



710分

CET-4 BREAKTHROUGH IN 20 DAYS

大学英语四级

听力 **20天突破**

大学英语四六级考试命题研究组 编

梅雪 主编



中国石化出版社

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前 言

随着国际交往日渐广泛,英语听说能力显得更加重要。英语的听、说、读、写能力,“听”排在首位,足见它在英语学习中的重要性。运用英语知识的能力需要培养,但对考生来讲,是要取得四级考试的优异成绩,和社会对自己英语水平的认可。

为帮助考生快速提高英语听力,攻克四级考试,我们精心组织编写了《大学英语四级听力 20 天突破》。本书对大学英语四级考试听力部分的题型分类加以阐述,有针对性地帮助考生提高听力成绩。

四级听力一般有三种类型的题目:一是小对话,二是短文理解,三是听写。本书对这三类题目的应对策略都进行了详细的阐述。

在本书中,我们根据小对话题型的性质,分成了十一种题型,基本上包括了可能出现的四级听力小对话的各种情况。阅读完本书,遇到完成小对话的答题就可以迎刃而解了。在四级听力考试中,短文部分通常是众多考生感到棘手的部分。很多同学都曾有过这样的感觉,做小对话问题不大,提高也较快,但短文部分却往往不知所云,经过练习,提高也不明显,有时觉得听懂了,做题时仍无从下手。这部分由三篇文章组成,每篇短文后有 3~4 道题,每题为一个问句,共 10 个小题,占四级听力测试的一半。录音的语速为每分钟 130~150 词,文章的篇幅为 150~250 词左右。和小对话题型比较起来,短文部分文章篇幅长、信息量大、题材范

面广、题型变化多,而且很难预测到下次将要考的内容。如何迅速把握短文听力的考点,如何提高做题的准确性是广大考生非常关心的问题,这些问题都将在阅读本书后得到解决。本书的最后一部分讲解听写类题型的应对策略,相信这部分的讲解也能够使考生感到满意。

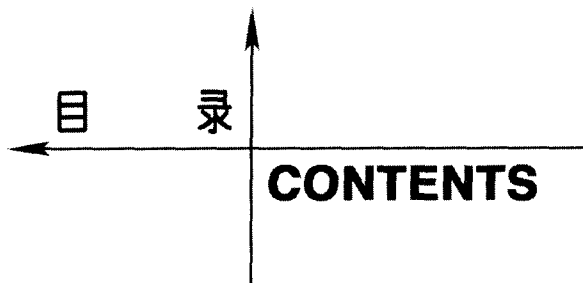
综观全书,本书有以下特点:

1. 针对性 本书直接针对四级听力考试;
2. 技巧性 本书根据不同听力题型分别讲解听力考试的应对策略;
3. 实践性 本书结合大量的听力真题和实例进行听力技能的讲解,使读者边学边练。

本书的编者均为教学第一线的骨干教师,对大学英语教学和应试辅导有深入的研究,并且有丰富的教学经验,其中大部分教师多次参加过四级考试的阅卷工作。我们相信,本书一定会对考生有所帮助,成为广大考生的良师益友。

由于时间仓促,书中不妥之处在所难免,敬请广大考生和英语教学同仁不吝批评指正。

编 者



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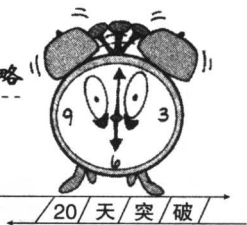
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第一部分

四级听力备考指南



大学英语考试中听力理解部分是测试学生获取口头信息的能力。

听力技能是语言实用能力的重要组成部分,听不仅有助于促进读、写、说等能力的提高和巩固,而且和阅读一样是汲取语言营养不可缺少的渠道。尤其在国际交往日益频繁、科学技术突飞猛进的今天,卫星广播电视、多媒体、互联网等交流手段已进入社会生活的各个角落,通过有声语言来充实语言知识,增强语言能力变得更为迫切。再则,培养听力技能也是大学英语教学大纲规定的教学目标之一。按照教学大纲的要求,学生在修完基础阶段四级后应具有一定的听的能力,对题材熟悉、难度略低于精读课文、基本上无生词、语速为每分钟 120 词的听力材料,一遍可以听懂,理解的准确率不低于 70%。



一、测试内容与命题形式

最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)规定:考生应能听懂语速为每分钟 150 至 170 词的对话或短文,掌握所听内容的大意、抓住要点和相关细节,领会讲话人的观点和态度。

试题分为 A、B 两节,共 20 道题,考试时间 20 分钟。A 节(Section A)含 10 组对话,即 10 道小题。B 节(Section B)可能出现三种题:短文听力理解、复合式听写或听写填空。其中短文听力是最常见的形式;复合式听写在 1999 年 6 月和 2001 年 1 月出现过两次;听写填空尚未出现过。

根据《大纲》的描述,听写填空(Spot Dictation)为试卷上给出一篇约 250 字的短文,设 10 个左右的空格,每空要求填入一个整句或句子的一部分。听力材料播放三遍:第一遍和第三遍没有停顿,以便考生掌握大意和进行核对;第二遍在空格处有停顿,以便考生能有足够的时间把听到的内容记录下来。



二、小对话题型分析与应对策略

(一) 听力对话应对策略

1. 意义解释题

选项特征: 选项全为长句, 且有可能四个选项的主语相同。

典型问题: What can we learn from the conversation?

What does the man (woman) mean?

➡ Example:

W: I need a car this weekend, but mine has broken down.

M: I'm sorry to hear it, but you can always rent one if you have a license.

Q: What does the man mean?

A) She can use his car

B) She can borrow someone else's car

C) She must get her car fixed.

D) She can't borrow his car.

(1) 词语意义解释题

M: Nancy, why were you late today?

W: I overslept and missed the bus.

Q: Why was Nancy late?

(2) 词组意义解释题

W: It's surprising that Tom came out of the accident alive.

M: That's true. The car crashed into the wall and was completely damaged.

Q: What was the consequence of the accident?

(3) 句子意义解释题

否定句

M: I think it's high time we turned our attention to the danger of drunk driving now.

W: I can't agree with you more. You see, countless innocent people are killed by drunk drivers each year.

Q: What does the woman mean?

虚拟句

W: I'm thinking of going to Austin for a visit. Do you think it's worth seeing?

M: Well, I wish I had been there.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

2. 细节混淆题

选项特征: 选项为时间地点、人物、兴趣爱好、物品名称列举。

解题对策: 边看边选。

(1) 时间列举

M: How much vacation time do you get?

W: We get only two weeks for the first three years, three for the next two, and four weeks after that.

Q: How much vacation time does the woman have in her fourth year?

(2) 人物列举

M: I wish I could see George here.

W: He was planning to come, but a moment ago his wife called to say that he had to take his father to the hospital.

Q: Who was ill?

(3) 兴趣爱好列举

M: I like painting, sailing, watching football and talking to you.

W: I like traveling, swimming and going to the cinema.

Q: Who doesn't the first people like?

(4) 物品名称列举

M: Has your brother bought his books yet?

W: He bought a history book, but the Chinese and English textbooks were sold out.

Q: Which book has the man's brother got?

(5) 地点列举

M: Please buy two packs of cigarettes for me while you're at the store.

W: I'm not going to any store. I'm going to see Aunt Mary, but I'll get them for you at the gas station.

Q: Where will the woman stop on the way?

3. 人物的动作行为题

选项特征: 选项主要是动词原形, 或带 to 的不定式。

典型提问: What is the man going to do?

What does the man want to do?

M: Hi, Jane, do you have some change? I have to make a call on the pay



phone.

W: Pay phone? Why not use my mobile phone? Here you are.

Q: What will the man most probably do?

4. 对话发生地点题

选项特征: 选项出现“介词+地点名词”组合, 如 on a bus, in a shop.

典型提问: Where did the conversation most probably take place?

Where are the speakers now?

(1) 对谈话中涉及的场所进行提问, 这些地点通常是对话直接提到的。

W: Oh, I'm starving. I can't walk any further.

M: Let's go to the Chinese restaurant across the street and get something to eat. It's my treat this time.

Q: Where are the two people?

(2) 对谈话所在地点进行提问, 往往需要根据线索词推断。

W: Honey, I feel hungry now. How about you?

M: So do I. let me call Room Service. Hello, Room Service? Please send a menu to 320 right away?

Q: Where are the two speakers?

5. 人物职业身份题

选项特征: 选项全是职业名称。

典型提问: What does the man (woman) do?

What do you think the woman is?

M: How about the food I ordered? I've been waiting for twenty minutes already.

W: Very sorry, sir. I'll be back with your order in a minute.

Q: What's the woman's job?

6. 人物关系题

选项特征: 选项都为“职业+职业”的组合。

典型提问: What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?

M: I'd like to buy a silk tie for my father as Christmas is drawing near.

W: Which color do you like, sir?

Q: What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

7. 数字价格计算题

选项特征: 选项出现“数字+名词”组合。

典型提问: How much does... cost?



W: Mary bought this pen for 5 \$, saving 4 \$ and 50 cents.

M: It's good.

Q: What's the original price of the pen?

8. 时间加减运算题

选项特征:四个选项全是时间。

典型提问:When will the bus leave?

When will the show begin?

What time is it now?

W: Did you go to the football match last Saturday?

M: Oh, yes. It was supposed to start at 2:30, but it was delayed fifteen minutes.

Q: When did the football match start?

9. 对话主旨题

选项特征:选项都为名词或动名词结构。

典型提问:What are they talking (complaining) about?

M: It's so hot today. I simply can't work. I wish there were a fan in this room.

W: So do I. I'll fall asleep if I stay here any longer.

Q: What're they complaining about?



三、长对话题型分析与应对策略


四级听力的长篇对话部分多是以场景为背景,四级听力对话发生的地点通常都与学生生活有关,典型的场景有校园、图书馆、教室、餐厅、宿舍等。

很多做过四级听力题的考生都有这样的感受:有时即使听懂了对话里每个单词的意思,还是得不出答案。更离谱的是,即使让你参考录音原文答题,你也未必能有很高的正确率。为什么会出现这种情况呢?原因是考生不了解对话的场景。考生应在听的过程中,生动形象地想像对话发生的场景,以当局者的身份,切身考虑当时的情况。四级听力中有些题目仅凭听清每个单词的字面意思是不够的,你还必须生动地想像出对话所发生的具体场景。

由于大多数话题反映换学校、住宿、找工作、假期安排、注册等涉及学生生活方面的内容,所以考生应建立一种校园生活的思维系统。这对于大多数在校大学生,或是刚从大学毕业的考生来说并不困难。

例:

1. (A) Go to summer school.



(B) Take a vacation.

(C) Stay at home.

(D) Earn some money.

2. (A) They hired someone to stay in their home.

(B) They left their pets with neighbors.

(C) They rented their house to a student.

(D) They asked their gardener to watch their home.

3. (A) Walking the dog.

(B) Cutting the grass.

(C) Watching the children.

(D) Feeding the fish.

4. (A) They attend a housesitter's party.

(B) They check a housesitter's references.

(C) They interview a housesitter's friends.

(D) They look at a housesitter's transcripts.

录音原文：

(man) I really don't know what to do this summer. I can't afford to just sit around, and there don't seem to be any jobs available.

(woman) Why don't you try house-sitting? Last summer my friend Margaret house-sat for the Dodds when they went away on vacation. Mr. Dodd hired Margaret to stay in their house because he didn't want it left empty.

(man) You mean the Dodds paid Margaret just to live in their house?

(woman) It wasn't that easy. She had to mow the lawn and water the house plants. And when Eric house-sat for Dr. Cohen, he had to take care of her pets.

(man) House-sitting sounds like a good job. I guess it is a little like baby-sitting — except you're taking care of a house instead of children.

(woman) The student employment office still has a few jobs posted.

(man) Do I just have to fill out an application?

(woman) Margaret and Eric had the interview with the homeowners and provide three references each.

(man) That seems like a lot of trouble for a summer job.

(woman) Well, the homeowners want some guarantee that they can trust the



house-sitter. You know they want to make sure you're not the type who'll throw wild parties in their house, or move a group of friends in with you.

(man) House-sitters who do that sort of thing probably aren't paid then.

(woman) Usually they're paid anyway just because the homeowners don't want to make a fuss. But if the homeowner reported it, then the house-sitter wouldn't be able to get another job. So why don't you apply?

(man) Yeah, I think I will.

1. What does the man want to do this summer?

答案:D

【解析】这段对话通篇者是围绕着暑期打工这个话题,“job”和“paid”反复出现,显然,M 希望在暑假找份兼职,赚些钱。

2. What did the Dodds do when they went away last summer?

答案:A

【解析】W 向 M 介绍的兼职工作是“house-sitting”,即住在家里并帮助照顾宠物或修剪花园里的杂草等,并且说她的朋友 Margaret 就为 Dodds 家做过这种兼职。可见,Dodds 一家去年休假时请了 Margaret 来看家。

3. What is one responsibility the house-sitter probably wouldn't have?

答案:C

【解析】回答这道题,关键在于抓住一句话,即 it is a little like baby-sitting — except you're taking care of a house instead of children。可见,照看小孩不是 house-sitter 的工作。因此选 C。

4. How do homeowners determine the reliability of a house-sitter?

答案:B

【解析】根据对话,屋主通过两种方式来确定 house-sitter 的可靠性,即 reference 和 interview。选项 C 是一个干扰项,需要考生听出屋主是要跟 house-sitter 本人面谈,而不是 house-sitter 的朋友。



四、段落理解题型分析与应对策略

1. 段落理解题型的课余四步自我训练办法

Step 1 第一遍听磁带时认真做题,对所选取的每段文章都要认真仔细听,注意时间,模拟考场氛围。做完以后还需注意统计对错个数,并分析选项设置特点,练习快速扫描选项的能力。

Step 2 脱离文字材料再听 4~5 遍磁带。此时绝对不允许照着文字材料听,