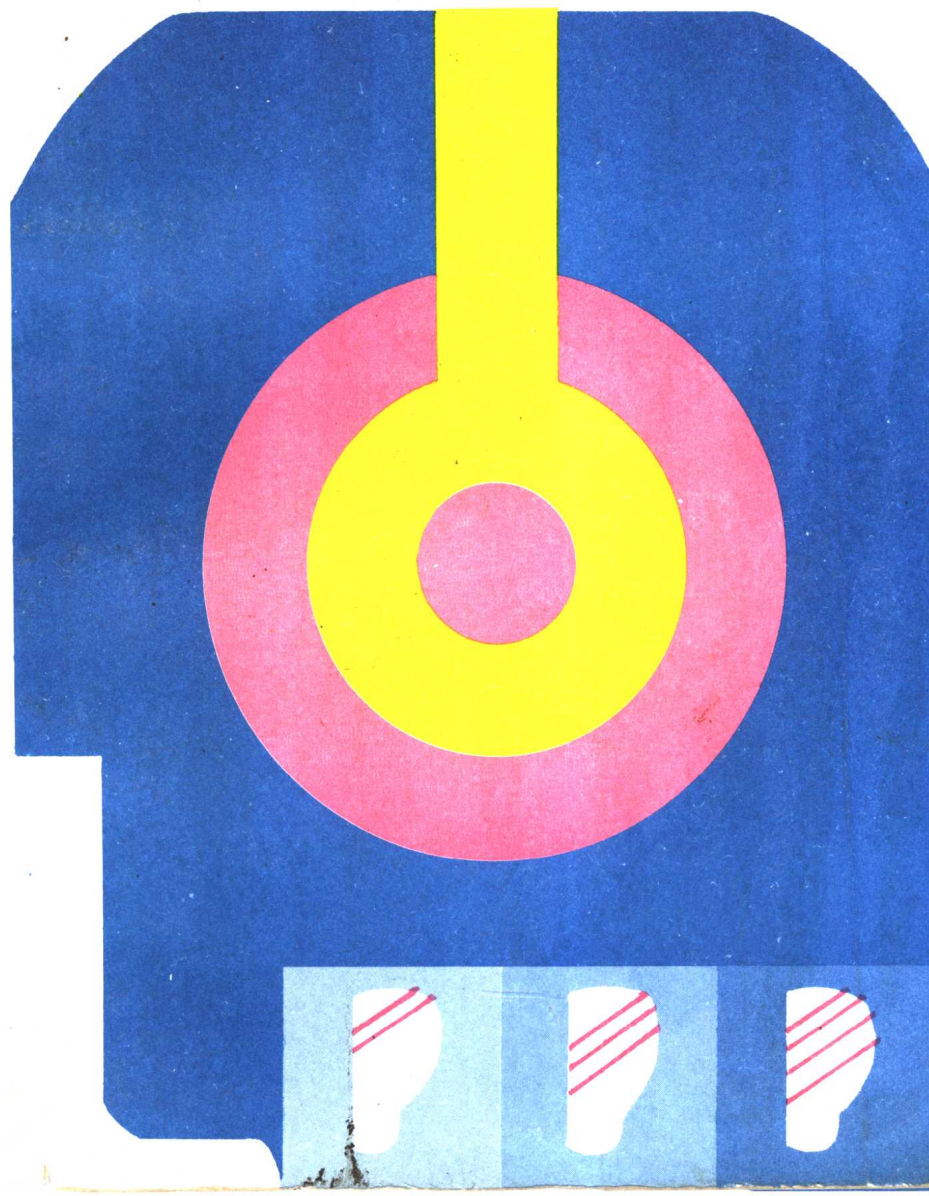


高级英语 听力技巧 教程

A COURSE OF ADVANCED ENGLISH LISTENING SKILLS

戚建平 李 茜编 ● 陈祥增 诸沛浩 申 立 审校 ● 河南人民出版社





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高级英语

听力技巧

教程

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河南人民

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序 言

《高级英语听力技巧教程》系编者根据长期从事英语听力教学所积累的经验,并吸收对国内外英语测试中听力部分的考题经过潜心研究之所得而编写的一本颇具实用价值的教材。其明显的特点是按结构和内容编排专项性练习,针对性较强,便于集中掌握有关项目的词汇、短语和内容,从而更快地提高听力。该教材的另一个特点是就一般听力测试中 Statements, Mini-talks 和 Passages 三个部分分别介绍了听力技巧,简明扼要地分析了每一部分的要求和特点,并提出了相应的对策和准备措施。再一个特点是选材精练,由浅入深不仅有一般性的练习,而且有意义含蓄和推理判断性的练习。

总之,该教程经过编者精心设计,周密安排,言简意赅地阐明了各种听力,对于较快地提高听力,特别是提高听力的应试能力,将大有裨益。

申 立

1989年10月1日

前 言

本教程旨在帮助非英语专业研究生、参加大学公共外语五—六级考试的学生和 TOEFL 及 EPT 应试者进一步强化听力训练,使其在较短的时间内在听力上有较大的突破。

教程在研究国内外英语听力测试题和总结教学实践的基础上编写而成,其中部分试题选编于近期国内外出版的试题集。全书分为三大部分,Part A (Statement), Part B (Mini-talk) 和 Part C (Passage)。每一部分由技巧和练习组成。采用本教程进行专项训练,可使应试者达到事半功倍的效果。

本教程录音带由美籍专家播讲,录音语速与大纲规定的要求相符。

在编写过程中,我们得到了解放军信息工程学院领导、研究生处和英语教研室全体同志的大力支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于水平有限,难免有不足之处,望读者批评指正。

编 者

1989 年 9 月

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第一部分 技巧与练习

Part A (statements)

一、怎样听 Part A

首先应试者要熟悉 Part A 试题的特点, Part A 指的是单句(statement), 主要检查学生对句子中的词汇、词组及语法现象的理解, 选择题中的正确答案通常以变换原句说法的方式表现出来, 也就是我们平常所说的 paraphrase。这一部分的语义和语法内容归纳起来有以下几个方面: non-grammatical paraphrase, interrogation, direct and indirect speech, subjunctive, adverbial clauses, voice, tense, aspect, infinitive, computation, comparison, negation, implied meaning, situational judgement 等。句子内容较为简单, 大都为日常用语, 学科专有名词极少, 普通名词、万能动词和其它常用词汇多, 特别是一词多义的常用词, 出现的频率较高。

其次, 选择同义异形词(语)。Part A 中的试题主要是在同一深层结构下不同表层结构的转换, 即单词、短语和句子的同义异形变换。因此, 在做选择题时, 学生要挑选离原句形式(包括结构和语音)差别较大而语义相同或相近的选择答案。为了

考验学生,往往在选择题中放上同原句结构或语音十分相近而语义不同的单词、短语等进行干扰。所以,学生在做第一部分时千万不要听到什么,就选择什么。例如原句为:

They were told they could branch off into the area of literature other than the novel.

其四个选择题是:

A. They were free to study drama and poetry, too.

B. They were told to study the novel.

C. They could take some of the branches off.

D. They wanted to live in another area.

这里我们可以看出,A 中除了主语外没有同原句的结构和语音相同的词,而 B 中有 novel, C 中有 branch, off, D 中有 area。根据同义异形规则,正确答案应为 A。不过,关键是在考生听懂和正确理解的基础上进行选择。

第三是先看后听。Part A 中的句子没有语言背景、并且只读一遍,题与题之间又仅隔十五秒。因此,考生最好在听每一题之前先看一下该组题的选择答案,以便熟悉所要听到的句子中可能会出现的相关词语,做到有备无患。每做完一题要抢时间看下一题,做到一环扣一环。若遇到不会的题,不要卡在那里浪费时间,赶紧为下题作准备。

第四,从选择题中发现重点。每组题中可供选择的答案有四个,句子中有相同的部分,也有不同的部分。有时候主语相同,谓语不同;有时主谓相同,状语不同。相同的部分是已知信息,不同的部分是未知信息,也是试题的重点。英语句子的语义重心一般在句子的后半部分,这也是试题常常要考的关键部分。但在处理选择答案时,要灵活使用这一原理。

第五,熟悉常用语义场、短语和词组。常用的动词短语

如:

back out 食言,倒车

blow up 爆炸,发怒

break off 终止,停止

bring about 引起

carry out 完成,实现

check in 登记,报到

check on 仔细查看

clear up 天晴

count out 把……排除在外

cut down 削减

cut off 切断

call off 取消

call up 打电话

come down with 因……病倒

come about 发生

come to 苏醒

drop out 放弃,离开

fall behind 落后

figure out 理解、想出办法

fill out 膨胀

get along 相处

get over 恢复

give in 屈服

give off 散发;

back up 支持

break down 出毛病

break up 解散、粉碎

bring up 抚养

catch up with 赶上

check out 结帐,离开

check with 询问,证实

count on 依靠、信赖

cross out 划掉,去除

cut in 打断讲话

call for 要求

call on 拜访

come across 碰见

come up with 想出

come out 出现

come by 获得

drop in 偶然来访

face up with 面对

fill in 填写

get across 使……被理解

get down to 认真对待

get through 结束,完成

give out 散发,发布

give up 放弃

go ahead 请做,继续

go over 复习

hand in 上交

keep doing 不停地做

keep from 阻止

let down 使失望

look into 调查

look on 旁观

make out 理解,认出

pass away 死去

pay off 付清

pull out 离去

put off 推迟

put forward 提出

put through 完成

rule out 去除

run down 疲劳,乏力

run into 意外碰见

run up to (数目)达到

see through 完成

send for 派人去叫

show off 炫耀

show oneself 出现,出席

spell out 详述

go on 继续

hand over 移交

hold up 耽搁

keep on doing 继续做

.....

keep up 赶上

leave out 省略

look out 当心

look forward to 期待

make up 编造,弥补

pass out 昏迷

pull in (车)停站;(船)到岸

pull through 康复

put up with 容忍

put out 出产,熄灭

put together 装配

run against...for 与.....竞争

run for 竞选

run out of 用完

see about 安排,照看

see to 当心,注意

send away 解雇

show up 出现,出席

slow down 减速

stay over 中途逗留

stand up to 面对,抵抗
stand up for 支持,维护
take down 记下
take up 学习,占据
talk down to 自以为是地讲
think out 想出
touch up 修改
touch on 提到,涉及
turn up 出现
wait on 服务
wind up 结束

stick to 坚持
take after 相像
take in 吸收,欺骗
talk over 讨论
think over 仔细考虑
tie up with 忙于做
touch off 引起
turn down 拒绝
turn out 生产,结果
wear out 磨损
work out 想出办法

经常出现的语义场,有饭店语义场:同 restaurant 一词有关的有 dish, food, taste, order, menu, aroma, sauce, recipe, rare, well-done, medium, tender, tough, lightly seasoned, highly seasoned, spiced, bitter, toasted, broiled, fried, mashed, minced, under-done, delicious.

旅馆语义场:同 hotel 一词有关的有 check in, check out, reception, room number, key, reservation, double room, single room, suite, desk clerk.

图书馆语义场:同 library 一词有关的有 renew, borrow, return, stack, librarian, catalogue room, reading room, delivery room, circulation desk, book slip, call number, library card, author card, book-carrier, bookcase, overdue notice.

法院语义场:同 court 一词有关的有 case, sue, judge, counsellor, appeal, jury, law, civil law, criminal law, principle culprit,

accessory, accomplice, suspect, juvenile offender, accuse, prosecute, plead guilty, plead innocent, conviction, sentence, punishment.

邮局语义场: 同 post office 一词有关的有 stamp, letter, package, express, registered, mail, money order, postal remittance, postmark, parcel, air mail, postage free, postage paid, pillar-box, overweight, enclose, seal, deliver, printed matter.

银行语义场: 同 bank 一词有关的有 cash, check, teller, deposit, open an account, savings, interest, loan, currency, discount rate, principal, exchange rate, credit card, bill, exchange quotation, overdraw, balance, endorsement, deflation, inflation, mail transfer, telegraphic transfer.

学校语义场: 同 school 一词有关的有 student, professor, textbook, register, lecture, graduate, subject, papers, assignment, campus, dormitory, course, grades, quiz, exam, term, semester, diploma, tuition fee, required course, optional course, curricula, primary, elementary, secondary, junior, senior, freshman, faculty, president, dean, department.

商店语义场: 同 store 有关的词语有 department store, men's department, women's department, children's department, price, chain store, customer, sale, clearance sale, purchase, retail, wholesale, dumping, checkout counter, shopping cart, cash, installment, down payment, goods, commodity, stock, window shopping, label, tag, grocery, supermarket, drug store, business hours.

火车、铁路语义场: 同 train, railway 有关的词语有 express train, local train, platform, track, timetable, locomotive, sleeping

car, station, single ticket, one-way ticket, round-trip ticket, luggage, office, waiting room, information desk, terminal, booking office, soft seat, ordinary seat, window seat, upper berth, dining car, cushioned berth, rack, station master.

汽车、公路语义场: 同 car, highway 有关的词有 bus, stop, get on, get off, fare, ticket, token, coin, conductor, line, lane, parking, speed, intersection, traffic, meter, toll, cut in, gasoline, full-service, garage, jam, accident, overtake, speed limit.

医生诊所语义场: 同 doctor's office 有关的词有 give prescription, temperature, blood pressure, symptom, pain, cough, toothache, stomach-ache, feel run down, insomnia, in-patient, out-patient, operation room, emergency room, physician, surgeon, dentist, cure, treatment.

以上是测试题中经常出现的语义场, 每一个语义场所包括的词汇量是比较多的。由于篇幅有限, 我们这里只列举一些常用的词语。

除上述外, 还有其他常用的表达方式, 读者可在本教程的专项训练中归纳积累。

二. 练 习

1. Non-grammatical Paraphrase

- 1) A. Mary takes more music lessons than Betty does.
B. Both Mary and Betty want to be musicians.
C. Both Mary and Betty enjoy listening to music.
D. Mary often listens to Betty play music.

- 2)A. Be careful of the stairs.
B. Look at these interesting stairs.
C. Can you find the stairs?
D. Are the stairs outdoors?
- 3)A. The bank is open late today.
B. He arrived at the bank too late.
C. We must go to the bank later.
D. We go to the bank every two days.
- 4)The store is next to the department.
B. His department is the building.
C. His apartment is beside the store.
D. Part of the building is the store.
- 5)A. The encyclopedias were out of date.
B. The encyclopedia orders weren' t filled.
C. The encyclopedias weren' t in sequence.
D. The encyclopedias were checked out.
- 6)A. Why should we hurry?
B. Where can we turn around?
C. What' s the main idea?
D. What' s the time?
- 7) A. Leslie wanted to read a book about playing cards.
B. Leslie was ordering from a catalog.
C. Leslie found the card in the book.
D. Leslie found the book she needed in the library.