

大学英语四级应试题典

听力500题

李秀英 史春林 编著



大连理工大学出版社



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听力测试在大学英语四级考试中占有相当重要的位置。如何在听力测试中取得优异成绩,是广大考生关注的热点和难点问题。笔者在潜心钻研听力教学、不断尝试各种教学方法的过程中,逐渐地摸索出了一条行之有效的四级听力应试途径。本书贯穿了笔者的这种教学思路和方法,相信能为培养读者的应试技能,提高英语水平助上一臂之力。

本书主要具备以下四大特点:

首先,本书首次把四级听力测试题按内容进行了归类总结,指出了各类考题常见的倾向性和规律性以及测试中应注意的问题,并作了详尽的解释和说明,它是继《大学英语六级应试题典——听力500题》之后推出的又一本苦心钻研的新成果。这套方法在实际教学中取得了显著的效果,相信也能为广大读者带来巨大的收获。

其次,本书的选材是按照大学英语四级听力测试选材的基本构架、内容、类型精心编制而成。Section A Conversations 包括了四级听力测试中各种类型及内容。Section B Passages 则注意了四级听力测试中选材的趋势及内容,选编了趣味故事,人物素描(内容涉及各个领域如空姐、记者、艺术家、外交家、政治家、体育明星、医学先驱等),背景知识(风土人情、社交礼仪、自然景观、教育等)及科普文章。内容新颖,趣味性、知识性强,笔者力图把四级听力应试与语言学习、知识传递、素质培养融为一

体,使学生在听音学习中不但能快速提高自己的英语听力水平,也能接受大量的语言信息输入,开阔视野,增加对语言学习的兴趣,并充分认识到语言学习是一个扩展自己、完善自己的过程。

再次,本书书后附有 Section B 和 Section C 的主题索引,读者可以随时查阅,以便多方面获取知识信息,综合提高自己的英语能力。

最后,在精心选制的 20 套(共计 500 题)试题后,作了详尽的语言注释,并从测试题型及测试内容入手分析了各种解题思路、答题技巧,力图帮助读者有效地领会本书倡导的应试途径,提高自己的英语水平。

本书在测试趋势及应试对策分析中出现的例文不配录音,请读者认真阅读,细心领会。20 套精选试题配有磁带,由美籍教师录音,上海海文音像出版社录制。

我们相信,广大读者如果经过艰苦不懈的努力和科学的方法指导,一定能在大学英语四级应试过程中取得优异成绩,并使自己的英语水平达到更高的境界,最后祝大家成功!

编著者

1998 年 6 月

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大学英语四级听力测试趋势及应试对策

根据笔者多年来钻研听力教学的最佳途径和辅导四级考试的实际经验以及大量研究现已出版的四级听力辅导资料、四级曝光真题,发现在四级听力应试过程中,如果能够把握以下几个关键技能,则可以稳操胜券,百战百胜。

第一,对听力测试内容要做到心中有数。

第二,对听力测试题型要做到了如指掌。

第三,听音过程中要把握“六步”行动。

第四,灵活应用“五边”信息处理法。

四级听力测试中 Section A 的测试内容

一、与学生学习有关的问题

1. 选课

一般涉及选什么课(register for……),选哪一位教授的课,需要多少学分(credit),要不要选某一门课,不选该课是否关系到按期毕业,不选某课的原因是什么(该课没意思 boring,名额已满 closed),选几门课(一般大学都有最多的选学课程的数量限制)等。

e. g. A) He will take chemistry this year.

B) He forgot to tell the woman to register for chemistry.

C) He failed to enroll for chemistry this year.

D) He didn't know chemistry was necessary for his graduation.

录音原文: W: I heard you didn't register for chemistry 102.

M: No. By the time I got there it was closed.

W: But you need to get chemistry out of way if you want to graduate next year.

Q: What can we learn about the man? (C)

2. 上课

一般涉及所上的课是否有趣,如枯燥的(boring, dull),有趣的(interesting),富有启发性的、鼓舞人心的(inspiring),令人着迷的(fascinating)等,是否去上课了(present, absent),几点上课,某一天几门课等。此外还会涉及上课时是否做笔记了,能不能听懂老师讲课(lecture)等。这部分题特别需要注意说话者的语气,用升调重复对方的话时往往是指相反的意思。

e. g. ① A) He didn't come to the class either.

B) He didn't prepare for the seminar.

C) He attended the seminar yesterday.

D) He had no idea about how to prepare for the seminar.

录音原文: W: How was the seminar preparation session yesterday, John?

M: There was a seminar preparation session yesterday?

Q: What can we learn from the conversation? (A)

e. g. ② A) She's doubtful about the lecture.

B) She'll go to the lecture without her watch.

C) The worth of the lecture is uncertain.

D) She believes the talk will be valuable.

录音原文: M: Is the lecture tonight worth watching?

W: Without a doubt!

Q: What does the woman say about the lecture? (D)

3. 作业

一般会涉及作业的量,如有很多书要读(have a long reading list),有很多作业(have a lot of assignments),写实验报告(write lab reports),打论文(type papers),写论文(work on a paper),发言(give presentation)。常有的时间状语有: day in and day out, day and night, for a long time, ever since……。另外,也会涉及因为有作业而没有去参加某项活动(go to a film/concert/exhibition, etc.), 作业的难度大(can't finish on time), 请求推迟交作业(postpone handing in the paper), 什么时候到期(be due), 最后期限(deadline)是哪一天, 教授如何处理晚交的作业(late papers)等。

e. g. A) She thinks the homework is easy.

B) She doesn't know about the assignment.

C) She has worked hard on her biology homework.

D) The homework was due yesterday.

录音原文: M: Have you been working on your psychology homework?

W: What homework is that?

Q: Why is the woman surprised? (B)

4. 学习中的困难

一般涉及课程(lecture)中某一地方没听懂, 作业中某一个题做不出来(can't figure out/make out/work out), 不知写什么方面的论文(thesis, paper), 需要老师指点等, 有时另一个谈话者也会

提出某种建议,如 Why don't you,How about,Let's,Maybe you should,You'd better,有时也会表示同情、惊讶、责备等。

e. g. A) She typed every single word of the lecture.

B) She didn't attend the lecture.

C) She was glad she could understand the lecture.

D) She would lend the man the tape of the lecture.

录音原文: M: How difficult the lecture was! I didn't understand a single word.

W: I didn't either, but I'm glad I taped the lecture.

You're welcome to listen to that.

Q: What can we learn about the woman from the conversation? (D)

5. 考试

一般会涉及谁考试成绩最好(get the highest mark/score),谁没通过考试(fail.....),其原因何在,花的时间不够,还是不喜欢学习,而去踢足球,看电影,或是业余打工太辛苦以至于过分疲劳。这种情况下一般都用虚拟语气结构,如 If only.....(I hadn't spent so much time on football)! 此外也会涉及考试的范围,是否对考试充满信心(confident)等。

e. g. A) He's afraid to take exams.

B) He only took the fourth exam.

C) He didn't get the highest score on one exam.

D) He was the only one who failed one exam.

录音原文: W: I heard you received the top grade on all five exams this semester.

M: Only on four, I'm afraid.

Q: What does the man mean? (C)

6. 对老师,同学等的评论

一般会涉及谈论对象的个性,健谈的(talkative),沉默的(quiet),是否易于相处(easygoing),学习是否用功,老师的课讲得如何等。

e. g. A) She has trouble in learning.

B) She is getting quite well with her study.

C) She probably will fail the test.

D) She is having problems with her teacher.

录音原文: W: Gloria started worrying about her grades.

M: But she is getting A's and B's, isn't she?

Q: What does the man imply about Gloria? (B)

7. 图书借阅

一般会涉及图书借阅的数量(一次最多可以借几本),借阅的手续(check-out procedures),图书存放的位置(section, stack, bookshelf),查找所需图书,如通过查阅目录(card catalog),包括作者(author),科目(subject),书名(title),索书号(call number),或计算机目录(computer catalog),说明一些现刊杂志和字典及其它工具书、参考书(reference books)不可带出图书馆,书籍是否到期该还了(due),超期(overdue)是否要罚款(fine),能不能续借(renew),可不可提前预约某书(reserve)等。

e. g. A) At a library.

B) At a bookstore.

C) At a classroom.

D) At home.

录音原文: M: I'd like to check this book out. Can you tell me how

long I can keep it out?

W: Four weeks. Then you will be fined every day they are overdue.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place? (A)

8. 奖学金

一般涉及学习成绩必须达到几个 A, 几个 B, 而不得太多的 C, 才可得到奖学金。某一同学的成绩(grades)是否比另一同学的好, 应不应该得到奖学金。某一同学获奖学金后是否不再需要打工等。

e. g. A) He doesn't believe the woman.

B) He couldn't hear the woman.

C) He is surprised at the news.

D) He doesn't feel he is qualified for the scholarship.

录音原文: W: How wonderful, you won the scholarship, can you believe it?

M: It's almost too good to be true.

Q: What does the man mean? (C)

二、与学生生活有关的问题

1. 假期安排

主要包括是去旅行、回家, 还是去打工赚钱交学费等内容。

e. g. A) Spending the summer holiday,

B) Applying for a good job.

C) Earning a scholarship.

D) Paying for some tickets.

录音原文: M: Allen, are you going home for the summer