

大学英语

听力

拓展训练

(710分 新题型单项训练)

● 汤平平 冀桂娥 主编



— 赠送 MP3 光盘一张 —

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主 编 汤平平 冀桂娥
副主编 陈根生 王立军
张丽娟 赵海卫

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内容简介

本书依据大学英语四、六级考试改革方案、大学英语课程教学要求及一线教学的实践经验,由教学经验丰富的一线老师编写而成。本书通过听力技巧的点拨,分类题材的训练、综合训练及历届真题的强化与热身,旨在提高学生听力的同时帮助学生解决英语的实际应用能力。

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汤平平 冀桂娥 主编

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主 编	汤平平	冀桂娥		
副主编	陈根生	王立军	张丽娟	赵海卫
编 委	郝鸿耀	李云翔	王 潇	刘占辉
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前 言

在国际交往日益频繁的今天,为适应我国高等教育新的发展现状,深化教学改革,提高教学质量,2004年初,教育部颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》。《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》规定,大学英语课程教学的目标是:培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。根据新要求,作为检验和促进大学英语教学的重要手段——全国大学英语四、六级考试也必须相应改革,以适应新形势的发展。

2005年2月,大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会经过反复研讨和论证,制定了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》。为了帮助考生加深对考试的新要求、新题型和新内容的了解,掌握正确的学习途径与方法,练好必需的基本功和英语运用能力,我们组织教学经验丰富、对英语四级考试有深入研究的教师精心编写了本书。

本书共分五部分:第一篇为大学英语四级听力分项指导(包括对话、短文、复合式听写);第二篇为综合训练;第三篇为答案;第四篇为录音文字材料。本书所用的材料都经过了精心挑选,每篇的词数与难易度也都参照《大学英语四级、六考试大纲》的要求进行了严格的控制,并按照四级听力考试的基本题型和听力考试新题型分为对话(短对话和长对话)、短文与复合式听写。本书对其技巧进行了逐项讲解,着眼点放在实用上,同时归纳了三种题型的要求、特点和做题的思路和方法,设置了一定数量的专项练习及综合训练供学生操练。为帮助学生理解,本书附有参考答案和原文材料。

本书可作为听力材料,在课堂上对学生进行分项训练,也可以进行测试。读者对象为大学在校生及四级考试应试的学生。

在编写本书过程中,我们参阅了大量著作。在此,向这些著作的作者们表示衷心的感谢。同时,对书中的不足之处,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

2006年5月

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第一篇 大学英语四级听力分项指导

第一章 对话部分

对话是大学英语四级考试听力部分中的一项传统题型,要求学生有较好的听力以及语言信息的辨认和记忆能力,在听到信息之后能迅速地在所给的四个选项中选出正确的一个。但在改革后的试点考试中出现了一些变化,由原来的 10 个短对话,变为了 8 个短对话和 2 个长对话。短对话依然是大家所常见的形式,每小题为一个二三句的简短对话和一个问题;长对话则是由两个篇幅大约为 150 词左右的会话组成,每个对话后有三或四个问题。这样,对话部分一共有 15 个小题,每小题 1 分,要求学生在 15 分钟内完成。

[例]

Direction: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the questions and conversations 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, then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

1. A) The man hates to lend his tools to other people.
B) The man hasn't finished working on the bookshelf.
C) The tools have already been returned to the woman.
D) The tools the man borrowed from the woman are missing.
2. A) Save time by using a computer.
B) Borrow Martha's computer.
C) Buy her own computer.
D) Stay home and complete her paper.
3. A) He has been to Seattle many times.
B) He has chaired a lot of conferences.
C) He holds a high position in his company.
D) He lived in Seattle for many years.
4. A) Teacher and student.
B) Doctor and patient.
C) Manager and office worker.
D) Travel agent and customer.

5. A) She knows the guy who will give the lecture.
B) She thinks the lecture might be informative.
C) She wants to add something to her lecture.
D) She will finish her report this weekend.
6. A) An art museum. B) A college campus.
C) A beautiful park. D) An architectural exhibition.
7. A) The houses for sale are of poor quality.
B) The houses are too expensive for the couple to buy.
C) The housing developers provide free trips for potential buyers.
D) The man is unwilling to take a look at the houses for sale.
8. A) Talking about sports.
B) Reading newspapers.
C) Writing up local news.
D) Putting up advertisement.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) The benefits of strong business competition.
B) A proposal to lower the cost of production.
C) Complaints about the expense of modernization.
D) Suggestions concerning new business.
10. A) It costs much more than its worth.
B) It should be brought up-to-date.
C) It calls for immediate repairs.
D) It can still be used for a long time.
11. A) The personal manager should be fired for inefficiency.
B) A few engineers should be employed to modernize the factory.
C) The entire staff should be retrained.
D) Better-educated employees should be promoted.
12. A) Their competitors have long been advertising on TV.
B) TV commercials are less expensive.
C) Advertising in newspapers alone is not sufficient.
D) TV commercials attract more investments.
13. A) Searching for reference material.
B) Watching a film of the 1930s'.
C) Writing a course book.
D) Looking for a job in a movie studio.
14. A) It's too broad to cope with. B) It's controversial.
C) It's a bit outdated. D) It's of little practical value.
15. A) At the end of the online catalogue.
B) At the Reference Desk.

C) In *The New York Times*.

D) In the *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature*.

Typescript

1. W: Simon, could you return the tools I lent you for building the bookshelf last month?

M: Uh, well, I hate to tell you this. . . but I can't find them.

W: What do we learn from the conversation?

2. W: I'm going to Martha's house. I have a paper to complete, and I need to use her computer.

M: Why don't you buy one yourself? Think how much time you could save.

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

3. W: Bob said that Seattle is a great place for conferences.

M: He's certainly in a position to make that comment. He's been there so often.

Q: What does the man say about Bob?

4. W: Mr. Watson, I wonder whether it's possible for me to take a vacation next month.

M: Did you fill out a request form?

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

5. M: Do you want to go to the lecture this weekend? I hear the guy who's going to deliver the lecture spent a year living in the rain forest.

M: Great! I'm doing a report on the rain forest. Maybe I can get some new information to add to it.

Q: What does the man mean?

6. W: Wow! I do like this campus; all the big trees, the green lawns, and the old buildings with tall columns. It's really beautiful.

M: It sure is. The architecture of these buildings is in the Greek style. It was popular in the eighteenth century here.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

7. W: This article is nothing but advertising for housing developers. I don't think the houses for sale are half that good.

M: Come on, David. Why so negative? We're thinking of buying a home, aren't we? Just a trip to look at the place won't cost us much.

Q: What can be inferred from the conversation?

8. M: Would you pass me the sports section, please?

W: Sure, if you give me the classified ads and local news section.

Q: What are the speaker's doing?

Now you will hear two long conversations.

Conversation

W: Hello, Gray. How are you?

M: Fine! And you?

W: Can't complain. Did you have time to look at my proposal?

M: No, not really. Can we go over it right now?

W: Sure. I've been trying to come up with some new production and advertising strategies. First of all, if we want to stay competitive, we need to modernize our factory. New equipment should've been installed.

M: How much will that cost?

W: We have several options ranging from one hundred thousand dollars all the way up to half a million.

M: OK. We will have to discuss these costs with finance.

W: We should also consider human resources. I've been talking to personnel as well as our staff at the factory.

M: And what's the picture?

W: We will probably have to hire a couple of engineers to help us modernize the factory.

M: What about advertising?

W: Marketing has some interesting ideas for television commercials.

M: TV? Isn't that a bit too expensive for us? What's wrong with advertising in the papers as usual?

W: Quite frankly, it's just not enough any more. We need to be more aggressive in order to keep ahead of our competitors.

M: Will we be able to afford all this?

W: I will look into it, but I think higher costs will be justified. These investments will result in higher profits for our company.

M: We will have to look at the figures more closely. Have finance draw up a budget for these investments.

W: All right. I will see to it.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. What are the two speakers talking about?
10. What does the woman say about the equipment of their factory?
11. What does the woman suggest about the human resources?
12. Why does the woman suggest advertising on TV?

根据近年来四级考试中听力对话部分的考点内容,可将对话部分分为以下几类:

一、数字与计算

这类题型涉及的话题内容涵盖面很广,可以是询问时间、距离、年龄、电话号码、航班时刻表,也可以是计算价格、数字等,主要包括辨别型和计算型两种。时间题型的选项大多都是表示时刻的数字或星期、年、月、日等词,问题一般都是以 when 或 what time 开头的疑问句。数字题的选项可分为两种,一种是纯粹的数字,另一种是带有符号的数字,问题则多是以 how many 或 how much 开头。这类题型不难,但要准确做出答案,需要注意以下几点:

1. 培养自己对数字的敏感度,通过重音等手段来区分一些易混淆音,比如-te 和-ty 的区

别。首先这两个音节的发音不同,但是在听录音的时候不容易辨别,另外这两个后缀音节在构成的单词中发音的重音不同,前者构成的音节通常重读,而后者构成的音节通常不重读。

2. 熟悉一些特定的时间和数字的表示方法,如:double, score 等,这些词不是直接表示数字的词,但有数值的含义。在运算时要注意一些关键的提示词,如 increase, extra, plus, three times 等,用以确认计算是加还是减,是乘或是除。

3. 边听边记笔记。笔记要简练易懂,可用一些符号或是开头字母来代替单词。比如在录音中听到有关加减的词可用“+、-”代替。如果听到选项中的数字,也可在旁边做标记。

[例 1]

W: Good morning. I am here to see Mr. Green.

M: He went to London last Monday, and will be back on Thursday night. If you like, you may come again on Friday.

Q: When will Mr. Green come back?

A. On Thursday. B. On Monday. C. On Friday. D. On Tuesday.

此题是一道根据对话直接辨别的时间题,我们可以通过记笔记的方式来解决。在听对话的过程中,可以在 B 选项后标注 went, 在 A 选项后标注 back, 在 C 选项后标注 come, 这样通过记笔记可以很容易地判断 A 为正确选项,但需要注意的是,D 是 A 的迷惑项,这两个词拼写相近,所以很容易混淆。

[例 2]

M: I'd like to make a long-distance call to Beijing, China?

W: Five dollars for the first three minutes and three dollars for each additional minute.

Q: How much does the man pay if he has a call for four minutes?

A. Five. B. Three. C. Six. D. Eight.

此题是一道数字推算题,用记笔记的方式在演算纸上可留下 5, 3 两个数字,但不是听到什么就选什么,根据 additional 判断可知应把两个数字相加得出 D 为正确选项。

二、地点与场景

地点、场景题主要是要求学生根据录音中听到的信息判断事件或对话发生的地点,或者是将要去的地点。这类题型很容易通过卷面来判断,地点题的选项一般为“介词+地点名词”或国家地区的名称,问题多由 where 引导。这类题可分为两种:一种是根据对话中提到的多个地点选出正确的选项,另一种是对话中并未提及任何地方,需要根据对话的内容来判断对话发生的地点。大学英语四级考试中通常出现的场景为:公共场所场景,包括银行,医院,邮局,旅馆,商店,饭店,机场,车站等;学校场景,包括教室,校园,图书馆,食堂,宿舍等;电话场景,这种场景的发生地点可以是家庭,也可以是工作单位或一些公共场合。

如果是直接场景题,那么通常会在顺序及对应的人物上设置一些障碍,但只要听录音时全神贯注,并在相应的选项上作好标记,就很容易判断。间接场景题则需要对录音的内容加以判断,即使录音中出现表示地点的词语,也有可能是迷惑的信息。解决这类题的关键在于识别一些跟某特定场景相关的词语,如对话中提到 savings accounts(储蓄账户), money(钱), interest rates(利率) 等词,对话发生地点就可能是银行;对话中提到 double room(双人房), reserve(预定), front desk(前台)等词,根据这些信息,对话发生的地点就应该是旅馆。

[例 1](2000 年 6 月试题 6)

W: Where did you say you found this bag?

M: It was lying under a big tree between the park and the apartment building.

Q: Where did the man find the bag?

A. In the park.

B. Between two buildings.

C. In his apartment.

D. Under a huge tree.

这是一道典型的根据对话中提到的地点判断答案的题,这里面有两个干扰因素,第一个是“huge”,因为原文出现的是“big”,这里需要转换一下思维;第二个是选项“under the two building”,因为树是在公园和公寓楼之间,所以容易受到此选项的迷惑。

[例 2]

M: I did not see our boss yesterday. Has he come back?

W: He was just back from France besides visiting Britain, Germany and Spain.

Q: Which country did the boss visit last?

A. France.

B. Britain.

C. Germany.

D. Spain.

这道题文中提到了四个地方,选项中都出现了,这就需要准确判断访问这四个国家的先后顺序,也就是找到关键词“besides”,从而判断出最后一个被访问的国家应该是法国。从以上两例不难看出,这类题型不难,但是命题人不会在录音中只出现一个地点,而是出现多个地点来进行干扰,这时需要注意不要听到什么就选什么,也不要只注意听表示地点的词,多个地点之间连接的词和一些修饰词也非常重要,同时要锻炼自己对一些弱读的介词和表示趋向性的连词的敏感度。

[例 3]

M: Have you got the bread, eggs, and milk?

W: Now we need to stand in the line to pay for them.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably taken place?

A. In a supermarket.

B. In a post office.

C. In a restaurant.

D. In a bank.

这是一道典型的需要根据对话的内容来判断对话发生地点的题,题中的“bread, eggs, and milk”等表示食物的词容易导致错误的选择,而选项中只有 C 是干扰项。这样的题可以通过联想的方式来解决,当听到“bread, eggs, and milk”这些词的时候,第一反应肯定是食物,那么就会联想到能出现食物的地方,在看到选项的基础上就可以判断本题的选项只可能是 A 或 C,再接着听“stand in the line to pay for them”就可以判断出正确的答案是 A 了,因为如果是在饭店的话,是不需要排队买单的。

地点类题的解题要点是要听清问题,这是非常关键的,比如上述的第二个例子,如果问题变成 Which country did the boss visit first? 那么答案就将截然不同了。

三、职业与身份

这是针对人物提问的题型。人物类型的题通常也是分为两种,第一种是判断职业身份,第二种就是判断人与人之间的关系。这类题首先要根据选项判断出是两种题型中的哪一种。如果选项都是单数名词,那么就很可能问到的是关于个人的身份或职业的问题;如果选项是复数名词或是两个不同的名词,那就是问人与人之间的关系的问题,判断好这点,就可以有目的地

听录音了。这类题型的问题多是以 What 或 What's the relationship... 开头,这类题型的解题关键是从两人对话中与职业或身份相关的词语和两人的说话语气来判断。

[例 1]

W: I am looking for a textbook for my Psychology course. It's name is *Brief Introduction to Psychology*. Do you have it?

M: Yes, we do. You can find it in the section 24 on the top shelf.

Q: What is the woman?

A. A student. B. A psychologist. C. A librarian. D. A publisher.

由两个关键词“textbook”和“course”可以知道这是跟学校有关的,那么关于说话人的身份我们就可能判断出是一名学生。这类题型的关键是要抓住与说话者的职业或身份相关的信息,这类信息通常可以由一些与职业相关的词和短语表达出来。比如此题,看到“textbook”和“course”最可能想到的职业或身份一定是学生或老师。另外,可以帮助辨别身份的词语有:

1. 教师或学生: textbook, course, grade, exam, test, subject, homework, assignment, lesson, etc.

2. 服务员: waiter, waitress, order, menu, dish, drink, on sale, shopping, price, etc.

3. 医生: doctor's office, operation, medicine, etc.

以上只是简单举例,还有许多类似的词汇,比如表示警察、律师和一些家庭关系的词语,需要慢慢积累。

[例 2]

W: Oh, Mr. Wang gave us hard assignments.

M: Just to read ten short passages. That's not too hard.

Q: What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?

A. Teacher and student.

B. Husband and wife.

C. Classmates.

D. Student and librarian.

在这个对话中,我们需要根据对话的内容来判断两个说话人之间的关系。这里我们可以看出两个人所谈的话题是作业,所以很明显,他们是同学关系。在这类题型中我们可以根据两点来判断人物关系。第一是说话人之间的话题,比如学生之间通常会谈论一些关于学习和日常生活之间的事,那么作业、课程、老师、食堂或宿舍等就会是他们之间的话题。而夫妻间可能谈论的是与家庭生活有关的购物、吃饭等话题。营业员与顾客的对话内容无非是价格、样式、颜色、尺寸等。第二是说话的语气,陌生人之间和熟人之间的谈话语气和用词是不同的,朋友之间不会用“Mr.”或“Sir”这样的尊称。而一些较随便的用语也不可能出现在上下级的对话中。

四、判断与推理

推理和判断题是一种考察主观判断能力的题型,常常是针对对话中的含义进行提问,这类题要经过分析和逻辑推理才能判断出正确答案,要正确解答这类题型就要准确理解弦外之音、言外之意。这种题型可分为以下几类:态度行为判断题、主旨意义理解题、原因题和建议题。

态度行为判断题是根据对话内容判断人的态度:例如,喜欢、赞赏、反对等;或判断人的行为:例如,将要做什么、正在做什么等。这类的提问方式通常是:

What does the woman think of...?

What does the man's attitude towards...?

What does the woman's opinion about...?

What does the man suggest to do?

What is the woman doing?

What is the man going to do?

在做这类题的时候,一定要先阅读选项,选项中的主语如果是一个人名,那么这个人名通常是对话中两人所谈到的人,在听录音时就要注意说话人对这个人的看法或观点;而如果选项的主语是 he 或 she, 那就应该是两个对话人中的一个,对话的两个人通常是一男一女,听时就可以根据性别予以特别注意。

[例 1]

M: It is hard to believe that Susan has already finished her homework.

W: Well, she copied Jack's homework and made a few changes.

Q: What does the woman say about Susan?

A. Susan is a fast worker.

B. Susan did Jack's homework.

C. Susan didn't do the homework on her own.

D. Susan has not finished her homework.

这道题是一道态度的评价题。通过阅读选项可知本题的考察对象是 Susan, 而且考察内容跟 homework 有关。要理解女士对于 Susan 的态度关键在于对语气词的理解。女士的话里出现了一个词 well, 这个词作为语气词包含以下词义: 轻微转折, 不同意别人的观点或看法, 即将要说一些使人不高兴的话。这个词就说明了女士对 Susan 的评价不高, 这样 A、B 两个选项就可以排除了。再通过句意, 可以很容易地判断出正确答案。语气词在这类题型中可以起到关键的作用。如“*Oh, God*”在句中作语气词, 根据语调可以判断它所表达出的态度, 可能是生气、吃惊、着急、担心或是同情。另外, 还有一些句式也通常会表达出此类态度。

[例 2]

M: If you are in a hurry, you can take the subway, if you want to go sight-seeing, take a bus.

W: Actually, I don't have to be at the conference before noon.

Q: What will the woman probably do?

A. She will hurry to the conference.

B. She will skip the conference.

C. She will take the subway.

D. She will take a bus.

这是一道典型的行为判断题。读选项时可以知道本题考查的是女士将要干什么。所以在听录音的时候就要注意女士的意图。男士的话中包含两个信息: 1. 着急, 地铁; 2. 观光, 公共汽车。这就跟 C、D 两个选项对应上了, 再听女士的话, 不必在中午前赶到, 就排除了 A、B 两个选项, 再经过判断, 不着急就不必坐地铁, 所以应选 D。

行为判断题通常会有一些需要判断行为先后顺序的题型, 这时候就要注意时态和一些表示先后顺序的连接词和时间状语。

[例 3]

M: Would you like to go to the cinema with me this afternoon.

W: I must finish my homework this morning and I will have to do some washing. I only wish I could finish it before supper.

Q: What will the woman do this afternoon?

A. She will go the cinema.

B. She will do her homework.

C. She will do some washing.

D. She will cook the super.

通过选项可知本题需要对女士的行为作出判断。对话中出现了三种行为: A 为男士的意愿; B、C 为女士要做的事。根据两个时间状语 this morning 和 before supper 可判断下午要做的应该是洗衣服。而 D 是一个迷惑选项。

主旨意义理解题主要考查的是学生的领会和概括能力, 要求考生从对话中判断出对话的主题, 或者是一方话语的含义。这类题在对话中可能只出现一个问题的某个细节, 要求学生从细节中概括出主题。而意义理解题通常是出现一些习语、俚语或固定搭配, 往往这些词语的意思和表面意思不同或需要换一个角度去理解, 所以这些词语的意思是解题的关键。这类题的提问方式通常为:

What are the two speakers talking about?

What does the man mean?

主旨题对话往往双方的话都很长, 而且细节比较多, 属于比较难的题型, 要听懂大部分的内容才有可能解题。一般情况下, 第一个人的话可能是问句或和主题关系比较密切, 而第二个人的对话是围绕主题发表的个人见解。往往第二个人的话比较难懂且内容却较多, 这时要注意不要舍本逐末, 要把注意力放在第一个人的说话上。做这类题要在选项上下功夫。选项中没有提到的和选项中明显提到的通常不会是正确答案, 明显提到的很可能只是问题的一个细节, 而不是主旨。

[例 4]

M: Jane, what would you do if you were on vacation overseas and lost all your money and credit cards?

W: Well, I guess I'd probably sell my watch and camera, or I might teach my mother tongue as a job till I earned enough to go back.

Q: What are the talking about?

A. an invented story.

B. A real life experience.

C. An imaginary situation.

D. A terrible nightmare.

对话中第一个人的话是一个问题, 是针对主题提的, 而第二人的回答是一些具体的细节, 是她自己的看法。所以只要抓住第一个人问题的意思就可以判断这道题的答案为 C。

意义理解题主要考查对说话人中话语的暗含意思的理解能力。这类题型跟主旨题恰恰相反, 往往第二个人的话比较重要。通常情况下可以通过对词语、句型和语气的掌握来解决。

[例 5]

M: Would you like to go and see the new exhibit with me?

W: That's the last thing in the world I ever want to do.

Q: What does the man mean?