

新 东 方 英 语 文 库

BREAKTHROUGH

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听力篇

考研英语高分突破

考研英语

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世界知识出版社



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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

考研英语高分突破·听力篇/卢睿蓉等编著. —北京:
世界知识出版社, 2003.4

ISBN 7-5012-2012-3


I.考... II.①卢... III.英语-听说教学-研究生-入学考试-自学参考资料 IV.H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 021876 号

责任编辑 / 刘 岩

责任出版 / 王勇刚

责任校对 / 马莉娜

出版发行 /  出版社

地址电话 / 北京市东城区干面胡同 51 号 (010) 65265933

E-mail: gcgjlz@public.bta.net.cn

邮政编码 / 100010

经 销 / 新华书店

排 版 / 华东印刷厂照排中心

印 刷 / 北京市兆成印刷有限责任公司

开本印张 / 787×1092 1/16 8½印张 232 千字

版 次 / 2003 年 4 月第一版 2003 年 4 月第一次印刷

定 价 / 15.00 元

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随着考研竞争日趋激烈,英语考试日益成为考生关注的焦点,很多学生把英语考试想得高深莫测,遥不可及。然而只要掌握了捷径,英语学习就会突飞猛进。为了帮助广大考生顺利通过研究生入学考试中的英语关,我们根据最新的《全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》所规定的题型和试卷结构编写了这套考研丛书。

此套丛书是对历年考研试题进行深入分析和研究的结果,更是对2004年考研试题预测研究的成果,共包括七个分册:词汇篇、听力篇、阅读篇、翻译篇、英语知识应用篇、写作篇及一本通等。各册书不仅涵盖历年真题,更结合大纲最新精神分析答题技巧,思路清晰,取材广泛、新颖,实用性强。丛书编者力图帮助广大考生深刻领会大纲的精神并进行循序渐进、卓有成效的复习。

参加本书编写的作者均具有丰富的英语教学和考研辅导经验。我们本着良好的愿望和认真求实的态度完成了本书的编写工作,力求使本书成为备考2004年研究生入学考试的最为理想的考试用书。

我们的目的是:改进你的学习方法,提高你的应试技巧,增强你的英语实力,希望你的英语学习达到驾轻就熟、游刃有余的完美境界。

由于时间紧迫,书中肯定会有不少缺点和错误,恳请专家、学者及使用本书的广大考生批评指正,以便再版时修订。

预祝您考研成功!

编 者

2003年3月

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第一章 听力简介

第一节 听力考试的目的和要求

2001 年 11 月中国进 WTO, 标志着中国经济走向世界。日趋频繁的国际交往和合作要求大批能用英语进行交际的国际化人才。在这种形势之下, 2002 年硕士研究生英语大纲作了重大调整, 以 20 分听力试题替代原试卷中的词汇和语法试题。教育部明确规定, 从 2003 年起全国硕士研究生入学考试外语试卷中听力部分的分数计入总分。听力成为考核硕士英语水平的一个衡量标准, 也使英语测试更趋向于对交际能力的考核。

考试大纲规定: “考生不仅应能听懂日常生活中的通知、讲座、演讲和论述等, 还能听懂所熟悉领域的广播电视节目、讲座、演讲和论述等。”也就是说, 听力考试的体裁包括各种独自和对话, 涵盖各种通知、讲座、节目、电话交谈, 甚至还有多人的讨论。其内容包括日常生活中种种用语 (如购物、交通、就医、用餐等各种场合的交谈)、社会文化生活的介绍和讨论 (如人物传略、历史变迁、文化现象、社会焦点、风土人情), 还有少量科技科普知识 (如大众健康、网络天地)。

对考生的考试技能, 大纲明确规定: 根据所听材料, 考生应能:

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

第二节 听力测试内容、试卷结构及评分要求



考试部分	文章形式	字数	题型	题量与分值	录音播放次数	考查技能
Part A	独白或对话	180 - 220	用 1 个单词或数字填空	5 (共 5 分)	2	理解把握从文字中可以直接获取的信息, 如数字等。
Part B	独白或对话	280 - 320	用 1-3 字补全句子或答题	5 (共 5 分)	2	理解直接信息并能总结信息, 利用关键词答题
Part C	独白或对话	200 - 300	选择题	10 (共 10 分)	1	获取特定信息, 理解主旨大意, 推测判断观点和态度等。

考试共进行 30 分钟, 每篇文章之前都有专门时间 (15 - 25 秒) 供考生阅读题目, 听后也有一定时间让考生检查答案, 最后有 5 分钟时间让考生把答案填涂到答题卡上。

Part A、B 属于听写部分, 对一般性大小写、标点符号不做要求, 但专有名词 (姓名、国家、民族、地区、机构组织等) 必须按英语习惯拼写。单词拼错不得分。如果单词拼写正确, 其单复数、第三人称单数、分词、事态等语法形式出错也不得分。

第三节 命题特点和趋势

由于硕士研究生英语听力考试刚刚起步, 它所考查的内容都是考生非常熟悉的。试题题材虽广, 但文章难度不够, 考试时不会出偏题和怪题。以 2002 年 Part C 中的第一篇文章为例, 它讲述了电视等娱乐设施对孩子的负面影响。这类报道很多, 它惟一特别的是把对象扩大到小于两岁的孩子。但不管年龄大小, 普遍的观点还是不会变的, 这样考生的社会常识在解题时就非常有效。再如 Part A 中的短文, 5 题中考查了 3 个数字题, 而给出的信息中已经包含了年代顺序等, 对听出后面的年代帮助很大。

绝大多数考生都参加过四六级考试, 可以发现考研听力和四六级听力相比, 在文章长度、朗读速度上有了较大的提高, 录音中语言的环境更为真实 (如包含了更多的背景声音)。但是, 与四六级相比它也有自己的优势。如 Part A 相当于 Compound Dictation 的第一部分, 但它所给出的信息比四六级考题多, 文字难度减少。Part C 相当于四六级的 Passage, 但由于题目印在试题册上, 更有利于学生抓住短文大意, 预测解题中心。善于利用听前预测技巧的考生还可以把预选项范围缩小到最小程度。只有 Part B 的要求最能体现考研听力的难度。它相当于听力中的 Short Answer Questions, 既要听懂意思, 又要精确概括。当然, 从目前的考试状况来说, 考题还是倾向于考具体细节, 填补句子的偏多, 但今后的考试 Part B 的难度还要加大。

2004 年的听力在出题上将往深、难度发展。单纯的信息题逐步减少, 更多的推理题、主旨大意题会出现。细节考查题仍将占一半以上, 但难度会增加。如数字计算题会更多, 多位数的听写以及分数、小数的听写会增多。从题材上看, 社会观点、生活对话、人物生平仍是考查主流, 科普短文的试题占有率会上升。



第二章 真题透析

第一节 样题透析

样题预演

2002 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲样题听力理解部分

Section I Listening Comprehension

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.

► 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 once. (5 points)

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 the question while you listen. Use **not more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording once. (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, read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. 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.

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

Questions 14 – 16 are based on the following radio program.

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

Questions 17 – 20 are based on a conversation between Dr. Francis and Li Ming about Li Ming's planned visit to Cambridge.

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.

指点迷津

听力原文:

► 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 once.

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 the 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

Directions:

You will hear a weather forecast. For questions 6-10, complete the sentences and answer the questions while you listen. Use not more than 3 words for each answer. You will hear the recording once.

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. . . . fade out

► 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.

Questions 11 – 13 are based on the following talk introducing Emily Dickinson, a well-known American poet.

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 allowed to “examine” her in another room, seeing her walk by an opened door. She was thought of as 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 one poem a day.

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

Questions 14 – 16 are based on the following radio program.

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... [fade out]

Questions 17 – 20 are based on a conversation between Dr. Francis and Li Ming about Li Ming's planned visit to Cambridge.

[Knocks on the door]

M: Oh, hello, Li Ming. Come in, and how have 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: Mm, 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...? [fade out]

正确答案: 1—11; 2—4.50; 3—masks; 4—3.5; 5—October; 6—south-west England; 7—fifteen degrees; 8—Thursday; 9—very disappointing; 10—most of England; 11—A; 12—C; 13—D; 14—B; 15—D; 16—C; 17—B; 18—C; 19—B; 20—A.

技巧突破: 从样题的设置可以看出, 细节题在听力考试中所占比例是相当大的。考试时给考生规定了阅读试题的时间, 事实上就提醒考生阅读试题对考生成功与否有着相当重要的作用。在硕士研究生听力考试中, 最重要的技巧莫过于听前预测和听时预测了。因此以此份样题为例, 讨论一下如何抓住试题册中的信息为正确解题铺平道路。

Part A 是一篇对话, 5 题皆考查考生对具体信息的把握。通过阅读题目可以判断对话涉及了两处景点, 第 1 题给出的信息是 opening hour, 只需听出文中 opening 前后的时间即可。对话中提到 open from 11 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, 所以答案是11。另外, 题目中已给出了 a.m. 这个表达方法, 所以答案只能写一个数字。第 2 题也是如此, 问题是成人的票价是多少, 同样给出了货币单位, 只需写一个数字。文中提到 it costs 4.50 for adults, 因此答案是 4.50。第 3 题考列举的收藏中有什么是孩子们喜欢的, 答案肯定是某种物品。再听到 an absolutely fascinating collection of all sorts of things, like clocks and cabinets, and all kinds of swords and masks 时, 就会有所警惕, 孩子会喜欢什么? 紧接着女的说: "Masks? Well, the kids will like them", masks 信息重复, 考生很容易就把握住了关键词。第 4 题又考查钱的数目, 同样给出了货币单位, 所以只要听一个数字即可。最后一题考博物馆闭馆时间, 括号中的 month 是告知考生应该填一个月份。此题如果光按照解直接信息题的方式有可能会出错, 因为文中只是说 "It's open until the end of September", 也就是说十月份开始博物馆要闭馆。



因此,要在 Part A 中得高分,阅读题目以及进行听前预测是非常重要的。这种题型以前接触较少,但通过多次练习会有大幅度的提高。

样题中的 Part B 是一篇天气预报。先阅读试题,可以得知:第 6 题是句子补充题,考查地区类单词,所以关键是把前面一部分的内容听到;第 7 题也是补全题,而且是一道数字题;第 8 题是时间题,问题是 On what day of the week was this weather forecast given? 说明答案是 Monday、Tuesday 等表示星期几的单词;第 9 题是态度判断以及句子补全题,从引导句 The speaker feels that the ... 说明答案是表示观点、情感的单词;第 10 题又是句子补全题,从介词 across 又能判断答案与地点名词有关。分析了上述题目以后再进行听力考试,你会发现答案中心明朗化了。

当然,题目要求答案不能超出 3 个词,所以进行必要的推理和总结是拿满分的关键。如第 8 题是本考段最难的一题。文章中没有明确提到星期几,但有这么一句:“And now, let's move on to the weather forecast for Friday and the weekend.” 既然开始预报星期五的天气,说明现在是星期四。还有第 9 题也值得考生注意。文章中提到 “Much of France, Belgium and the Netherlands will be cloudy with occasional rain and maximum temperatures will be around ...”, 因为前面出现了大量的表示天气的词语,没有看清题目的考生会试图写上 cloudy, rainy 等词,殊不知关键词 disappointing 在后面才出现。

Part B 是听力考试中最难的一部分,建议考生备考时要把它当做重点来练习。

Part C 里面包含了两篇短文和一篇对话。与四六级听力考试不同的是,这次问题被印在试题册上,所以凭借听前预测可以将预选项的范围缩小到最小程度。如第 1 篇,Directions 中就告知考生这篇短文关于美国著名诗人 Emily Dickinson, 第 11 题问 Emily Dickinson 在她出生的房子里住了多久,题目用的是 how long, 有一点英语知识的考生都知道考的是一个时间段,所以选项 B 和 C 就自然而然被排除了。再结合文章的内容 “She was born in... 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” 通过一系列的排比句可以判断,她是个离群索居的人物。第 11 题的答案就这样确定了。这 11 题也奠定了第 12 题的解题思路,因为离群索居,所以不爱交际。如果一边听一边使用排除法解题也很容易,首先可以排除选项 D, 因为过于绝对的答案往往是错误的。A、B 两项可以根据文章内容排除,因为文中提到 write on the average one poem a day 说明她是个 productive poet。而 Only seven of her poems had appeared in print 说明她生前发表的诗很少,这一句进一步验证了选项 D 的错误,可以看出 D 的句子把 poet 偷换成 poem,肯定不对了。最后一题问 Emily Dickinson 是什么时候为人所认可的,文章的最后一句提到 “Not until 1950s was she recognized as one of the greatest American poets.” 这个时间离她死已经很多年了,所以判断 D 正确。事实上,细心的考生不难看出,这三题以 Emily Dickinson 特殊的人生贯穿始终。由于她的性格和封闭的生活,才可能发生三题答案所描述的事实。

第 2 篇短文是一则电台节目,从三道题目可以看出此节目正在介绍某些有关音乐的信息。第 14 题解题要多凭借听时预测,节目中用了很多 not only、as well as 等信号词,可以看出这些词前后把 BCD 的节目都列举了出来,由此可以判断 B 是正确选项。第 15 题考查考生对细节的了解程度,文中介绍的各类音乐节目都有简要内容,考生可以根据内容找到与之对应的项目。第 16 题问下面哪个词能最好地描述出英语为母语的人对英语流行歌曲的理解,因为是观点态度题,所以要注意信号词 after all, 其后的内容 it's hard enough for native English speakers to understand most pop songs 说明要理解很难,所以答案是 C。

第 3 篇是日常对话。从四个题目中可以看出两人谈论的是有关到 Cambridge 种种问题。第 17 题是一道推断题,问题是:What is Dr. Francis? 文中没有直接答案,但对话里提到有关 Dr. Francis 的很多事,例如 “How's your project going?” “I'm playing a consultancy role...” “I'm al-