



# 大学英语考试新突破系列 ④

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编写：大学英语四六级考试研究中心

## 大学英语四六级考试

# 听力

# 新突破

本书  
另配磁带

紧扣考试大纲，捕捉考试要素，  
精析考试重点，跟踪考试动向，铺设考试新路



兴叶图书出版公司

大学英语考试新突破系列

**大学英语四六级考试  
听力新突破**

王忠樑 主编

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## 前 言

如何保证考好大学英语四六级考试?事实证明:通过大量地做四六级考试全真题、模拟题是很难保证通过考试的,它只能使你陷入痛苦的题海战中。要知道全真题只反应考试大纲的一个侧面,重复率很低。一样的主旨题可以通过不同的方式提问,主旨题还涉及到标题、作者意图以及全文中心思想等不同题型。研究表明:只有分析考试大纲,而决非通过题海战来达到保证考好四、六级考试的目的。

本书以最新《英语考试大纲》为准绳,在系统分析了历年来四六级考试试卷的基础上,突出听力测试的特点、种类和注意事项,通过实例分析、讲解,努力使考生吃透考纲。

本书共分九章。它严格根据考纲,把听力部分分成若干细目逐项讲解。编写过程力求循序渐进,由浅入深,理性与感性并重。本书以深层题型为主,辅以简单题型。第九章虽为模拟练习,但主、客观练习适度。本书并配有高质量的、由外籍教师录制的录音磁带。

参加本书编写工作的还有钟亮、李芳和林天等老师。

本书在编写过程中得到了许多同仁的帮助和指教,在此表示衷心感谢。有错之处,敬请不吝赐教。

编 者

于上海交通大学

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# 第一章 总论

听力是学习语言的起点,因为我们从孩提时代起,通过模仿亦步亦趋地学习语言。学习英语也一样,只有通过多听,多模仿,才能说出一口流利、纯正的英语。

在科学技术突飞猛进、国际交往、学术活动日益频繁的今天,卫星广播电视、多媒体、计算机互联网等现代化交际手段已进入社会生活的方方面面。听力正发挥着极其重要的作用。通过有声语言,我们能进一步地充实自己的语言知识和专业知识;通过有声语言,我们能进一步增强国与国、人与人之间的交往;通过有声语言,我们能进一步地深化改革开放,将会有更多的外国企业家来华投资、更多的外国人来华旅游;通过有声语言,我们还能丰富自己的业余生活,欣赏到更多的外国文学、文艺作品,等等。

正基于此,我国的大学英语教学大纲和考试大纲历来重视大学英语听力的培养,要求学生在修完基础阶段四级和较高要求六级之后应具备一定的听的能力,对题材熟悉,对于精读课文基本上无生词,语速为每分钟四级 120 词,六级 140 词的听力材料,一遍可以听懂,理解的准确率不低于 70%。

这些要求似乎并不高。其实,对语言基础并不扎实、文化背景知之甚少的中国学生,要在片刻间获取信息、储存信息、处理信息是很难的。再加上,听力测试的形式五花八门,平添了几分难度。听力测试的形式可以是单句听力,测试学生听力及语言能力两个方面;可以是简单对话,涉及到我们日常生活的诸多方面,如吃、穿、住、行、用、学等等;也可以是短文,四级 200 词以内、六级略多于 200 词。所提的问题可以是 who, when, where 等简单问题,也可以是 why, how, what 等深层问题。甚至可以是听写。听写又可以是短文内的单词、短语、句子以及若干句子的组合。如果听写由两部分组成,即先听单词,后写句子,则称之为复合式听写(compound dictation);反之,称之为 spot dictation。

要提高听的能力不但要具备扎实的语言基础,还应掌握一定的文化背景知识,方能克服自己的薄弱环节,提高综合听力能力。



## 第二章 听力测试的特点

对一名学生来说,要考好大学英语听力,除有扎实的语言基础外,还必须注意语音特点,词汇特点,更须注意文化特点。

### 一、语音特点

语音特点主要指异词同音、异词近音以及省略或连读。这与我们汉语有许多相似之处。

#### 1. 异词同音

所谓异词同音是指词义相异,词音相同的单词。如:①plain[plein]a. 平易的,平凡的;plane[plein]a. 平坦的,平面的。②use[juz]v. 惯常;use[ju:s]v. 用,使用。③read[red]v. 是 read 的过去式或过去分词;read[red]a. 博览的(常与副词连用)。④spring[sprɪŋ]n. 春天;spring[sprɪŋ]n. 温泉。⑤pupil[pju:pl]n. 学生;pupil[pju:pl]n. 瞳孔。这类情况极易导致学生误解。请看下列句子,如: The optician helped me to measure the distance of two pupils 表示“眼镜师为我测量了两瞳孔之间的距离”,而不是两个学生之间的距离。又如: He tried hard to make a row with the instrument. 表示“他竭力用乐器发出声响(吵闹声)”,而不是竭力与乐器排成一行。

#### 2. 异词近音

所谓异词近音是指词义相异,词音相近的单词。如①collect 与 correct,前者表示“收集”,后者表示“改正”。②pleasure 与 pressure,前者表示“快乐”,后者表示“压力”。③rowed 与 rode,前者表示“划”(row 的过去式),后者表示“骑”(ride 的过去式)。④sin 与 sing,前者表示“犯罪”,后者表示“唱歌”。⑤course 与 cause,前者表示“过程”,后者表示“事业”。这类情况也容易导致误解。请看下列词组和句子,如 in the course of study 与 in the cause of study,前者表示“在研究过程中”,而后者表示“在研究事业中”。又如: I have wondered about that beautiful place many times. 表示“我不止一次地遐想这块美丽的地方”,而不是 wandered about,表示“我不止一次地在这块美丽的地方漫步”。

#### 3. 省略或连读

所谓省略或连读是指在发音过程中有些单词的音被省略,有些单词的音与

前后单词的音连读,产生了一种新词的感觉。如①in an office 读成[inənɒfis],表示“在办公室里”。②worn out 读成[wɔː'naut],表示“损耗”。③Could you help me? 读成[kudjuː'helpmiː],表示“你能帮我忙吗?”④want to 读成['wɒnə],t 音被省略,表示“想要”。⑤half an hour 读成[hɑːfənauə],表示“半小时”。

## 二、词汇特点

词汇特点是指英语口语的用词、用句有其固有的特点。它不以人们的意志为转移,也就是说避难就易,用最常用的词或词组来代替书面气较重的单词。比如:be opposed to 和 combat 均表示“反对”,而英语口语中简单地用 be against,再强调一下,可用 be strongly against。又如:espouse 和 be in support of 均表示“支持”,而英语口语中简单地用 be for,再强调一下,可用 be all for。换句话说英语口语多使用单音节词。如:I hope to have your support.(我希望得到你的支持),远不及 I hope you'll back me up.(我希望你能支持我)。由此可见,口语中的用词、用句,有时候很难从字面上讲得通,要注意上下文。

## 三、文化特点

不管哪个国家,都有其约定俗成的语言特征,也有其千变万化的语言特征。思维定势必然导致僵化,这是不可取的。如①I can't agree with you more. 表示“我与你颇有同感”。如果改一词或加一词,变成 I can't agree with you any more. 则表示“我不再同意你的想法”。②You should not despise a man because he is backward. 表示“不要因为别人落后,你就看不起他”。不能套用在以下句子中, I don't teach because teaching is easy. 不能译成“不要因为教学容易而不从教”,而应理解为“我选择教书这个职业并非因为教书容易”。③You can never be too careful while crossing a busy street. 不能译成“过马路时不要过于小心”,而应译成“过马路时要特别当心”。因为英语中频繁出现双重否定起强调作用。④No doubt he didn't mean to hurt you. 不能译成“毫无疑问他无意伤害你”,它不同于 There is no doubt that he didn't mean to hurt you. no doubt 在口语中,如果置于句首,表示“大概,大约”。这句话加上语气,应译成“他不会有意伤害你吧”。⑤I would take Karen out to dinner if I weren't short of money. 字面意思是“如果我不缺钱的话,我会带凯伦外面去吃饭”,深层意思是“我很想带凯伦上饭馆,只是手上没钱”。我们汉语用虚拟语气不多,英语却常用。⑥It's not like Ted to be late for an appointment, so I don't know what's keeping him. 首先,与中文不同,英语常使用形式主语,真实主语后置。表示“赴约晚点,这不像泰德所为,肯定出了什么事”。

## 第三章 听力技能与应试技巧

只要是标准化测试,都有一定的规律可循。寻找其规律性的东西,可称之为听力技能与技巧。这包括如何捕捉重要信息、如何作出正确判断、如何作好笔记。这些有助于提高听力理解,和选择的准确性。

### 一、如何捕捉重要信息

要捕捉重要信息,首先要了解什么是重要信息,方能捕捉信息,否则在转瞬即逝的听力过程中,无法反复咀嚼、推敲信息。要想捕捉信息,就必须利用选择项所提供的信息。先从简单对话开始,再讲短文听力。

#### 1. 简单对话

- ①从四个选项 A. Before 9 o'clock. B. At about 10:15.  
C. After 9:30. D. After 10 o'clock.

可知提问的重点是When did the plane take off? 注意:运算。

- ②从四个选项 A. Bill. B. Tom.  
C. Sam. D. Jane.

可知提问的重点是Who did John hit according to the woman? 注意:区别。

- ③从四个选项 A. Tom's. B. Woman's.  
C. Ann's. D. Man's.

可知提问的重点是Whose house is the smallest? 注意:比较。

- ④从四个选项 A. 13 cents. B. 30 cents.  
C. 33 cents. D. 3 cents.

可知提问的重点是How many cents did the woman pay all together? 注意:辨音与运算。

- ⑤从四个选项 A. A customer. B. A lawyer.  
C. A custom officer. D. A saleswoman.

可知提问的重点是What's the woman? 注意:以前和现在身分的变化。

- ⑥从四个选项 A. Doctor and patient. B. Teacher and student.  
C. Father and daughter. D. Lawyer and criminal.

可知提问的重点是What's the relationship between the two speakers? 注意:别抓了一头忘了另一头。

- ⑦从四个选项 A. In the office. B. In the classroom.  
C. In the dormitory. D. In the auditorium.

可知提问的重点是Where is the man? 注意:对话中至少提到两个地方,别想当然。

- ⑧从四个选项 A. The man's book is preferred. B. The man rarely reads books.  
C. The man's collection is huge. D. The man likes book collection.

可知提问的重点是What can we learn from the conversation? 注意:信息处理,别抓只字片语。

- ⑨从四个选项 A. Better. B. Sick.  
C. Fine. D. Tired.

可知提问的重点是How about the health of Ruth? 注意:病情的转变、起因等。

- ⑩从四个选项 A. Making bed. B. Walking in the campus.  
C. Giving a party. D. Looking for a place to live.

可知提问的重点是What is the woman doing? 注意:先后次序。

- ⑪从四个选项 A. She missed them a lot.  
B. She didn't miss them very much.  
C. She missed them for a while.  
D. She is longing to see them.

可知提问的重点是What does the man mean? 注意:相同动作的程度差异。

- ⑫从四个选项 A. Because it doesn't fit her.  
B. Because she doesn't like it.  
C. Because it's far from satisfaction.  
D. Because she likes something new.

可知提问的重点是Why didn't the woman wear the black dress? 注意:主要原因和次要原因。

- ⑬从四个选项 A. He is nervous. B. He is disappointed.  
C. He is surprised. D. He is anxious.

可知提问的重点是What does the man imply? 注意:词义的微小区别。

- ⑭从四个选项 A. They both attended the meeting.  
B. Only the man attended the meeting.  
C. Only the woman attended the meeting.  
D. Neither of them attended the meeting.

可知提问的重点是What conclusion can we draw from the conversation? 注意:正反

两个方面。

⑮从四个选项 A. The man will go with her. B. The man won't go with her.

C. No work is due to next week. D. No work is unfinished to her.

可知提问的重点是In what condition will the woman go? 注意:肯定与否定及其微小区别。

## 2. 短文听力

① I. A. They often take place in her major industries.

B. British trade unions are more powerful.

C. There are more trade union members in Britain.

D. Britain loses more working days through strikes every year.

II. A. Such strikes are against the British law.

B. Such strikes are unpredictable.

C. Such strikes are more difficult to control.

D. Such strikes are very common these days.

III. A. Trade unions in Britain are becoming more popular.

B. Most strikes in Britain are against the British law.

C. Unofficial strikes in Britain are easier to deal with now.

D. Employer-worker relations in Britain have become tenser.

从12个选项中不难推断出在英国劳资双方的关系日趋紧张,罢工随时可能爆发,因为英国工会组织比以往更强大。

② I. A. 17 000.

C. 24.

B. 1 700.

D. 9 000.

II. A. It's located in a college town.

B. It's composed of a group of old buildings.

C. Its classrooms are beautifully designed.

D. Its library is often crowded with students.

III. A. Teachers are well paid at Deep Springs.

B. Students are mainly from New York State.

C. The length of schooling is two years.

D. Teachers needn't pay for their rent and meals.

IV. A. Take a walk in the desert.

B. Go to a cinema.

C. Watch TV programmes.

D. Attend a party.

从 16 个选项中不难推断出它是由一排排旧建筑组成,老师们在此吃住相当便宜,有空时看看电视。

③ I . A. The victory over one's fellow runners.

B. The victory over former winners.

C. The victory of will-power over fatigue.

D. The victory of one's physical strength.

II . A. The runner who runs to keep fit.

B. The runner who breaks the record.

C. The runner who does not break the rules.

D. The runner who covers the whole distance.

III . A. He won the first prize.

B. He died because of fatigue.

C. He fell behind the other runners.

D. He gave up because he was tired.

从 12 个选项中不难推断出运动员跑完了全程,终因疲劳而死去。它有力地说明人的毅力可以战胜疲劳。

④ I . A. A story about a clever blind little boy.

B. An account of a school for blind boys.

C. A description of a French school for the blind.

D. The education of the blind boys in a village.

II . A. Several months after he was born.

B. Four years after he was born.

C. Several days before he went to school.

D. Several days after he went to school.

III . A. By smelling them.

B. By touching them.

C. By recognizing their voice.

D. By remembering the description of them.

从 12 个选项中不难推断出这篇短文讲述一位盲童是什么时候开始失明的,他是通过什么途径来达到做某事的目的的。

⑤ I . A. It can determine the position of a ship.

B. It can find the direction of a current.

- C. It can predict the direction of a ship.
  - D. It can carry messages across the ocean.
- II . A. U.S. ships were faster than British ones.
- B. British captains knew more about maps.
  - C. British ships spent shorter time crossing the ocean.
  - D. U. S. ships spent shorter time crossing the ocean.
- III . A. A map of the sea route.
- B. A map of his important voyage.
  - C. A map of the Gulf Stream.
  - D. A map of the Atlantic Ocean.

从 12 个选项中虽然难以推断故事的梗概,至少可以推断出本文讲述一个有关航海的故事。由于英国人有航程图,所以他们的航程时间就短。

- ⑥ I . A. He had visited the doctor many times before.
- B. It was his second visit to the doctor.
  - C. He had paid \$ 500 for his first visit.
  - D. He persuaded the doctor to believe in his second visit.
- II . A. He prescribed for him.
- B. He examined him.
  - C. He cured him.
  - D. He did nothing for him.
- III . A. He found the businessman telling a lie.
- B. He was pleased with the high pay.
  - C. The doctor was willing to make friends.
  - D. The doctor is always polite to his patient.
- IV . A. The businessman taught the doctor a lesson.
- B. The doctor taught the businessman a lesson.
  - C. Nobody was taught a lesson.
  - D. Each of them was taught a lesson.

从 12 个选项虽然难以推断出故事梗概,但是至少可以推断出这篇材料讲的是一位病人与医生的故事。通过某事,谁受到了教训。这就是听力的重点。

- ⑦ I . A. They can remember all the names of shops passed.
- B. They can easily learn quite long poems by heart.

- C. They can remember almost evrything they have read.
- D. They can remember things they have been told before.

- II . A. Showing Charles Dickens's great memory.
- B. Telling people that Charles Dickens is a great writer.
- C. Comparing Charles Dickens with other great men in the world.
- D. Illustrating that great men usually have a good memory.

- III . A. Because they are absent-minded in school.
- B. Because they are tired of learning it.
- C. Because they can not understand it.
- D. Because they have so little time for it.

- IV . A. A good memory is very helpful in people's development.
- B. A man's mind is exactly like a modern camera.
- C. Man can keep a picture in his mind without difficulty.
- D. Man's memory is usually better than woman's memory.

从16个选项中,虽然难以推断出故事梗概,至少可以推断出本文讲述文学大师——狄更斯,尤其是他的超凡记忆力。这就是听力的切入口,至关重要。

- ⑧ I . A. He has always lived in America.
- B. He has come to America to do research on advertising.
  - C. He visited America three years ago.
  - D. He has been in America for three years.
- II . A. There were far more advertisements there than he had expected.
- B. The advertisements there were well designed.
  - C. The advertisements there were creative and necessary.
  - D. He found the advertisements there difficult to understand.
- III . A. Use new advertising techniques.
- B. Spend less money on advertising.
  - C. Advertise more for their products.
  - D. Be more careful about what they advertise.

从12个选项中不难推断出,他在美国待了数年,感到美国的广告比他想象的更多。我们对广告要当心。

- ⑨ I . A. He is always in a hurry.
- B. He usually doesn't get the reward he deserves.



C. He is always the first to arrive at the airport.

D. He is quick in making decisions.

II. A. He misses his flight.

B. He leaves the airport first at the end of the trip.

C. He can find a good seat.

D. His luggage comes out last.

III. A. He was told to board the wrong plane.

B. He was not allowed to board the plane.

C. He found it difficult to explain why he arrived so early.

D. He arrived at the airport without a ticket.

从12个选项中不难推断出,他无论做什么事都是匆匆忙忙的,到飞机场乘飞机也是一样,有一次……总之,短篇听力前应做好推断,确定主题,利用好所提供的线索,做到未雨绸缪。

## 二、如何作出正确判断

教学过程中,时常听到学生向我倾诉自己明明听懂了文章的大意,并能复述其大意,为什么还是选错呢?其实,问题出在忽略了问题。一样的主旨题,询问的方法有七、八种,略有差异。一不留神,阴沟里翻船。

### 1. 问主旨

a. What's the main idea of the short talk you have just heard?

b. What message is the speaker trying to convey?

c. What's the passage mainly about?

d. What's the main topic of the passage?

e. What's the general message delivered in this talk?

f. What can be concluded from the passage?

g. What's the purpose of the psychologists in asking questions?

h. What can we learn from the passage/about the speaker?

### 2. 问标题

a. Which of the followings might the author be most likely to select as a good title for the passage?

b. What is the best title of the lecture?

c. What's the main subject of this talk?