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大学英语四级 真题自测·听力

丛书主编 树 俊
本册主编 路 华

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内容提要

大学英语四级真题自测丛书分《词汇与结构》、《听力》、《阅读·翻译》、《完形·简答·写作》4册。丛书收集了自1996年至今的大学英语四级考试的全部题目,分类编排、讲解,提供考生作专项练习与考前热身使用,旨在帮助考生熟悉考试题型、了解命题意图、掌握解题思路,并通过对真题的练习和解读,真实地了解自己的水平,找出不足之处,从而对症下药,加强针对性训练,达到事半功倍的效果。

本册《听力》按照大学英语四级听力考试的题型,分Short Conversations、Short Passages、Compound Dictation三部分,从预读、考点、解题思路等几方面为读者做颇具特色的讲解。

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——听力

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前言

考前用什么热身? 考试专家推荐用全真题。怎样有效地提高考试成绩? 考试辅导专家还会建议分析全真题的命题规律。什么原因使得专家们如此青睐全真题呢?

2002年下半年, 全国大学英语考试委员会正在酝酿新一轮的改革。改革的主要方向为增加主观题的比例, 增加参加口试的人数和开设更高级别的考试。其中第一点与笔试有关。我们了解到改革将逐步进行, 将会增加复合式听写、简答和翻译等题型的使用频率, 逐步增加作文的比重。2002年6月的考试已经增加了作文的字数, 今后还可能增加一篇作文等等。但是总的说来, 面向2003年考试除了作文之外不会有大的变化。

应上海交通大学出版社邀请, 全国大学英语考试委员会主任杨惠中教授赴辽宁讲学时披露, 一份四级或六级的试卷, 命题时间长达14个月。考卷按照自适应规律从题库中选出, 入题库的每一个题目都经过专家的论证, 仔细推敲知识点的分布, 甄别选择项中的干扰作用, 计算其难度系数和估算答题时间; 选定国内著名大学中各层次学生, 对预备卷的难度进行测试, 最后才形成实施的试卷。单从一份考卷的形成过程, 读者就可以明白真题的价值是模拟卷远远不能比拟的。因此杨教授和考试委员会的同仁一再提倡, 如果学生希望在考试前做模拟临考的实时练习, 那么就去做真题。诚然考过的题目不会再考, 但是考过题目的出题原则, 组合规律, 考点设计意图和命题风格却是必然地延续到未来的试卷上。因此考试辅导专家循循善诱考生去熟悉考题, 体味考题, 最后达到领悟考试命题意图的目的。

领悟考试命题意图是一种造诣。要在考试中得高分, 知识毫无疑问是第一重要的。要在英语考试中夺高分, 不但要精通英语语言知识, 如词汇、语法、句法以及广博的社会和自然科学知识; 也还需要有健全的心态、临考的经验 and 答题的技术。后者是知识正常发挥的保障, 做对了题只能算是考场的胜者, 还远不是考场的高手, 真正的高手不只是做对题目, 而在能够了解出题人的意图, “投题所好”地答题, 言简意赅, 切中肯綮。

这套自测丛书的编写就是基于这样的愿望: 通过分析全真题来讲述出题意图和答题的技术; 通过做全真题来熟悉考试题型, 体味考试感觉, 练习考试技术, 提高答题质量, 让你成为考场高手。

为了加强自测的针对性,丛书根据考题的形式分成《词汇与结构》、《听力》、《阅读·翻译》、《完形·简答·写作》4册。并将答案及解说直接附在题目后面,便于读者查对。建议读者做一题看一个答案和答题要点,领悟出题人的意图,掌握解答这类题的关键。板桥有联云“删繁就简三秋树”,考前热身,惜时如金,读者可以针对自身不足,对某种题型做选择性练习;读者如能从真题的反复练习中,参得真谛,那么“笔下自有神”,“立异标新二月花”也就成为必然了。

大学英语听力考试分为两个部分: Section A 是对话,每年10题。Section B 是短文或听写,如是短文,则听三篇短文回答10个问题;如是听写,则听一篇短文填写10个空格。听力部分总的考试时间为20分钟。

做听力题的一般步骤是:先预读,再听记,最后答题。

对话与短文都是选择题。预读时先读选项,目的是估计对话或者短文的内容,估计会问的问题。经验告诉我们对于内容的了解会极大地增强听的效果。预读选项的目的是发现选项中的共性。例如选项内容都是关于时间或者地点的;例如主语的同性,动词的共性;例如描述人物身份、事件、环境等的关键词。由于预读的时间很短,仔细的分析是不现实的,通常只能抓住关键。一针见血地抓住关键是一种能力,需要指导和训练。书中的考点一项就是为此而设计的。在预读短文的选项时,还应该浏览一下全部选项,应对文章的类型、观点以及事件的进展等有个初步的估计。听写填空时,预读卷面提供的内容,估计应该填写的词的词性和句子的意思。

要在听的过程中努力理解内容,记录转折、递进。对话要把握各人叙述的内容或观点;短文要了解文章的进展。记叙文记住事情的发展,议论文则记录观点的展开。注意听清并记下提出的问题。如有一句句子或一个单词没有听清,千万不要停顿,要继续听下去。

答题是建筑在对内容理解的基础上,而不是根据听到的单词或者发音来选择。

本册汇集了自1996年以来的大学英语四级考试所有听力题,按照对话、短文和听写分别排列。并附有音带。读者根据上述的答题步骤,反复练习,反复体味答题要点,定能取到事半功倍的效果。

编者

2002年10月

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Section A

Section A 答题指南

在大学英语四级考试的听力部分中, Section A 共 10 题, 每题 1 分, 时间大约 5 分钟。通常是男女对话, 各一句, 然后是提问。根据考纲, 对话内容多与日常生活有关, 句型不会太复杂, 语速约为每分钟 120 个单词。对话与问题都只读一遍。每段对话后有 15 秒停顿, 要求在给出的四个选项中选出最好的答案来。

根据做听力题目“先预读, 再听记, 最后答题”的规律。先预读卷面提供的四个选项, 目的是估计对话的内容以及可能提出的问题。由于要在 15 秒内选好前题答案, 并预读下一个题目的选项, 时间很紧张, 因此预读只能浏览一下各选项, 选项中的词或者其同义词多数会在对话中出现, 因此预读选项是能够获得信息的。一般来说, 如果选项的主语都一致, 那么问题的主语必定是它, 听记时就应该特别注意这部分内容; 如果选项都是时间, 则听记时要记下有关时间的数字及相互关系; 如果选项关于地点, 则应注意对话的场景和人物的去向; 如果选项都是动作, 根据选项的时态可预知是过去还是将来会发生的事件; 如果选项很难归纳, 则多数会问及对话的主题。

听音时主要是理解内容, 而不是记住具体的词或词组。要学会及时跳过没听懂的地方, 继续听取下文; 要学会边听边记, 努力记下关键的词或数字。例如选项是时间, 那么正确的选项一般不会直接在对话中出现, 都要通过分析或运算才能获得。英语的表达中 *but*, *however*, *actually* 等词常常会引出说话人的真正用意, 应该特别注意这类词及随后句子表达的意思。表示几层意思的长句, 一般的后面的意思相对重要。考试中几乎没有根据听到的某个词来判断选项的正误的题目, 而对话中出现的单词常常会用做干扰项来迷惑学生, 切忌在

没有理解问题的情况下，凭录音中的某个词或词组在选项中对号入座。对话部分的问题多是中性的，即不带任何暗示。如：What do you learn from the conversation? 考生要根据听到的内容进行推断。也有问What does the woman imply? 就指明问女士话中的意思，主要从女士的话中分析出答案来。

Short Conversations

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. As the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1

- ☐ A His father.
- ☐ B His mother.
- ☐ C His sister.
- ☐ D His brother.

【预读】 选项中给出四种关系。因为指示代词是 his, 故应该特别注意男士的话。

2

- ☐ A A big travel agency.
- ☐ B A job opportunity.
- ☐ C An inexperienced salesman.
- ☐ D A position as general manager.

【预读】 四个选项内容比较分散, 多数会问对话的内容。

3

- ☐ A Waiting a little longer.
- ☐ B Continuing the meeting.
- ☐ C Having a break.
- ☐ D Moving on to the next item.

【预读】 问要做一件事。从选项看前面在开会, 会议告一段落, 注意关于将要做什么事的建议。

4

- ☐ A They will not do as planned in case of rain.
- ☐ B They will postpone their program if it rains.
- ☐ C The weather forecast says it will be fine.
- ☐ D The weather doesn't count in their plan.

【预读】 选项表示双方在讨论行动计划, 问及下雨会给此计划带来的影响。

5

- ☐ A He doesn't like the teacher's accent.
- ☐ B He finds it hard to follow the teacher.
- ☐ C He wishes the teacher would talk more.
- ☐ D He wishes to have more courses like it.

【预读】 对话关于男士对一门课程的态度, 注意他的感受。

1. [考点]C)。问题为男士为谁买书。男士的话中明确提到“two books for my sister”。

W: I suppose you've bought some gifts for your family.

M: Well, I bought a shirt for my father and two books for my sister, but I haven't decided what to buy for my mother. Probably some jewels.

Q: Who did the man buy the books for?

2. [考点]B)。问题是他们在谈论什么。女士说这是一家大企业，他们需要一名基层经理。男士问，是否需要工作经验。应该在谈工作机会。对话中出现的 travel, manager, salesman, experience 等词都是起干扰作用的。

W: Look, it says they want a junior sales manager and it seems like a big company. That'll be good. So you might have to travel a lot.

M: Do they say anything about experience?

Q: What are they talking about?

3. [考点]C)。女士建议“what about a cup of coffee before we move on to the next term”。意味休息一下。

W: I think we've covered everything. What about a cup of coffee before we move on to the next item?

M: Good idea. I really can't wait another minute.

Q: What does the woman suggest doing?

4. [考点]A)。男士表示如果下雨整个计划必须取消。所以B)和D)不对，而C)没有提到。

W: But what happens if it rains? What're we going to do then?

M: We'll have to cancel on good weather. But if it does rain, the whole thing will have to be cancelled.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

5. [考点]B)。男士用 terrible 开头，因此C)和D)都不对。后文说教师讲得越多，他懂得越少，所以B)是正确的。

W: You took an optional course this semester, didn't you? How's it going?

M: Terrible. It seems like the more the professor talks, the less I understand.

Q: How does the man feel about the course?

- 6 ☐ A Go on with the game.
☐ B Draw pictures on the computer.
☐ C Have a good rest.
☐ D Review his lessons.

【预读】选项都是关于做一件事，采用现在时，听清关于将做事的建议。

- 7 ☐ A She shares Jack's opinion.
☐ B Most people will find basketball boring.
☐ C Jack's performance is disappointing.
☐ D She does not agree with Jack.

【预读】多数选项表示 she 对 Jack 的态度，注意女士的话。

- 8 ☐ A The plane's departure time remains unknown.
☐ B The man went to a wrong check-in counter.
☐ C The man has just missed his flight.
☐ D The plane will leave at 9:14.

【预读】选项表示对话发生在机场，内容与航班有关。选项比较分散，会问对话的意思。

- 9 ☐ A At a newsstand.
☐ B At a newspaper office.
☐ C At a car dealer's.
☐ D At a publishing house.

【预读】问及地点，一般由对话内容来判断地点。

- 10 ☐ A He enjoys letter writing.
☐ B He is asking the woman for help.
☐ C He wants to get a new position.
☐ D He has left the woman a good impression.

【预读】选项的主语都是 he，注意对话中男士的行动或要求。

6. [考点] D)。问题是男士觉得Mark应该做什么。男士的话反问“期末考试将临，他怎么还在玩游戏？”根据男士的语气和“考试将近”这个事实，D)最妥当。
W: Mark is playing computer games.
M: Should he do that when the final exam is drawing near?
Q: What does the man think Mark should do?
7. [考点] D)。女士说“most others think differently”，表示她站在大多数一边，有不同的意见。注意boring和disappointing都表示不满。Jack认为是disappointing的。大家与他持不同看法，因此B)不对。
M: Jack seems to think that this year's basketball season will be disappointing.
W: That's his opinion. Most others think differently.
Q: What does the woman mean?
8. [考点] A)。女士的回答说，由于机械原因，飞机延误，请等候通知。只有A)符合。选项D)的9:14属于数字性干扰，对话中提到航班号为914。
M: Is this the checking counter for Flight 914 to Los Angeles?
W: Yes, but I'm sorry the flight is delayed because of a minor mechanical problem. Please wait for further notice.
Q: What do we learn from this conversation?
9. [考点] B)。男士要在周日版上登广告，女士回答我们起码登一周。因此对话发生在报社。
M: Excuse me, I'd like to place an advertisement for a used car in the Sunday edition of your paper.
W: O.K., but you have to run your advertisement all week. We can't afford it for just Sunday.
Q: Where is the conversation most probably taking place?
10. [考点] C)。问题是通过对话你对男士了解些什么。男士说他花了很多时间在改求职信。女士说这是值得的，给人第一印象很重要。只有C)是合适的。
M: I spent so much time polishing my letter of application.
W: It's worthwhile to make the effort. You know just how important it is to give a good impression.
Q: What do we know about the man?

- 1
- ☐ A She has to post a letter instead.
 - ☐ B She can't send the message right now.
 - ☐ C She's not sure if the computer is fixed.
 - ☐ D She has to turn down the man's request.

[预读] 四个选项中的主语都是 she, 故应注意听女士的行动。选项中出现 letter, message, computer 这些词, 这个行动会与计算机与信息有关。

- 2
- ☐ A He didn't get the book he needed.
 - ☐ B The library is closed on weekends.
 - ☐ C He had no idea where the book was.
 - ☐ D He was not allowed to check out the book.

[预读] 题目会关于男士在 library 借书, 选项都提示他没有借到书, 会问没有借到书的原因。

- 3
- ☐ A Start a car.
 - ☐ B Take a picture.
 - ☐ C Repair a typewriter.
 - ☐ D Play a tape recorder.

[预读] 问一个行动。

- 4
- ☐ A The woman rejected the man's apology.
 - ☐ B The man had forgotten the whole thing.
 - ☐ C The man had hurt the woman's feelings.
 - ☐ D The woman appreciated the man's offer.

[预读] 似乎男女之间发生了一些事, 问题应该与他们的态度有关。

- 5
- ☐ A The man is seeing the woman off.
 - ☐ B They are discussing their plan for Christmas.
 - ☐ C The woman is meeting the man at the airport.
 - ☐ D They are complaining about the poor airport service.

[预读] 两个选项提到机场, 提示事情可能发生在机场。注意他们在做什么。

1. [考点] B)。问题为女士是什么意思。女士说计算机垮了,即现在无法送信息。

M: Jessica, could you forward this email to all the club members?

W: Sorry, the computer broke down this morning. I will do it for you as soon as I have it fixed.

Q: What does the woman imply?

2. [考点] A)。在他到达前,图书馆closed,这里的干扰是B)。排除干扰要听清closed so early on weekends,可见是开馆的,只是闭馆较早。

W: Did you find the book for your reading assignment in the library?

M: It closed before I got there! I had no idea it closes so early on weekends.

Q: What does the man mean?

3. [考点] D)。如果熟悉磁带录音机,从男士问句中的play button就可以知道只有D)可能正确;还可以从女士答句中the sound didn't come through得到结论。

M: Did you check the power plug and press the "play" button?

W: Yes, the power indicator was on and it was running, but somehow the sound didn't come through.

Q: What was the woman probably trying to do?

4. [考点] C)。男士一上来就说awfully sorry,答案应在A)、C)之间。女士的回答we can drop it...排除了A)。

M: Joanna, I'm awfully sorry! I didn't mean to hurt you. Shall we have a beer and forget the whole thing?

W: OK, we can drop it this time. But don't do it again.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

5. [考点] A)。女士回答中but提示她的真正意思,后面的句子在劝慰男士,可见A)正确。对话中提到圣诞,B)有干扰作用。

M: Airports are sad places.

W: Sometime I guess. But we will keep in touch, and I will fly over to see you at Christmas.

Q: What are the speakers doing?

6

- ☐ A She will drop out school.
- ☐ B She will take a part-time job.
- ☐ C She plans to go to graduate school.
- ☐ D She will stop working and concentrate on her studies.

【预读】 题目可能在问女士将采取的行动，该行动与上学有关，因而要仔细听女士关于读书的态度。

7

- ☐ A He needs another job as research assistant.
- ☐ B He is doing research with Professor Williams.
- ☐ C He asked Professor Williams for assistance.
- ☐ D He assists Professor Williams with his teaching.

【预读】 题目可能问男士为 William 教授做什么事，注意男士的工作性质。

8

- ☐ A The show was planned a long time ago.
- ☐ B The audience were deeply impressed by the show.
- ☐ C She thought there were no tickets left for the show.
- ☐ D She thought the seats on the left side were fully occupied.

【预读】 选项与 show 的情况有关，后两句涉及女士关于票子与位子的想法。关键要听懂女士讲话的内容。

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- ☐ A Mr. Long's briefing was unnecessarily long.
- ☐ B The woman should have been more attentive.
- ☐ C The woman needn't have attended the briefing.
- ☐ D Mr. Long's briefing was not relevant to the mission.

【预读】 从选项可以预测，答题要注意 Mr. Long 的 briefing 是否重要，以及女士对这个 briefing 应有的态度。从 B) 和 C) 的时态看，女士出席了，但似乎不够认真。

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- ☐ A In a school.
- ☐ B In a barber shop.
- ☐ C In a bank.
- ☐ D In a clothing store.

【预读】 问及地方。一般是从对话的内容来推及地点。