 推断类:

推断类题是听力测试中难度较大的一类题。也是 Part C 部分测试的重点。这类题设置的特点是:①对话双方表达意思的方式比较含蓄,要求考生根据对话的内涵意义,利用逻辑推理思维的过程,去辨别说话人的意向、暗示、态度、要求等;②选择项较长,大多是完整的句子,对阅读理解的速度提出了更高的要求。③这类题主要是对 what 宾语部分(做什么)why 原因理由以及整个对话的含义提问。

推断类题提问形式:

- What can you infer from the passage/dialogue?
- What does the passage/dialogue mainly discuss?
- What is implied in the passage/dialogue/conversation?
- What do you think the speaker is talking about?
- What do you think is the man's tone towards the topic?

推断类解题要领:

1) 留意说话人的语音、语调,捕捉其“弦外之音”。如果说词汇是“硬件”,表达的是“表层”的意义;语音、语调则是“软件”,表达的是深层的意义。一般说来降调是表示肯定、赞同,升调是表示疑问、否定。尤其是一般疑问句用降调,陈述句用升调时。

2) 注意录音中的反意。反向观点通常用虚拟语气表达。除此之外,情态动词+不定式完成时也表示与事实相反的内涵意义。如:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| should have done sth. | 应该做而没做; |
| should not have done sth. | 不应该做而做了; |
| needn't have done sth. | 不必做而实际做了; |
| might have done sth. | 本可以做但实际没做 |

3) 注意录音中的关联词。它们表达的递进、转折、假设、因果等关系有助于我们推断相关的信息,从而作出正确的选择。

2. 听力考试中容易混淆的词语及表达

* **a big time** 尽兴、愉快时刻(指宴会、聚会等)

I had a big time there. 我在那里过得很愉快。

the big time 第一流,最高级(尤指运动、娱乐等)

Don't worry, you are in the big time now. 别担心,你现在名气很大了。

* **according to** 按照;根据;因…而定

They were commended or criticized according to their work. 他们因各自工作情况的不同而分别受到了表扬或批评。

according as 随…而定

The thermometer rises or falls according as the air is hot or cold. 气温表随空气的热冷而升降。

* **admit to** 承认

I have to admit to a dislike for modern music. 我得承认,我不喜欢现代音乐。

admit sb. (in)to 允许某人进入某地或加入某组织、行业等

They have admitted me into their club. 他们已经允许我加入他们的俱乐部。

* **all for** 完全赞成

I'm all for holding a meeting to discuss it. 我完全赞成召开一次会议来讨论这个问题。

for all 尽管

They could not open the box for all their efforts. 尽管他们费了很大劲儿,还是打不开那只箱子。

* **all in all** 总的说来

All in all, it is a success. 总的说来,这事是成功的。

all in 疲倦;筋疲力竭

He was all in, but he stuck it out. 他已筋疲力竭了,但还是坚持到底。

* **as it is (was)** 照目前的情况看来

As it is, we shall be able to complete our task in time. 照目前的情况看来,我们是能及时完成任务的。

as it were 可以说,姑且这样说,似乎可以这样说

He is, as it were, a walking dictionary. 他好象是一本活字典。

* **as much as** 几乎;实际上

By running away he as much as admitted that he had taken the money. 他跑了,实际上等于承认他偷了钱。

as much...as 与...一样多

It is as much our responsibility as yours. 这件事,你们和我们负有同样多的责任。

* **as well** ①也;还 ②还是...为好;最好还是...

He gave me advice, and money as well. 他不仅给我忠告,还给我钱。

Since you have begun to do it, you may as well finish it. 你既然开了头,还是做完为好。

as well as ①不仅...而且,既...又 ②除...之外

With television, we see a picture as well as hearing sound. 利用电视,我们不仅能听到声音,也能看见图象。

Small towns as well as big cities are being rapidly industrialized. 除大城市以外,小城镇也在迅速工业化。

* **at one time** 从前某个时期;曾经

At one time, we met frequently. 有一个时期,我们经常会面。

She can sing and dance at one time. 她能同时唱歌跳舞(她能边唱边跳)。

at a time 每次,一次

You can borrow only two books at a time. 你每次只可以借两本书。

* **attach to** 属于;归因于

No blame attaches to him. 他并无过错。

attach oneself to 参加;加入

He attached himself to the group of climbers. 他加入了爬山小组。

* **be a credit to** 为...增光

I hope you will be a credit to your school. 我希望你将来能为你的母校争光。

do credit to 为...增进荣誉、面子、光彩

This piece of work does credit to you. 这件工作给你带来了荣誉。

* **bear in mind** 记住;记在心里;考虑

I hope you will bear in mind all I am saying. 我希望你把我现在告诉你的话全都记在心里。

have in mind 考虑;心中想着(某人或某事)

Don't give your confidence to others regarding the plan you have in mind. 不要把你正在考虑的计划向别人透露。

* **begin with** 以...为起点;以...开始

He advised me to begin with something easy. 他劝我先从容易的事情开始做起。

to begin with 首先,开始时

To begin with, we must consider the problem from all sides. 首先,我们必须全面考虑这个问题。

* **build up** ①逐步建成,逐步造成 ②增强

They are trying hard to build up an independent economy. 他们正在努力建设起独立的经济。

He went for an ocean voyage and built up his health. 他作了一次海上旅行,增进了健康。

build (up)on ①以...为基础 ②依赖,指望

Let's build on (upon) your idea. 让我们以你的意见为基础吧。

We shall build upon your supporting us. 我们将指望得到你的支持。

* **by day** 在白天

Most of them work by day and study by night. 他们大多数人白天工作,晚上学习。

by the day (指工作报酬等)按日计算

Will you pay me by the day or by the hour? 你们是按日计算还是按小时计算付给我工钱?

* **can but** 只好...罢了;只得

We can but try to make him see how unreasonable he has been. 我们只好设法使他明白他是如何没有道理。

cannot but 不得不;禁不住;必须

I cannot but tell her the truth. (I cannot help telling her the truth.) 我不得不告诉她实情。

* **come forth** ①出现 ②发行

Many new things are coming forth. 许多新生事物正在不断涌现。

Do you know(that) a set of new stamps has come forth? 你知道已发行了一套新邮票吗?

come forward ①自告奋勇;自愿提供(帮助) ②提出供讨论

They have come forward with an offer of help. 他们自愿提出帮助。