

CET

大学英语

四级统考快速训练

◎ 丁小龙 徐德明 编著

听力测试

- 对话听力题
- 短文听力题
- 听写题
- 模拟试题

复旦大学出版社



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级统考快速训练. 听力测试 / 丁小龙, 徐德明编著. —上海: 复旦大学出版社, 2000. 5

ISBN 7-309-02508-3

I. 大... II. ①丁... ②徐... III. 英语-视听教学-高等学校-水平考试-教学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 15830 号

出版发行 复旦大学出版社

上海市国权路 579 号 200433

86-21-65102941 (发行部) 86-21-65642892 (编辑部)

fupnet @ fudanpress.com http:// www. fudanpress. com

经 销 新华书店上海发行所

印 刷 复旦大学印刷厂

开 本 850×1168 1/32

印 张 6

字 数 154 千

版 次 2000 年 5 月第一版 2000 年 5 月第一次印刷

印 数 1-6 000

定 价 10.00 元

如有印装质量问题, 请向复旦大学出版社发行部调换。

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内 容 简 介

本书是根据 1999 年 9 月《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》编写的全国大学英语四级统考的听力训练教材。全书针对四级考试的听力题型(包括最新题型),分章系统地介绍了命题规律、基础知识和应试技巧,并且列举了实际考试中容易碰到的题型的大量例题和练习,最后还汇集了两套模拟试卷供读者测试。练习和模拟试题均附有答案和必要的解释。

本书可供准备参加大学英语四级考试的考生作为辅导班的教材或自学测试的材料。

本书听力练习和模拟试题已录制成音带,供考生选用。

出版者的话

1999年9月,《大学英语教学大纲》经过修订,对21世纪的大学英语教学提出了新的更高的要求。为了帮助广大考生适应新大纲的要求,更好地准备和通过大学英语四级统考,我们组织了复旦大学、苏州大学等校富于大学英语教学和四、六级统考辅导经验的教师,精心编写了一套“大学英语四级统考快速训练”的教材,供四级统考辅导班教学和考生自学备考之用。这套丛书包括以下五种:

《听力测试》(附音带)

《语言知识》

《阅读理解》

《短文写作》

《口语测试》

我们相信,这套丛书将有助于广大考生复习迎考,对提高英语水平、实用能力和统考成绩起到促进的作用。

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第一章

对话(Conversation)

在大学英语四级考试中,听力题分两部分:Section A(小对话)和Section B(短文)。各有10题,共占总试题量的五分之一,考试时间占六分之一。录音语速为每分钟120词。

对话听力题(Section A)主要测试考生在语句水平上获取口头信息的能力和判断对话含意的能力。本章就命题要求分几个方面进行分析和讨论。

I. 原因和结果 (Cause and Effect)

因果关系(cause and effect)在听力测试中是一种常用的选题,在四级考题中占有相当的比重。一般说来,在一段较短的对话中通常只有一个因果关系,当然有时也会有两个或两个以上的因果关系。对话中一方询问对方某事的原因,另一方就其询问作出回答或反馈。也有不直接回答或进一步说明情况的,常用“as”,“for”,“since”,“because”等词来说明(引出)全部或部分原因。但有时在对话中并不讲明原因和结果,题中设问却点到原因或结果上,这就需要听清全文,在理解的基础上进行分析,再加以推理和判断。

原因和结果通常是同时存在的,但结果也可以单独存在。不过,在一般结果单独存在的对话中,往往没有“because”,“as”等词。在这种情况下设问的重点也就在其中了。

对话中常见的另一种因果关系由“so that”和“so”引出,用来表示结果。在句子较长、结构较复杂的对话中,设问一般点到全句的某一个部分上。因此,听清上下文并弄清主要的因果关系是必须掌握的重点。

例 1

You will hear :

W: Mrs. Park said she had been late for the meeting because her mother was ill and she sent her to the hospital.

M: Sorry to hear that. Is her mother now at home or still in hospital?

Q: Why was Mrs. Park late for the meeting?

- A) She was ill.
- B) She was sent to the hospital.
- C) Her mother was ill and sent to the hospital.
- D) She was in the hospital seeing a doctor.

四个选择项似乎都同男声的提问“她母亲在医院还是在家?”有关。但提问点在 Mrs. Park 迟到的原因上,这就意味着女声的句子是必须引起注意的要点。此题中一共有两个原因造成了 Mrs. Park 开会迟到。首先是她母亲病了,而后 Mrs. Park 又送她到医院。这是一个由“because”引出的两个并列的原因从句。从句子结构上分析也是这样。A)项和 B)项选择中都只提到一个原因,这就不是完整的、正确的选择项。Mrs. Park 去了医院(开会迟到)并不是她自己病了。如果是她自己病了,或许她就不会来开会。排除了这两项可能性后,就不难作出 C)项这一正确完整的选择了。

例 2

You will hear :

M: I thought you were going to see your mother in L. A. last weekend.

W: I planned to, but she called and said the weekend she was on duty at work, so I stayed on campus.

Q: Why did the woman change her plan?

- A) She planned to visit her mother.
- B) She was going to L. A. .
- C) Her mother was on duty at work.
- D) She was free this weekend.

四个选择项中所提及的内容,在对话中都提到。但问题只点在她为什么改变计划上。该题对话中女声未能去洛杉矶看她母亲的唯一原因是她母亲本周末要值班,如她去了也会有不方便,所以她便留在学校过周末了。她的计划是因她母亲的电话而改变,而问题又设在为什么改变计划上,实际原因就是她母亲不方便。这样使本来并不复杂的对话内容在选择上变得复杂了。这常常是设题者故意这样做的,即把一个非常平淡的选择编得很有色彩,也有一定的深度。其实只要明确了“was on duty at work”这项是主要的原因,即使提问在形式上有所改变也是很易辨别的。C)项是正确的选择。

例 3

You will hear:

M: Tonny was absent from school this morning. What's the matter with him?

W: He's got a temperature and he went to the school clinic.

Q: Why was Tonny absent from school?

- A) Because it was very hot that morning.
- B) Because he was running a race.

C) Because he was busy measuring the temperature.

D) Because he was running a fever.

本题设问的方式在四级考题中是常见的,在六级考题中也有。题意内容简单,对话中提供了两个原因。但其中一个“去诊所”由前一原因“发高烧”所引起,设题也只问一项内容。这样就很容易选出正确答案。但应试者必须注意:有时题意简单不一定意味设问也简单。通常在题意简单时,设题就会以不同形式设一些干扰的因素。如本题中的“running a race”(有时可以用“run a fever”来表示“发高烧”,但绝不能用“run a race”)和“measuring the temperature”就是典型的干扰项。这类干扰项似乎也和题意有关,阅读选择项时好像几项都可以,此时必须注意区分主要的设问中所提到的内容。另外,如果所听到的对话内容简单,比较容易判断,但遇到单词不熟、语义混淆时,辨别句义和词义就显得很重要了。此题正确选择项是 D)。

例 4

You will hear:

M: Let's go outside and play some tennis, Kate.

W: I'm afraid I can't right now. I have to finish my assignment first.

Q: Why can't the woman play tennis?

A) She doesn't want to.

B) She has to do some homework.

C) She can't play tennis.

D) She doesn't want outdoor activities.

我们有时在课堂上习惯用“homework”和“exercise”来表示做功课,而不常用“assignment”这个词。听力题中有时对话相对简

单,但常会有个别单词或短语是口头用语,这就为选择增加了难度。此题就原因设问,问题设在女声的“为什么不行”上。女声答话中“眼下不行”所表示的意思在上下文看来并不是她不会或不喜欢打网球,而是她认为必须先做完作业。在做类似练习时,习题者可以通过对各项选择的比较,很快排除不可能的和明显错误的选择项,以提高其他选择项的准确率。本题 B)项为正确选择。

例 5

You will hear:

M: What happened to you? You are so late for the party?

W: My car broke down half way here, and I had to hitchhike.

Q: Why did the woman have to hitchhike?

A) Something terrible happened to her car.

B) She was broke and couldn't afford the bus fare.

C) She got up too late, so she had to hitchhike.

D) Her car had been stolen.

去参加一项活动迟到是常有的事,不过原因可以多种多样。男声询问女声为何迟到。类似题在四级试题中常有,是相对比较容易的听力题。它们的设题往往比较直接,题中几项因素都能包括。而在对话中常把最重要的放在句首。这句对话中“my car broke down half way”(半路上汽车抛锚)是主要原因,导致该女声后来只能搭车(hitchhike),因而不能按时到达晚会地点。题中 B)项中的“broke”(破产、变得身无分文)的意义和对话中的“broke down”词义毫无关系。对话中提供两个原因:汽车故障和搭车。其实这两个因素中有前项引发后项的关系,当设题点在后一原因时,前一因素就是唯一的可能了。所以 A)项是正确选择。

以下请听录音,做 Exercise 1。

Exercise 1

1. A) The room is too crowded.
B) The room is too small.
C) The room is dirty with step stains.
D) They couldn't play ball games.
2. A) The program was not interesting enough.
B) She didn't want to listen to the program.
C) She had to meet her students.
D) The students' questions kept her busy.
3. A) There was not any movie on that night.
B) The movie was not interesting that night.
C) There was no interesting movie and his friends were coming.
D) He didn't want to see movie as usual.
4. A) She doesn't like beach picnic.
B) It will be very hot. Besides, she can't swim.
C) She doesn't like picnic though she loves swimming.
D) It will be too hot for a beach picnic.
5. A) The apartment is too small.
B) The apartment is too expensive.
C) The sitting-room is not big enough.
D) The kitchen is too small and it's too expensive.
6. A) Some meat and fruit.
B) Some fruit only.
C) Nothing.
D) Anything but some meat.

7. A) She worked day and night.
B) She overworked herself.
C) She liked to work over the night.
D) She preferred to take the night shift.
8. A) She thought it's not the right time.
B) She doesn't like a holiday.
C) She is not sure when to have a holiday.
D) She is not sure if she really wants to go on holiday with the man.
9. A) Her daughter is taking a shower.
B) Her daughter is with her friends.
C) Marilyn is out on a weekend outing.
D) Ellen is away and it's raining heavily.
10. A) She stopped doing heavy lifting.
B) She is on a diet and exercises much.
C) She had a lot of meat.
D) She took some exercise weeks ago.

II. 否定 (Negation)

否定(negation)在英语听力中,和在整个英语学习过程中一样,是一个难点。其中的原因之一可能是汉语和英语用来表示否定的形式不尽相同,容易引起理解上的偏差。而且,英语中用来表示否定的形式较多,在句义上也是一个比较容易混淆的部分。这种困难和混淆不仅在于英语对话时使用“Yes”和“No”的习惯和汉语有所不同,而且还表现在英语中存在着多种否定的形式。常用的形容词如:“no”,“neither”,“nor”,“last”,“few”,“little”等;副词

如“not”, “never”, “hardly”, “scarcely”, “seldom”等;还有少量动词和动词短语如“miss”, “lose”, “fail to”等,都可以引起否定的含义。在句子中,由于这些词的使用,在阅读时可能引起理解上的差错。听力中更有时间的要求,有时一个词或短语在句中一闪而过,没有经过有效的训练和练习,非常容易作出错误的判断。除此之外,有时还会出现双重否定,也就是在句中同时使用两个含否定意义的词,从而使句子在意义上变成肯定的了。这就更增加了我们在听力上作正确判断的难度。对此必须引起足够的注意。

例 6

You will hear :

W: Many people put their money in the bank for interest because it leads to no risk.

M: Put money in the bank? That's the last thing I would do.

Q: What does the man mean?

A) The man wants to put money in the bank because of security.

B) The man doesn't want to put money in the bank.

C) The man doesn't want to put money in the bank because of it has no risk.

D) The man wants to put money in the bank for more interest.

以上对话中,男声虽未使用“no”或“not”这类否定词,但听上下文我们可以得知他不会选择很多人将钱存入银行的这种做法。“the last thing I would do”表示的是他不愿将钱存入银行得利息。该句中的“the last thing”按字面可作“最后的事”解,表示将钱存入银行,将是他最后的选择。他宁愿将钱投入到其他投资项目上。在一般情况下,男声的“Put money in the bank?”会念升调,这就已

经对上文的说法表示疑问了。此种用升调来表示疑问的方式在现代英语中是常用的。B)项是正确答案。

例 7

You will hear:

W: In winter there are fewer people going to the north for holidays.

M: That's quite natural. It's too cold in the north. Summer in the north is the right season for holidays.

Q: What's the man's response to what the woman said?

A) He agrees with what the woman said.

B) He doesn't agree with what the woman said.

C) He would rather go to the north in winter.

D) He would rather go to the north in winter than in summer.

尽管“few”和“fewer”后的名词都须用复数形式,但“few”和“fewer”的意义分别是“很少”和“更少”,所以“fewer people go to the north for holidays”是说比起夏天来冬天“到北方度假的人要少”。句中男声的“That's quite natural”是对女声所说内容的肯定和同意。男声后半句(夏天的北方才是度假的好去处)就同前半句(这很自然)从逻辑上统一起来了。在听此类对话时,注意听“第二者”的观点,弄明白该人是同意、不同意还是反对是十分重要的。由此看来,要作出正确的判断,不仅要听明白对话,同时也必须注意四个选择项,把听和看结合起来才不至于听完后做选择时还是模糊不清,难以作出肯定的判断。A)是正确选择项。

例 8

You will hear:

W: The undergraduates could hardly understand the French lecture which was given last week.

M: Neither could the graduate students.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

A) The graduate students could understand the lecture.

B) The undergraduate students could understand the lecture.

C) Both the undergraduate students and the graduate students could understand the lecture.

D) Neither the undergraduate students nor the graduate students could understand the lecture.

对话中女声用了“hardly”这个否定词。男声在句子开头用了“neither”这个词,他是将两个类同的部分同时否定,因为女声句中的主语和男声句中的主语不同。听明白此对话中的“neither”是关键性的。在名词前加上“neither”就等于加上了“no”。因此男女声两句都是否定的。在听对话的过程中要特别注意这一点。该对话同时有“hardly”和“neither”这两个具有否定意义的词,但两者同时使用,在此不表示双重否定。切记不要把它们搞混了,以免作出错误的判断。因此 D) 为正确选择项。

例 9

You will hear:

M: On no conditions should we go to their dancing party this weekend.

W: I can't agree more. There will be too many people, too.

Q: What does the man mean?

A) There is no doubt that we should go to the party.

B) We should definitely not go to the party.