

大学英语六级考试

Listening 听力通

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Comprehension of CET-6 Express

● 英语阶梯题库 ●

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前言

现阶段,不少学校都没有开展大学英语四级后的五、六级教学。因此,报考六级的同学只能自学自练或参加考前辅导班,但效果始终不太理想,六级的通过率远远低于四级通过率。听力理解能力薄弱便是功亏一篑的主要原因之一。为了帮助广大考生尽快改变这一现状,我们将多年教学及指导学生备考六级听力测试所积累的资料按新修订的《大学英语教学大纲》的规定,根据历年六级听力实考题型和内容,精心编写了这本训练量大、信度较高、效度较好的六级听力训练指导书。

全书由三部分组成:第一部分是**专项训练**(Special Drill)。根据历年六级听力考试内容和题型把试卷 Section A 中的 10 组对话归纳为数字与计算类(Number & Calculation)、场所与关系类(Place & Relationship)、推断与结论类(Inference & Conclusion)和词语与结构类(Vocabulary & Structure)。把 Section B 中的题型分为短文类(Passage)(50 篇)、听写填空类(Spot Dictation)(6 篇)和复合式听写类(Compound Dictation)(6 篇)。在各专项训练前配有名师点拨,指导考生如何根据自身薄弱环节进行有针对性的训练。第二部分为**听力考试仿真题**(Simulated Test)(共 10 套),覆盖了迄今为止所有的测试题型。考生可在专项训练的基础上进行综合模拟演练,以提高实考能力与答题技巧。第三部分是**答案及录音内容**(Keys and Tape Scripts),便于训练者自我检查。

本书构思独特,设计新颖,题材广泛,内容丰富。全书按历年考题中的大量词语和结构内容设专项进行训练,包含了大量的常用语言点和文化背景知识,学生在训练提高听力的同时,对扩展语言文化知识,提高说、读、写的能力将大有裨益。

该书的编者都是在全国重点大学执教大学英语多年且教学成果显著的老师。他们使用过多套全国统编教材,对《大学英语教学大纲》、课本、教法和统考有较深的研究,相信这本书一定会受到广大考生的欢迎。本书编写分工如下:顾成华任主编,负责全书统稿工作及“如何备考大学英语六级听力测试”一文的撰写。唐莹莹负责“数字与计算”类对话和 3 套仿真题,翟群负责“推断与结论”类对话、11 篇短文、听写填空和复合式听写以及 2 套仿真题,杨翠萍负责“词语与结构”类对话、16 篇短文和 2 套仿真题,周皓负责“场所与关系”类对话、23 篇短文和 3 套仿真题。

本书配录音带 6 盒,由外籍教师按新《大纲》规定的语速朗读,经音像专业技术制作,语音纯正、清晰。

本书除供考生考前训练外,还可作为六级辅导班及出国人员培训班的听力训练教材。

编者

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如何备考大学英语六级听力测试

新修订的《大学英语教学大纲》(以下简称新《大纲》)已于1999年下半年正式实施。新《大纲》将六级定为大学英语教学基础阶段的“较高要求”。其中对听的能力作了如下的定性和定量:对题材熟悉、句子结构不太复杂、基本上没有生词、语速为每分钟150~170词的篇幅较长的会话、谈话、报道或讲座,能掌握其中心大意,抓住要点和有关细节,领会讲话者的观点和态度,并能进行分析、推理和判断。显而易见,对于多数已通过四级现正备考六级统考的人来说,听力是他们通过六级的较大障碍。笔者多次见到这样的情况,不少四级考试75分左右的学生便想当然地认为自己已具有较高的水平,通过六级不会有太大的问题,殊不知四级的75分并不等于六级的60分。如果不在已有的英语四级基础上继续努力,特别是加强听力训练,其结果多半是追悔莫及。那么六级听力测试难在哪里?我们究竟如何备考呢?下面的意见也许对你有帮助。

1. 题型不变 六级听力测试与四级听力测试题型相同,即10组对话+3篇短文(Passage)型、10组对话+听写填空(Spot Dictation)型、10组对话+复合式听写(Compound Dictation)型等3种题型,考过四级的同学对此是比较熟悉的。我们在此想提醒大家的是,六级听写填空的测试点,也就是要考生填写的内容不再是四级所要求的单词或词组、短语,而是完整的句子或句子的一部分(不定式短语、分词短语、动名词短语、同位语或复合句中的某个从句)。复合式听写的短文增长,有时超过280字,其中第二部分(S8至S10)空白处的内容也明显增多(可达到40字左右)。因此考生很难在有限的时间内记下主要内容(基本上无法记下朗读的全部内容),要考生正确地写出要点便难上加难了。

2. 难度加大 具体表现为:(1)对话的句子结构较为复杂,各种复合句、强调句、倒装句、省略句等大量使用,习语和词组的使用明显增多,对话长度增加(有时达到4~5句),语速加快(四级为130~150词/分,六级为150~170词/分)。(2)对词汇量的要求更高。如:在对话和短文中常出现由un-, re-, non-, over-, under-等前缀和-less后缀构成的复合词以及具有一定数值含义的词与词组,如:two thirds, forty percent, several, a few, a couple of, quarter, half, double, dozen, decade, century等,它们都是造成听力准确理解的难点,对此我们必须有所准备。(3)短文仍是难中之难。六级听力测试的短文的长度一般都在260字左右,尽管题材内容与四级无太大变化,但其中的语言点增多了,朗读速度加快了,短文后问答题的设计更加灵活和隐含。这就要求考生在听短文的过程中努力排除信息间的干扰,分清主要信息和次要信息、明确的信息与隐含的信息,既要把握全文的主旨要点,又要记住关键性的细节。对于大部分短文我们仍可按who, what, when, where, why, how(much, many)的思路去理清文中人和事(物)的发展脉络。

3. 建议备考采用“听+写二合一”训练法 顾名思义,就是将听和写一起训练。这种训练法是符合人的认知规律和语言习得原理的。在这一过程中,练习者不仅改进了单词拼写能力,更重要的是强化了大脑思维,获得了听懂和写出的双重效果。在人类获取知识和能力的

过程中，读懂书面的文字只是“再认”，而从听懂到记录下来是人的记忆“再现”，这就要求有比较熟练的英语知识。因此，听与写的训练过程是不断丰富语言知识的过程，也是提高听力和改进写作表达能力的过程。国内外的所有听力教材几乎都安排了相当比重的写的练习，我们在听力教学实践中也深深体会到“听+写二合一”训练的重要性和有效性。据《中国教育报》报道，我国通信技术专家、曾任解放军某学院副院长的钟道隆教授 45 岁开始学英语，就是靠听写训练（他后来总结为“逆向学习法”）以坚韧不拔的毅力和滴水穿石的精神，从最基本、最简单的内容听写练起，每天练 3 个小时以上，结果在不太长的时间内，他熟练掌握了英语听、说、读、写、译的基本功，不仅能听懂技术讲座，出国访问时还成了团里的高级翻译。另外，他在学院抓教学期间，采用该方法实施英语教学和训练，使该校英语四级通过率由原来的 50% 一跃达到全国第一。一位采用此方法把中学英语基础学得很扎实的高二学生，参加六级考试，取得了 91 分的好成绩。钟教授应邀在清华大学做报告时指出，很多英语单词写出来个个认识，但就是听不懂、说不出，这说明英语还没有熟练到“化”的地步。经过十几年英语学习，一般大学生脑子里“会”与“化”的英语单词比例约 10 : 1，而要实现由“会”到“化”的质的变化，最有效的方法之一就是踏踏实实地进行“听+写二合一”训练，根据钟教授的经验和本人的教学体会，开始的训练材料要简单一些，内容应是大家熟悉的。若作为精听，以一遍能听写对三分之一到一半为宜。在时间安排上越早越好，至少考前应有 5 个月的常规训练，每天坚持 2~3 小时。随着自己听力的进步，听力的速度和难度不断提高，自然进入强化阶段，这样就可以保证你以最佳状态走入六级考场。终场铃声响起时，你交上去的答卷将是对你苦学苦练的最好回报。此时，你孜孜以求的六级证书也许已经是你的囊中之物了。

Part I Special Drill

Exercise 1 Number & Calculation

名师点拨

在历年六级听力测试中, 数字计算类题型都占有一定的比例。其目的是测试考生辨别英语数字和使用英语数字进行计算的能力。这类题大多数是有关时间、年龄、人数、价格、倍数、路程和距离、房间、街道或楼层编号及电话号码等。做题时有时还需要进行简单的加、减、乘、除的运算, 所以应记住录音中所涉及的数字, 以及表示比率、倍数关系的词。

考生在做这类听力题时, 应掌握以下解题技巧:

1. 要听懂数词。这是最基本的一步, 尤其要分辨清十几与几十、基数词与序数词、分数与小数的读法。对于十几 (-teen) 和几十 (-ty), 它们之间的辨音重点是重音的不同。前者有两个重读音节, 如 thirteen ['θæ:'ti:n], nineteen ['nain'ti:n]; 而后者却只有一个重读音节, 如 thirty ['θæ:ti], ninety ['nainti]。

2. 注意千以上数字的读法。听录音时可根据数位做出分节符号, 每隔三位数加一逗号, 如: 3,054;72,397。对听到的数字应立即在心里重复并迅速用笔记下。

3. 必须熟悉一些与数字有关的词汇和表达法。如 couple (两、双), a dozen (一打、十二个), every other five minutes (每隔五分钟), daily (每天一次), weekly (每周一次), monthly (每月一次), quarterly (每季度一次), yearly (每年一次), twice (两倍), triple (三倍), quadruple (四倍), one fifth (1/5), a half (1/2), a quarter (1/4), twelve-o-four P.M. (正午 12 点 4 分), twelve-o-four A.M. (午夜 12 点 4 分), at midnight (午夜 12 点), half an hour early (提前半小时), a nickle (5 美分), dime (10 美分), on sale (减价出售), on credit (赊账), at a discount (打折) 等。例如:

W: Have you heard about the air crash that occurred last Wednesday?

M: Yes. The newspaper said six crew members and sixty-four passengers were killed, and fifteen passengers were injured.

Q: How many people suffered in the air crash?

A) 85.

B) 70.

C) 64.

D) 31.

此题要求计算, M 的回答里提到了三个数字, 从中我们得到的信息是死了 70 人, 伤了 15 人。问题中的 suffered 并不是指死难而是指受害 (包括死伤), 所以选出答案 A。

Directions: In this exercise there are 50 short conversations all about NUMBER & CALCULATION. Please first read the above teacher's hints, then listen to the conversation be-

tween two speakers. At 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.

1. A) 15. B) 12. C) 9. D) 3.
2. A) 1600. B) 8000. C) 200. D) 1200.
3. A) 200. B) 150. C) 250. D) 500.
4. A) \$ 18. B) \$ 6. 15. C) \$ 11. 85. D) \$ 2. 05.
5. A) \$ 0. 40. B) \$ 0. 45. C) \$ 0. 30. D) \$ 0. 35.
6. A) 450. B) 195. C) 354. D) 159.
7. A) 9:00 a. m. B) 9:30 a. m. C) 10:00 a. m. D) 10:30 a. m.
8. A) At 6. B) At 6:30. C) At 6:50. D) At 6:15.
9. A) 12:15. B) 12:30. C) 1:00. D) 1:10.
10. A) Seven. B) Six. C) Four. D) One.
11. A) Tuesday. B) Wednesday C) Thursday. D) Friday.
12. A) About two weeks. B) Three days.
C) Two nights. D) Four nights.
13. A) One. B) Two. C) Three. D) None.
14. A) 555-2299. B) 555-9922. C) 555-2229. D) 555-9992.
15. A) 1205 Fourth Street. B) 1205 Fifth Street.
C) 1025 Fourth Street. D) 1025 Fifth Street.
16. A) 20. B) 30. C) 35. D) 45.
17. A) 15 kilograms. B) 12 kilograms. C) 9 kilograms. D) 3 kilograms.
18. A) He was only one foot tall. B) He had only one foot.
C) He was five feet tall. D) He was taller than he is now.
19. A) \$ 25. B) \$ 150. C) \$ 175. D) \$ 225.
20. A) At graduation. B) At engagement.
C) At wedding. D) On honeymoon.
21. A) 5:45. B) 6:15. C) 6:30. D) 6:45.
22. A) 12. B) 13. C) 18. D) 30.
23. A) She can't afford two hundred dollars a month.
B) She can't certainly offer two hundred dollars a month.
C) Two hundred dollars a month is the most I can offer.
D) Two hundred dollars a month is too much for me.
24. A) 6. B) 15. C) 14. D) 8.
25. A) \$ 30. B) \$ 60. C) \$ 90. D) \$ 120.
26. A) Five minutes. B) Ten minutes. C) Fifteen minutes. D) Twenty minutes.
27. A) Four blocks. B) Five blocks. C) Six blocks. D) Seven blocks.
28. A) \$ 15. B) \$ 25. C) \$ 10. D) \$ 35. 21.

29. A) Three. B) Eight. C) Twelve. D) Twenty.
30. A) 5 cents. B) 6 cents. C) 11 cents. D) 16 cents.
31. A) 6:15. B) 7:15. C) 6:45. D) 7:45.
32. A) 15 minutes. B) 25 minutes. C) 20 minutes. D) 30 minutes.
33. A) \$ 4. 30. B) \$ 1. 40. C) \$ 4. 60. D) \$ 8. 60.
34. A) It is closed. B) 12 at noon to 9 p. m.
C) 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. D) 9 a. m. to 12 at noon.
35. A) \$ 30. B) \$ 50. C) \$ 65. D) \$ 15.
36. A) April. B) May. C) June. D) July.
37. A) June 20th. B) June 21st. C) June 22nd. D) June 23rd.
38. A) \$ 100. B) \$ 115. C) \$ 126. D) \$ 150.
39. A) Two weeks from now. B) He hasn't decided yet.
C) In about two days. D) In four weeks.
40. A) At 9:00. B) At 9:15. C) At 9:30. D) At 10:00.
41. A) 40 minutes. B) 30 minutes. C) The same as 6:35. D) Near an hour.
42. A) One baby. B) Three women.
C) None. D) Three women and one baby.
43. A) At 4:30. B) At 5:00. C) At 5:30. D) At 4:00.
44. A) 10 times. B) 8 times. C) 4 times. D) 2 times.
45. A) 3:00. B) 3:30. C) 4:00. D) 4:30.
46. A) 4:45. B) 5:15. C) 5:45. D) 8:45.
47. A) \$ 29. B) \$ 50. C) \$ 25. D) \$ 30.
48. A) 450 million. B) 400 million. C) 550 million. D) 470 million.
49. A) 7:00. B) 7:30. C) 7:10. D) 7:50.
50. A) 6. B) 12. C) 10. D) 18.

Exercise 2 Place & Relationship

名师点拨

判断类的题型在六级听力测试中占有一定的比重，这一类题目多是要求考生根据对话内容，判断对话人其中一方的职业、身份或两者之间的关系（occupation, identity, relationship）以及对话发生的场所和对话中提及的场所（place and direction）。

这类题型的特点是：

一、容易识别。我们通常在看完试题后的选项后便可以判断出将要提出的问题。在通常情况下，试题的选项呈以下的模式：

occupation: A. A dentist. B. A cook. C. A teacher. D. A tailor.

identity: A. Mary's doctor. B. Tom's doctor.

 C. Tom's employee. D. Tom's boss.

relationship: A. Lawyer—Client. B. Doctor—Patient.

 C. Dentist—Patient. D. Bank teller—Customer.

Place and direction: A. In a restaurant. B. In the post office.

 C. At the railway station. D. At the airport.

因此，速读选项，猜测提问，对考生把握对话中心内容和答题都有一定的帮助。

二、提问方式较单一。在A、B两人对话后，第三者（提问者）通常以下列几种形式来提问：

1. What's the man/woman?
2. What's the man's/woman's profession/occupation?
3. Who's the man/woman?
4. What is the (probable) relationship between the two speakers?
5. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

掌握了这个规律，学生可把主要精力放在对话人的简短对话上，根据其中提供的有效信息作出判断，便可以选出正确的答案。

根据这类题型特点，在解题过程中，除了掌握一些常规的解题方法之外，也有其独特的解题技巧。概括起来，主要有以下几个方面：

1. 做听力时，应试者须养成一个习惯，也可讲掌握一个基本常识，即应试者应抓紧每题之间的短暂停顿，力争在听录音之前将试题内容浏览一遍，在头脑中做一些快速的分析、判断或推理，从而使自己处于较主动地位。这个方法普遍适用于所有听力题型。

2. 在做这类判断题时，要学会抓住一些关键词。例如，老师与学生之间的对话，话题多是围绕着学校生活、课程安排、课内外活动及一切与学习、学校相关的话题。如对话中出现“cash the check”，“open an account”，就很可能是银行里的场景。这要求学生有一定的单词

量，熟悉一些对话中常用的单词和词组，平时注意积累一定的文化背景知识。

3. 对处所和方向的题型，理解方面要让每个环节紧紧相扣。建议考生做这类题目时，最好用笔在纸上画草图帮助记忆和理解，减少一些无关信息的干扰。

4. 听清第三者的问题。虽然这类题目提问方式单一，但仍然要注意提问人问的是 the woman 还是 the man。

Directions: *There are 50 short conversations all about PLACE and RELATIONSHIP. Please first read the above teacher's hints, then listen to the conversations between two speakers. At 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.*

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A) A plumber. | B) An electrician. |
| C) A salesman. | D) A telephone repairman. |
| 2. A) In a park. | B) In a Zoo. |
| C) In a pet store. | D) In a supermarket. |
| 3. A) He published books. | B) He collects novels. |
| C) He is a scientist. | D) He is an author. |
| 4. A) At a hotel. | B) At a bank. |
| C) At a library. | D) At a restaurant. |
| 5. A) In an elevator. | B) At the office. |
| C) In a laundry. | D) At a disco. |
| 6. A) Manager and candidate. | B) Boss and secretary. |
| C) Professor and student. | D) Father and daughter. |
| 7. A) A waitress. | B) A nurse. |
| C) A secretary. | D) A telephone operator. |
| 8. A) At a doctor's office. | B) At a clothing factory. |
| C) At a shoe store. | D) At a fruit market. |
| 9. A) Student and teacher. | B) Waitress and customer. |
| C) Client and lawyer. | D) Patient and doctor. |
| 10. A) A supermarket. | B) A department store. |
| C) A drugstore. | D) A doctor's office. |
| 11. A) In a zoo. | B) In a museum. |
| C) In a restaurant. | D) In an apartment. |
| 12. A) A butcher. | B) A carpenter. |
| C) A plumber. | D) An electrician. |
| 13. A) In Florida. | B) At an airport. |
| C) On a honeymoon. | D) At a wedding. |
| 14. A) A bank clerk. | B) A shop assistant. |
| C) A policeman. | D) A waitress. |
| 15. A) Husband and wife. | B) Teacher and student. |

- C) Lawyer and client.
16. A) In a bookstore.
C) In a library.
17. A) A Teacher.
C) A librarian.
18. A) At an art museum.
C) In a restaurant.
19. A) A chemist.
C) A weather reporter.
20. A) In a railroad station.
C) At a classroom.
21. A) Dr. Muller.
C) Mrs. Pennington.
22. A) Secretary and boss.
C) Student and teacher.
23. A) A waitress.
C) A reception clerk.
24. A) He is a policeman.
C) He is a librarian.
25. A) In a hotel.
C) In a dentist's office.
26. A) A computer operator.
C) A school master.
27. A) Judge and lawyer.
C) Lawyer and witness.
28. A) He is a businessman.
C) He is a tourist.
29. A) In a restaurant.
C) In a hotel.
30. A) At a supermarket.
C) At a bakeshop.
31. A) A waitress. B) A painter.
32. A) At a bank.
C) In a restaurant.
33. A) At a flower shop.
C) In a drug store.
34. A) Daughter and father.
C) Customer and shop assistant.
35. A) The woman's manager.
C) The man.
- D) Doctor and patient.
- B) In a hotel.
- D) In a department store.
- B) A shop assistant.
- D) A bookstore owner.
- B) At a concert.
- D) At a flower shop.
- B) A doctor.
- D) A patient.
- B) In an airport.
- D) In New York.
- B) Mrs. Weiner.
- D) Mr. Weiner.
- B) Patient and nurse.
- D) Client and lawyer.
- B) A landlady.
- D) A hotel runner.
- B) He is a school runner.
- D) He is a teacher.
- B) In a hospital.
- D) At home.
- B) A career advisory officer.
- D) A computer engineer.
- B) Bank clerk and customer.
- D) Lawyer and client.
- B) He is a tour guide.
- D) He is a travel agency clerk.
- B) At the customs.
- D) In a theater.
- B) At a canned food factory.
- D) At a fruit market.
- C) A film star. D) A teacher.
- B) In a hotel.
- D) At an airport.
- B) At a zoo.
- D) At home.
- B) Mother and son.
- D) Two classmates.
- B) The man's manager.
- D) The woman.

36. A) TV program chairman and participant. B) Professor and student.
C) Manager and secretary. D) Two friends.
37. A) The man's colleague. B) The woman's colleague.
C) Their teacher. D) Their former schoolmate.
38. A) Taxi driver. B) Her husband. C) Bus driver. D) Her friend.
39. A) A flight attendant. B) A doctor.
C) A waitress. D) A secretary.
40. A) In a classroom. B) At a sports meeting.
C) In a concert. D) On the school campus.
41. A) Secretary. B) Operator. C) Stewardess. D) Waitress.
42. A) An agent. B) A tenant. C) A secretary. D) A landlord.
43. A) A teacher. B) An engineer. C) A librarian. D) An editor.
44. A) In a cafe. B) In a restaurant. C) In a hotel. D) In the airplane.
45. A) Their friends. B) The tenant.
C) Their neighbors. D) The policemen.
46. A) Mr. Gerald. B) Mr. Smith. C) Dr. Johnson. D) Gerald Smith.
47. A) She is a bank clerk. B) She is a cashier.
C) She is a waitress. D) She is a taxi-driver.
48. A) Father and daughter. B) Mother and son.
C) Husband and wife. D) Sister and brother.
49. A) In a ward of a hospital. B) In a hospital waiting room.
C) In a jail waiting room. D) In a hotel.
50. A) In a kitchen. B) In a garden.
C) In an orchard. D) At a picnic.

Exercise 3 Inference & Conclusion

名师点拨

推断结论题是英语六级考试听力中经常出现的一种题型，也是考生感到较难的题型。这类题型的特点是考生往往不能从对话中直接获得答案，而是要根据对话内容，利用逻辑推理、分析、判断、推测、总结归纳出正确答案，这就要求考生具备一定的归纳总结能力。考生如能正确把握这一题型，对提高听力水平起着至关重要的作用。

此类题型在提问中常出现以下单词，如：conclude, learn, assume, know, happen, imply, infer, mean, indicate 等，考生在平时应多加留意，进行归类训练，由浅入深，由易到难，逐步达到举一反三、融会贯通的目的。其常见的提问形式有：

1. What does the man/woman mean?
2. What does the man/woman imply?
3. What can we learn from the conversation?
4. What can be inferred/concluded from the conversation?
5. What do we learn from the man's/woman's response?
6. What had the man/woman (previously) assumed?

此类题型的解题技巧有以下几种：

一、从语音、语调中辨别说话人的态度

人们在日常生活中，为了表达一种情绪或感情，往往在语调和语气上寻求变化。相同的词句，所用的语调不同，表达的意义也就不同。一般来说，用降调（尤其在一般疑问句与反意疑问句中）表达说话人的肯定、赞叹，用升调（尤其在陈述句和特殊疑问句中）表示说话人的惊奇、怀疑或否定。

二、抓住否定结构来解题

在听力考试中，句子的否定形式或否定含义十分常见，而否定概念并不都由否定词 no, not, never 等直接表达，在很多情况下，是由一些短语、句型等，以肯定形式含蓄地表达出来。可分为以下几类：

1. 全部否定。用完全否定词 no, none, nobody, no one, nothing, nowhere, never, neither, not 等表示。
2. 部分否定。常用半否定词 seldom, rarely, few, hardly, little 等来否定其中一部分。此外，还可用 not 与 always, all, entirely, both, every 连用，表示部分否定。
3. 双重否定。双重否定通常表示肯定意义，往往是加强语气。
4. 强调否定。常见的否定词或短语有：never, little, barely, seldom, in no way, by no

means, under no circumstances, on no account, 且为倒装语序。

5. 含否定意思的动词、动词短语、介词、介词词组。如 deny, without, too...to, anything but, miss, fail, rather than, instead of 等。

三、从虚拟语气中辨别说话人的意图

虚拟语气是表示与事实相反的含义,利用这一内涵我们可以判断说话人的真实意图。听力测试中虚拟语气的表达方式有以下几种:

1) 与现在或过去事实相反的 if 条件状语从句。表示与过去事实相反的虚拟条件时,从句的谓语形式为“had+过去分词”,主句的谓语形式为“would/should/could/might+have+过去分词”;表示与现在事实相反的虚拟条件时,从句的谓语形式为过去式,主句的谓语形式为“would/should/could/might+动词原形”。

用 if 状语从句表达虚拟语气的句子有时会省略“if”一词,但句子含义保持不变,对此要特别注意。如“Had I studied hard, I would have passed the exam.”。

2) I wish/If only+与现在或过去事实相反的内容。

3) 由 but, but for, except that 引导的含蓄虚拟条件句。

4) 情态动词 could, should, ought to 与动词完成时构成谓语表示“本可以……”“本应该……”(而实际上没有……)的含义,是对过去情况相反的一种推测。

四、利用转折信号词获取重要信息

在交际生活中,人们除了通过语调变化以及重读某些词或短语来引起听者注意外,还经常利用信号词为听者把握讲话的思路、观点。在四级听力考试中,利用转折信号词来设计题目的现象十分普遍。通常一方提出话题,另一方说“Yes”或“I'd like/love to...”表示肯定的意思,或赞同对方的观点,但紧接着又说到“but...”或“however, ...”等来表明自己的真实想法,而后者往往是选择答案的关键,测试题也多围绕着后半部分来设计。这类转折信号词或短语常见的有:but, however, otherwise, although, on the contrary 等。

五、通过短语的内涵意义来解题

这是归纳推理题中最难掌握的一类题。对话中,说话人常常借用一些短语、习惯用语来表达自己的观点和态度。有时尽管听懂了对话,但不明白短语或习惯用语的含义,也不能正确理解对话的内涵,所以大家在平时的学习中应注意积累这方面的知识,尽可能多掌握英语中常用的短语、习语,这样在测试中才能取得较为理想的成绩。

综上所述,归纳推理题中,通常一方先提出某个话题,而另一方对此作出相应的评价或反应,题目也多根据第二个说话人的内容来设计。因此,听懂第二个说话人的真实想法和意图,在做归纳推理型题时是至关重要的。

Directions: *In this exercise, there are 50 short conversations all about INFERENCE & CONCLUSION. Please first read the above teacher's hints, then listen to the conversation between two speakers. At 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.

1. A) The man wants to wash his hands.
B) The man wants the key of the man's sitting room.
C) The woman refuses to give the key to him.
D) The man wants the key to the office.
2. A) She likes to travel.
B) She is a talented writer.
C) She is Fortune's favorite.
D) She is a good photographer.
3. A) The woman is being given an examination.
B) The woman is being interviewed by a reporter.
C) The woman is applying for a job.
D) The woman is asking for a promotion.
4. A) He promised to give her help himself.
B) He was afraid something would go wrong with her car.
C) He meant for her just to wait till help came.
D) He meant she should make a phone call if anything went wrong.
5. A) Edward has nothing in the house to eat.
B) Edward agrees to go on picnic tomorrow.
C) Edward thinks the weather won't be good for picnic.
D) Edward doesn't enjoy going on picnic.
6. A) She was given a promotion.
B) She was fired.
C) She was scolded for being late.
D) She was praised for her hard work.
7. A) Dave's car was stolen.
B) Dave had a car accident.
C) Dave bought a new car.
D) Dave sold his car.
8. A) He's careless.
B) He likes George very much.
C) He's not concerned with George's health.
D) He doesn't care what George said.
9. A) Sally speaks quickly.
B) Sally is talkative.
C) Sally knows all the news.
D) Sally talks to people only on the phone.
10. A) Taxes will increase.
B) They will be higher.