

15天 突破英语四级听力

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• 英语听力速成系列 •

15 天突破英语四级听力

凌小菲 编著

安徽科学技术出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

15 天突破英语四级听力/凌小菲编著. —合肥:安徽科学技术出版社, 2001. 8

(英语听力速成系列)

ISBN 7-5337-2243-4

I. 1. 凌… II. 凌… III. 英语-视听教学-高等学校-水平考试-自学参考资料 IV. H319. 9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 047372 号

*

安徽科学技术出版社出版

(合肥市跃进路 1 号新闻出版大厦)

邮政编码:230063

电话号码:(0551)2825419

新华书店经销 合肥中建彩色印刷厂印刷

*

开本:850×1168 1/32 印张:5.75 字数:148 千

2001 年 8 月第 1 版 2001 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印数:4 000

ISBN 7-5337-2243-4/H·332 定价:7.80 元

(本书如有倒装、缺页等问题请向本社发行科调换)

写给读者的话

细读许多关于英语听力应试方面的书,加上自己的亲身体会,我认为,对于已经基本掌握英语语法及四级词汇的同学来说,要想在短时间内突破听力难关,应从听力技巧上进行强化训练。英语听力的技巧主要有两种。

一种是一说便人人皆知、人人皆会,纯应试用的一些小招术。比如:1. 抓紧预览;2. 此题不会,果断放弃,专心做下题;3. 看到选项中有一对意义正好相反的词或句子,如:A) He is rich. C) He is poor.,即给予特别的关注,因为其中的一项很可能就是正确的答案;4. 凭着常识排除某个明显荒谬的选项,等等。虽说不过是一些雕虫小技,但千万不可小瞧,听力考试时,还一定要自始至终地用好这些技巧! 因为用好这样的“小技”,绝对可以帮助我们拿分! 不过,此类技巧几乎已经尽人皆知,本书故略去不谈。

另一种是根据不同题型的特点,做出正确应答的种种良策。此类技巧用得更多、更灵验。许多听力高手都有这样的体会:每次听力考得好一些,此类技巧都功不可没;每听一题,或在心中飞快地计算,或探寻言外之意,或做综合判断,或让信息搬家……总之是绕过一个个陷阱,攻克一道道难关,找到一个个正确的答案。本书所谈的听力技巧,正是这样的技巧。

由于历年全真试题道出了出题的方向、规律、题型、重点、难点……可以说是备考四级的必用教材。所以,本书从历年全真试题中精选典型试题,按照不同的题型,分门别类,讲述听力技巧。举真题为例,典型性、针对性、实用性都更强,这是本书的一个特点。

任何技巧都是建立在实力的基础之上的。没有听力实力,什么技巧也没有用! 所以必须苦练听力,提高听力实力! 怎么练呢? 扩大词汇量,学好语法,了解西方的文化、习俗,日复一日,月复一月(绝对不能一曝十寒或三天打鱼、两天晒网),坚持听各种适合自己

的英语材料,争取做到脱口而出,一听就懂,这些都是非常重要的。除此之外,针对考试,比如针对四级考试,做一些专门的应试训练也是很有必要的。本书提供的训练,就是后一种训练。

饭要一口口地吃,题型也要一个个地攻克!用全真试题,按照不同的题型,分类练习,各个突破。这是本书的又一个特点。

四级听力的语速为每分钟 130~150 词,如果我们在平时训练时,适当地做一些加速练习(如按每分钟 150~170 词进行训练),考试时的效果是可想而知的。我曾经多次带领学生迎战四级考试,每次都适当地使用了这个方法,结果都是令人满意的。因此,本书的超强集训语速都适当加快了!平时听惯快语,考时轻松自如!这是本书的第三个特点。

同学们可以采取每天听 2 小时(2 盒磁带)、两天听一遍(4 盒磁带)、14 天重复 7 次(记忆规律)的计划进行考前训练。第 15 天再用全真模拟试题自测,彻底拿下四级听力。

希望本书能为同学们的听力带来突破性的进步,并能帮助同学们在四级考试中获得听力的好成绩!

凌小菲
于山东大学

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第一章 对 话

一、分类突破

集中优势兵力,分类突破,攻克四级听力中的重点难点;然后,再综合训练,提高灵活地运用各种技巧、做好各类题的能力,是我们决胜四级听力的一个好方法。

由于历年全真试题可以说是帮助我们有的放矢,突破听力,成功地应战四级考试的最佳教材之一,在此,我们汇集了自 1989~1999 年的 16 套全真听力试题中的 160 道对话题。通过将这 160 道题逐一研究,我们发现,这 160 道题可以全部地囊括于下面所讲的 12 种题型之中。于是,我们把这 160 道题,按照题型,分门别类,予以安排,用一部分真题让你看门道、学技巧,又用另一部分真题供你自测自练,掌握、巩固和提高自己的听力技巧。我们相信,通过认真地学练这 160 道全真试题,定能帮助你探出其中的奥秘,找到掌握听力的窍门,扎扎实实,分类突破,迅捷地提高英语听力,早日打开成功之门!

1. 综合判断

提示:常言道:“听话听音,锣鼓听声”。综合判断题考的就是这种“听话听音”的本领。即你不能从对话所给的信息中直接得出答案,而必须根据对话的含义、语境,有时还要根据句子的结构,对所给的信息进行综合分析、推理、推测和判断,方能得出正确的答案。综合判断题在考题中占的比例相当大,在我们说过的 160 题中就占了近三分之一,所以我们将其放在首位,望能引起足够的重视!

1.1 真题传技巧

1)M: This is a one-way street. Didn't you see the sign?

W: Sorry, I didn't.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A) The woman is driving too fast.
- B) The woman is driving at a slow speed.
- C) The woman has broken a traffic rule.
- D) The woman has parked her car in a wrong place.

答案:C)

点评:这是一道典型的“听话听音”的综合判断题。表面上说的是女士没有看见单行道的路标,弦外之音却是:女士因未注意看路标而违犯了交通规则。因此,必须根据“话中之话”来选择正确的答案。

2)M: What's the matter with Mary?

W: She becomes nervous whenever it comes to learning mathematics.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A) Mary has never studied mathematics.
- B) Mary must be good at mathematics.
- C) Mary enjoys learning mathematics.
- D) Mary probably is poor at mathematics.

答案:D)

点评:这也是一道需要从语音中捕捉言外之意的题。一提到学数学, Mary 就紧张(nervous),言外之意不就是 Mary 的数学不怎么样吗?

3)W: Jack, I can't find Volume Ten. Could you check for me who borrowed it?

M: Here it is, on the upper shelf, next to Volume Two.

Q: Why can't the woman find the book?

- A) It is difficult to identify.
- B) It has been misplaced.
- C) It is missing.
- D) It has been borrowed by someone.

答案:B)

点评:在这里,我们的脑子需要转个弯,才能得出正确的答案。因为,对话没有直截了当地告诉我们女士为什么找不着 Volume Ten,而是通过男士的话告诉我们:它给放到 Volume Two 的旁边了。所以,我们的脑子必须马上转个弯,才能找出正确的答案:放错了地方(misplaced)。

4) W: Excuse me, sir, but have you seen a young gentleman looking for his wrist watch?

M: A young man, Madam?

Q: What's the woman doing?

A) Looking for a young lady.

B) Looking for her wrist watch.

C) Looking for a young gentleman.

D) Looking for a man wearing a wrist watch.

答案:C)

点评:做这道题,我们的脑子只需要转个小弯就行了。因为后者的反问并没有增加什么新的信息,只是对前者的问话肯定一下罢了。而从前者的问话:“你看见了……吗?”里面,我们不难推断出前者是在找人。

5) M: Think over carefully, you must have left it somewhere.

W: But the problem is that I have to have it now. I need it to use my car, and when I get home, to open the door.

Q: What happened to the woman?

A) She lost her way.

B) She lost her keys.

C) She lost her car.

D) She lost her handbag.

答案:B)

点评:答对这道题需要用上我们的常识:什么东西可以用来开车、开门?当然是钥匙,而不会是道路、汽车和手提包。所以利用我们的常识进行合理的推断,是答对此题的关键。

6) M: Did Henry paint the whole house himself?

W: He had it painted, because he doesn't like climbing ladders.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A) Henry doesn't like the color.
- B) Someone else painted the house.
- C) There was no ladder in the house.
- D) Henry painted the house himself.

答案: B)

点评: 在综合判断题中, 这道题又属于其中的“让别人做的 (have something done)”一类题。因为我们知道, have something done 意为: “让别人做的”, 而不是句子主语本人做的事。例如: She had her car repaired yesterday. (她昨天叫人把她的汽车修好了。) 所以, 我们一听到“had it painted”, 就应当明白此题属于“让别人做的”一类题, 果断地选择 B): Someone else painted the house。

7) W: Do you mind if I borrow your notes?

M: No, of course not. They are on my desk.

Q: What does the man mean?

- A) He left his notes at home.
- B) He doesn't know where his notes are.
- C) He doesn't agree to lend her his notes.
- D) He agrees to lend her his notes.

答案: D)

点评: 做对这道题的诀窍, 就是一定要正确地理解句子结构的意义。句子结构: Do you mind...? 意为: 你介意……吗? 要表示不介意, 需回答: No。所以虽然男士的回答字面上的意义是否定的, 但是, 其真正的含义却是肯定的, 再加上他又补充了一句: “笔记就在我的桌子上”, 我们不难判断出正确的答案: 他同意把笔记借给女士。

8) M: Let's see if the basketball game has started yet.

W: Started? It must be clear who is winning by now.

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A) She is sure who is going to win.
- B) Now it is a good time to start the game.

C) The game has been going on for a long time.

D) The same team always wins.

答案:C)

点评: 这也是一道特色鲜明的综合判断题。其特色就在于其中的重复反问: “Started?” 这个反问是什么意思呢? 认为球赛还没有开始? 还是认为球赛已经开始了? 或是……我们一方面需要注意反问的语气, 语气显得女士不赞同男士的说法; 另一方面还要注意女士紧跟着说的那句话: “现在输赢都该见分晓了。”因为这句话隐含的意思是: 岂止已经开始, 而且早就打了很长时间了。

9) M: I can't find the key to my car. I need to go for a drive.

W: I'll look for it later. Right now I want you to help fix this shelf before I paint it.

Q: What will they do first?

A) Look for the key.

B) Repair the car.

C) Fix a shelf.

D) Paint a shelf.

答案:C)

点评: 这道题提到的要做的事情有好几件, 到底他们会先做哪件事呢? 所以, 做这道题我们应该注意一定要搞清楚事情的先后顺序。later 说明找钥匙可以迟点儿。before 说明油漆之前还有事; right now 说明眼下要做的第一件事就是修理架子。可见, 莫被纷繁的事混淆了视听, 捋清事情的先后顺序, 就不怕这样的题了。

10) W: Has Andrew come back from his trip to Paris?

M: Yes, and he liked it so much that after only two weeks at home, he went back to study French for a year.

Q: What does this conversation tell us about Andrew?

A) He will return from Paris in two weeks.

B) He is studying French in Paris.

C) He is having a vacation in Paris.

D) He is planning to go back to Paris in a year.

答案:B)

点评: 不受似是而非的说的干扰, 去伪存真, 做出正确的判断, 是

做好这道题的妙方。虽然男士的回答是：“是的，回来了”，我们却千万不要以为 Andrew 已从巴黎归来就是正确答案，因为这只不过是用来干扰你的视听的说法。男士接下去说的话，Andrew 只在家里呆了两个星期，就又回去，要去学一年法语了，才是正确的答案所在。

综合判断题应对良策小结：

- 善于透过话音，听出话中的言外之意；
- 脑筋转个弯；
- 用常识来帮忙；
- 听清是主语本人做的，还是让别人做的；
- 明白句子结构的意义；
- 注意重复反问的语气；
- 理清事情的先后顺序；
- 不受似是而非的说法的迷惑；

综合判断题常提的问题：

- What do we learn from the conversation?
- What does the conversation tell us?
- What does the man mean?
- What are they complaining about?
- What is the man doing?
- What happened to the woman?

.....

技巧固然重要，但是，多听多练，熟练地掌握和运用这些技巧却更为重要！下面就让我们打开录音机。首先向大家提供的，还是我们的最佳教材之一——全真试题！你可以想象自己已经身在考场！下面这些题都属于综合判断型。

1.2 真题过把瘾

1. A) The woman feels sorry for the man.
B) The man is a member of the staff.
C) The area is for passengers only.
D) The woman is asking the man to leave.

2. A) The woman insists on going out.
 B) The woman doesn't like watching TV.
 C) The man promised her a gift on her birthday.
 D) The man is too tired to go out.
3. A) The man wants to reserve a room.
 B) The man reserved a room some time ago.
 C) The man has booked a room with no bath.
 D) The man wants to buy a flat on the second floor.
4. A) The size of the room. B) Long working hours.
 C) The hot weather. D) The fan in the room.
5. A) Looking for a timetable. B) Buying some furniture.
 C) Reserving a table. D) Window shopping.
6. A) The woman doesn't think it exciting to travel by air.
 B) They'll stay at home during the holiday.
 C) They are offered some plane tickets for their holiday.
 D) They'll be flying somewhere for their holiday.
7. A) The man is looking for a place to live in.
 B) The man has a house for rent.
 C) The woman is a secretary.
 D) The two speakers are old friends.
8. A) She takes it as a kind of exercise.
 B) She wants to save money.
 C) She loves doing anything that is new.
 D) Her office isn't very far.
9. A) Most people killed in traffic accidents are heavy drinkers.
 B) She does not agree with the man.
 C) Drunk drivers are not guilty.
 D) People should pay more attention to the danger of drunk driving.
10. A) Collect papers for the man.
 B) Do the typing once again.

- C) Check the paper for typing errors.
 - D) Read the whole newspaper.
11. A) Look for a more expensive hotel.
 B) Go to another hotel by bus.
 C) Try to find a quiet place.
 D) Take a walk around the city.
 12. A) They're talking about nice children.
 B) The man has a house for sale.
 C) The woman lives in a nice house.
 D) The man has three children.
 13. A) He wants to have more sleep.
 B) His wife doesn't sleep well.
 C) Women need more sleep than men.
 D) He doesn't need as much sleep as his wife.
 14. A) Place another order.
 B) Call to check on it.
 C) Wait patiently.
 D) Go and find the furniture.
 15. A) She hasn't gone camping for several weeks.
 B) She likes to take long camping trips.
 C) She prefers not to go camping on weekends.
 D) She often spends a lot of time planning her camping trips.
 16. A) The man went to Australia during Christmas.
 B) The man visited Australia during the summer vacation.
 C) The man didn't have a good time because of the different weather.
 D) The man remained home while his parents went to see his uncle.
 17. A) At home.
 B) At the riverside.
 C) At the health center.
 D) At his office.
 18. A) Having an interview.
 B) Filling out a form.