

主编 翟 群



# 大学英语 听力与写作 能力突破



中国科学技术大学出版社

# 大学英语听力与写作 能力突破

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## 内 容 提 要

本书简明扼要地介绍了提高大学英语四、六级考试听力和写作能力的要领和技巧。听力理解部分配以大量各种题型的练习,录音磁带全由英语专家和专业技术人员共同录制,语音清晰、纯正;写作部分的经典范文题型多样,语言表达通畅,连贯性较强,适于广大考生模仿、借鉴。

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## 前 言

本书旨在训练应试者英语听力及写作两方面的能力。具体特色为:1. 新——所编写材料严格遵循最新《大学英语教学大纲》的要求。2. 精——所有材料均经过精心筛选。3. 准——以历年国家大学英语四、六级考试实行题型的难度为准来阐述听力及写作技巧。4. 全——范文体裁全,题材广。每一篇范文都是适合于练听的好材料,或是适合于练写的好文章。由于大学英语四、六级考试听力题型、写作内容相同,该书对参加四、六级考试的广大同学来说应该是一本有价值的参考书。

本书由翟群主持编写,沈传海审校。其中具体部分的编写为:唐莹莹(听力部分中“题型简介”与“试题透析”里的理论讲解),张弘(Exercises 1—3),翟群(Exercises 4—6),光锋(Tests 1—2 及写作部分)。

编写过程中,我们参考了大量的文献资料,有的出处难以查证,故恕不一一列举,特在此一并致以谢忱。由于各种原因,书中错误在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者  
2003.1

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## 听力理解部分

### I. 题型简介

大学英语四、六级考试中的听力理解(Listening Comprehension)部分的目的在于测试考生获取口头信息的能力。它包含 20 道题,答题时间约 20 分钟,分值 20 分。这部分又分为 Section A 和 Section B 两节,分别由 10 个问题组成,分值各为 10 分。其中 Section A 有 10 组对话,每组对话后有一个问句,以男女对话的形式出现,然后是第三人就这段对话的内容提出问题。《大学英语教学大纲》规定这部分的选材原则是交际场合中的一般对话,句子结构和内容不太复杂。Section B 的听力材料一般为三篇短文,每篇短文后有 3—4 个问题,每题为一个特殊疑问句,共 10 题。短篇听力材料为题材熟悉、情节不太复杂的故事、讲话或叙述等,其词汇一般不超出《大学英语教学大纲》词汇表规定的四、六级词汇范围。

从 1996 年开始,大学英语四、六级考试委员会陆续增加了听写填空(Spot Dictation)和复合式听写(Compound Dictation)两种新题型,均有选择地安排在对话听力理解之后,用以取代“短篇听力材料”。听写填空篇幅大约为 200 词的短文,文中有 10 个空格,每个空格要求填入一个整句或句子的一部分。复合式听写与听写填空有相似之处。全文是一篇 250 词左右的短文,也有 10 个空格,所不同的是前七个空格为填写单词,后三个空格是写出原句(一般较长)或语段,或根据所听内容写出要点或大意;另外,在录音停顿、开始和结束时,还有信号告知考生。这两种新题型原文均朗读三遍。第一遍全文朗读,没有停顿,供考生听懂全文;第二遍在空格后有停顿,要求考生把听到的内容在一定时间内填入空格;

第三遍同第一遍一样没有停顿,供考生进行核对,考试时间约为15分钟。短文的题材、体裁和难度与原听力理解 Section B 部分的篇章相同。下面分别对每种题型简要地逐一介绍。

### 1. A 部分(Section A):对话(Conversation)

例题:

W: Are you coming to our party this evening?

M: I'd like to. But you see, I'm very busy these days.

Q: Will the man attend the party?

考生在试卷上可以看到的四个选择项是:

A) Yes, he may attend it.    B) Yes, he will by all means.

C) No, he can't attend it.    D) No, he doesn't want to attend it.

在对话中,man 的回答表明他由于太忙而不能参加晚会,因此 C)是唯一正确答案。考生做出判断后应迅速在答题纸上找到相应题号并在其中间用铅笔划一横线。

### 2. B 部分(Section B):短文(Passages)或听力填空(Spot Dictation)或复合式听写(Compound Dictation)

例题(短文):

Large big cities are too big to control. They impose their own living conditions on the people who inhabit them. City-dwellers are obliged by their environment to adopt a wholly unnatural way of life. They lose touch with the land and rhythm of nature. It is possible to live such an air-conditioned existence in a large city that you are barely conscious of the seasons. A few flowers in a public park (if you have time to visit it) may remind you that it is spring or summer. A few leaves clinging to the pavement may remind you that it is autumn. Beyond that, what is going on in nature seems totally irrelevant. All the simple, good things of life like sunshine and fresh air are at a premium. Tall buildings blot out the sun. Traffic fumes pollute the atmosphere.

Even the distinction between day and night is lost. The flow of traffic goes on unceasingly and the noise never stops.

*Questions 11—13 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

11. What are highly esteemed in big cities?
- A) Living conditions.      B) Sunshine and fresh air.  
C) Air-conditioned houses. D) A few flowers and a few leaves.
12. Why is it difficult to tell day and night?
- A) City-dwellers are obliged to adopt a wholly unnatural way of life.  
B) The sun was hidden from view by tall buildings.  
C) The noise made by traffic never stops.  
D) Large modern cities are too big to control.
13. How could you know what season it is in a city?
- A) It is advisable for you to cling to the pavement.  
B) You'd better visit a public park.  
C) You can remind yourself that it is spring or summer.  
D) You should be barely conscious of the seasons.

第 11 题的答案是 B)。文章有一句话, “Good things of life like sunshine and fresh air are at a premium”。表示阳光和新鲜空气在城里是很需要的。第 12 题的答案是 C)。文中的最后两句话对应 C) 项语意。第 13 题的答案是 B)。因为文中提及 “A few flowers in a public park (if you have time to visit it) may remind you that it is spring or summer. 其中 C) 项的迷惑性最大, 与原句相似处甚多。

例题(听写填空):

In the United States, people appear to be constantly on the move. **Think for a moment. /How often do you see moving vans on the road? / They seem to be everywhere. /Are so many people actually changing their addresses? /Yes, people in the United States are**



indeed on the move. **Within any five year period**, /about one third of the population **change their place of residence.** /

Every person who moves **has his or her own personal reasons** for making such a decision. /Some people may decide to move **because of employment opportunities.** /Some may wish to live in a **warmer or a colder climate.** /And some have many other reasons. **Regardless of the specific causes,** /the amount of movement in this country is substantial.

例题(复合式听写):

### On the Giving of Gifts

When you wish to give someone a gift it is always good to **remember** some of the basic rules. **Consider** the age and sex and the **length** of your acquaintance as well as the **occasion**. You should know when it is all **right** to give a gift of money, and when it would be **improper**. In any case, when you **receive** a present, don't forget to send a thank-you note as soon as you **possibly** can.

Often people like to take with them a gift for the host's wife of a party they have been invited to. **This can be something just for the host's wife, or something for the party, like sweets or fruit, things which all may enjoy.** If you stay at a friend's house overnight or for a weekend it is usual to take a gift showing appreciation for their friendliness and their kindness. Again, you may choose something for the host's wife alone or for the entire family.

Sometimes it is not possible to return a favour as you would like to. **When this happens you may show your own thoughtfulness by giving a thank-you gift, especially if you can find something unusual.** Weddings are times when gifts of money are greatly appreciated and quite acceptable. **You should never leave money when you have been a weekend guest.** Try to use imagination in choosing a thank-

you gift.

表达部分学生应写的内容要点:

1. Sweets and fruit are examples of the gift for the hostess or the party.
2. A weekend guest usually takes a gift to express his or her thanks.
3. Money is an acceptable gift for weddings.
4. It is considered improper for a weekend guest to give a gift of money.

## II. 试题透析

### 1. A 部分(Section A)

我们知道,A 部分共有 10 道题,为男女对话;对话内容为日常生活中一般题材,涉及人们日常生活;句子结构比较简单,语法现象较常见,时态以一般现在时和过去时为主,也有不多的完成时态,主语多为人称代词。每组对话的平均字数约为 30 个单词,问题的平均单词数约为 6 个。

A 部分题目都以问句形式出现,问题的内容涉及到时间、地点、数字、身份职业、讲话人之间的关系、事态发生或发展的原因或结果,以及双方各自的观点、态度等等。下面分别予以详细讲述:

#### 1) 数字和计算题

这类题主要包括时间、人数、年龄、价格、路程和距离、房间、街道及电话号码等。有的试题直接给出应选数字,有的则间接给出应选数字,需要考生加以计算,方可作答,所以听的时候务必把听到的任何数字都记下来,要听清单位,以及表示比率、倍数关系的词,以备换算。解题的关键:①听录音前应快速浏览选择项,判断该题与时间、价格有关,还是与数字有关,预期该题的提问形式;②听清数字,注意分辨十几与几十、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,-teen 发长元音 /i:/,发音长而清晰,单词有两个重音,如

nineteen/'nain'ti:n/;-ty 发短元音 /i/, 发音短而急促, 单词只有一个重音, 如 ninety/'nainti/; ③千以上数字的辨记。在听千以上数字时, 可根据数位做出分节符号, 每隔三位加一个逗号, 如: 1,035; 74,813 等。注意十万以上数的正确辨听, 如: 243800 读成“二百四十拾三个千和八百”, 这时应迅速笔记, 准确恢复数字原貌; ④必须熟悉和掌握一些与数字有关的词汇和表达法, 这对提高答题的命中率很有帮助。

计算题的提问方式通常有以下几种:

What time is it now?

What time does the conversation take place?

When will/did ...?

How long has the man been waiting for?

How many ...?

How much ...?

计算题的常用词(组)及习惯表达法有:

couple(对、双), dozen(十二个、一打), half price(半价), double(增加一倍), quarterly(每季度一次), twice(两倍), half an hour early(早半小时), 10 minutes late(迟 10 分钟), one-fourth more/less(多/少四分之一), on/behind schedule(准时/迟延), postpone(推迟), go up(〈价钱、数字〉上升), every other five minutes(每隔 5 分钟), twelve-O-four A.M. (午夜 12 点 4 分), 1 nickle (5 美分), 1 dime (10 美分), at a discount(打折)等。

例题:

M: What time did yesterday's football game start?

W: It was supposed to start at a quarter to 4, but it was delayed an hour.

Q: When did the game finally start?

A) 3:45    B) 4:45    C) 3:15    D) 3:15

根据对话可得知, 球赛原定于 3:45 开始, 但被推迟了 1 小时,

这样实际开始时间应为 4:45, 所以答案应为 B)。

### Exercise 1

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 25 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. 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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

1. A) 2 hours.    B) 3 hours.    C) 4 hours.    D) 5 hours.
2. A) \$ 35.    B) \$ 100.    C) \$ 70.    D) \$ 6.
3. A)  $16\frac{1}{2}$  hours.    B)  $12\frac{1}{2}$  hours.  
C)  $14\frac{1}{2}$  hours.    D)  $17\frac{1}{2}$  hours.
4. A) In 1963.    B) In 1964.    C) In 1965.    D) In 1966.
5. A) 726-8256    B) 726-8346    C) 712-8056    D) 732-8526
6. A) \$ 4.00.    B) \$ 5.00.    C) \$ 6.00.    D) \$ 5.01.
7. A) 16    B) 60    C) 80    D) 70
8. A) 10,000 dollars.    B) 1,000 dollars.  
C) 100,000 dollars.    D) 20,000 dollars.
9. A) 16 miles.    B) 20 miles.    C) 24 miles.    D) 26 miles.
10. A) \$ 75.    B) \$ 100.    C) \$ 125.    D) \$ 50.
11. A) 11:55    B) 12:05    C) 11:20    D) 11:30
12. A) 25 dollars.    B) 15 dollars.    C) 13 dollars.    D) 225 dollars.
13. A) 8:50    B) 7:30    C) 8:00    B) 8:15
14. A) 80    B) 18    C) 5:38    D) 5:18
15. A) 8:30    B) 8:13    C) 8:38    D) 3:30

16. A) 6:35      B) 6:25      C) 6:45      D) 6:15  
 17. A) \$ 39.      B) \$ 35.      C) \$ 4.      D) \$ 5.  
 18. A) \$ 15.      B) \$ 150.      C) \$ 12.50.      D) \$ 12.  
 19. A) At 11:00.      B) At 12:00.  
     C) At 1:00.      D) At 2:00.  
 20. A) 3      B) 1      C) 4      D) None.  
 21. A) \$ 4.30.      B) \$ 1.40.      C) \$ 8.60.      D) \$ 4.60.  
 22. A) 40 minutes.      B) 30 minutes.  
     C) The same as 6:35.      D) Near an hour.  
 23. A) 8:00      B) 8:30      C) 7:30      D) 9:00  
 24. A) \$ 18.99.      B) \$ 1.01.  
     C) \$ 8.99.      D) Over \$ 18.00.  
 25. A) 50      B) 44      C) 46      D) 48

## 2) 询问问题

询问问题的内容涉及时间、地点、职业、人与人之间的关系等。这类题通过看完题后所给的四个选项就很容易识别,常见的选项模式为:

① A) In a hotel    B) In a post office    C) At a library    D) At a bank

这很明显是询问谈话地点的。下面是一些听力测试中经常出现的词或词组,熟记这些词或词组,对提高答题的命中率是大有帮助的。

a. at the bank: open a bank account (开银行账户), cash a check(拿支票兑换现金), deposit (存款), traveller's check(旅行支票)等

b. at the post office: airmail stamps (航空邮票), regular stamp (普通邮票), registered letter(挂号信), postcard (明信片), package (包裹), mail(邮寄)等

c. at the hospital: treatment(治疗), examination(检查), den-

tist(牙科医生), operation(手术), fever(发烧), flu(流感), symptom(症状), pill(药丸), injection(打针), take temperature(量体温)等

d. at the airport: depart from Gate 6(由6号门登机), flight(航班), flight attendant(飞机上的服务人员), stewardess(空中小姐), safety belt(安全带)等

e. at the restaurant: menu(菜单), bill(账单), waiter(男招待), dessert(甜点), order(点菜), coffee(咖啡), steak(牛排)等

f. about telephone: a wrong number(错误的电话号码), make a long distance call(打长途电话), hang up(挂断电话), hold on/hold the line(不要挂断电话), operator(接线员), The line is busy(占线)等

② A) A teacher B) A doctor C) An author D) A scientist  
这组对话肯定是有关职业和身份的。

③ A) Husband and wife B) Teacher and student C) Doctor and patient D) Lawyer and client。

这是要求判断双方关系的。这类题的提问方式通常为 Where does the conversation most probably take place? | Where are the two speakers? | What's the man/woman? | What's the man's/woman's job? | Who's the man/woman? | What's the probable relationship between the two speakers? 做这类题重要的是抓住关键信息词。如对话中有 open an account, 对话就很可能是在银行里。

例题:

M: I'd like to see the grey jacket in the window, please!

W: What size do you take?

Q: Who is the woman likely to be?

A) The man's wife

B) A nurse

C) The man's secretary

D) A shop assistant

答案是 D)。此题的关键是“the grey jacket in the window”(橱窗里的那件灰色夹克衫)及“What size do you take?”(你穿多大

号?)

## Exercise 2

### Directions: (Omitted)

1. A) On the steps. B) By the window.  
C) At a store. D) In a bank.
2. A) Laundry worker. B) Plumber.  
C) Carpenter. D) Bus conductor.
3. A) In a railway station. B) At a bus stop.  
C) In a restaurant. D) In a hotel room.
4. A) At a department store. B) In an airport.  
C) At the post office D) At the life insurance office.
5. A) Home economics. B) Business administration.  
C) Microbiology. D) History.
6. A) At the customs. B) At a department store.  
C) At an insurance company D) At a travel agency.
7. A) The east. B) The west. C) The north. D) The south.
8. A) They are going to the restaurant.  
B) They are going to the examination room.  
C) They are going to the cafeteria.  
D) They are going to the school.
9. A) A student. B) A teacher.  
C) A doctor. D) A librarian.
10. A) Student and teacher. B) Doctor and patient.  
C) Passenger and bus driver. D) Father and son.
11. A) Last Friday. B) This morning.  
C) By 12:00. D) At 3:00.
12. A) At the office. B) At a factory.  
C) In a store. D) At the bank.

13. A) A head cold. B) The weather.  
C) The woman's son. D) Fatigue.
14. A) It's comparative. B) It's countable.  
C) It's comfortable. D) It's cheap.
15. A) 17. B) 18. C) 19. D) 20.
16. A) 10:00. B) 9:30. C) 10:30. D) 9:00.
17. A) Friends.  
B) Husband and wife.  
C) Student's parent and teacher.  
D) Boss and employee.
18. A) A computer programmer.  
B) A clerk at a dry cleaner's.  
C) An office cleaner.  
D) Cleaning windows temporarily.
19. A) Bill. B) Aunt Selly's son C) Diana. D) Aunt Selly.
20. A) In Philly. B) In Boston.  
C) In Houston. D) In New York.
21. A) In New York. B) In Washington.  
C) In Boston. D) In Michigan.
22. A) Husband and wife. B) Father and daughter.  
C) Doctor and patient. D) Teacher and student.
23. A) Tony's mother. B) Tony's teacher.  
C) Larry. D) Larry's mother.
24. A) To the office. B) To the doctor.  
C) To the post-office. D) To court.
25. A) Having an interview. B) Filling out a form.  
C) Talking with his friend. D) Asking for information.

### 3) 判断题

判断题主要有同义词和近义词判断,肯定或否定判断,对过去



和现在发生的事进行推测以及对将来的可能性的探讨等,依据对话中的关键词、上下文、语气、语调等的内涵意义,推断对话发生的地点和时间、事件的原因和人物关系、谈话双方的意图、态度和要求等。这部分题的难度较大,往往不能从对话中直接获得答案,应利用逻辑推理总结归纳出正确答案。常见的提问形式有 What does the man mean/imply? | What can we learn from the conversation? | What can be inferred from the conversation? | What does the woman suggest the man do?

此类题型的解题技巧有下列几种:

### ① 语调

语调常用来表示谈话人的肯定、否定、怀疑等态度。一般情况下用降调表示肯定态度,用升调表示否定或怀疑等态度。同一个句子,语调不同含义就会出现差异,这是常有的现象,必须引起大家的重视。

#### 例题:

M: You go and sit next to Tom. I don't want him talking to me throughout the whole movie.

W: And I ↗ do?

Q: What can we learn from the woman's answer?

- A) She'd like to have someone to talk to.
- B) She doesn't want to be disturbed, either.
- C) She doesn't mind talking to Tom.
- D) She'll sit throughout the whole movie.

如果女方的答话是降调,那么选择 A)项是无可非议的,但答话的升调表明女方也不愿被人打扰,实际上表示: I don't want that either.

### ② 语法

考生所掌握的语法知识可以帮助他们正确理解所听到的信息。如 2000 年 6 月卷中第 3 题,男士说:“Kennedy 教授这个学期