

大学英语四级考试强化训练系列丛书

主 编 徐 钟 翁慰宝

大学英语四级考试

听力

强化训练

宋 勤 编著

上海大学出版社

H31-51

大学英语四级考试强化训练系列丛书

大学英语四级考试 听力强化训练

徐 钟 翁慰宝 主编
宋 勤 编著

上海大学出版社
·上海·

内 容 提 要

《大学英语四级考试听力强化训练》是《大学英语四级考试强化训练系列丛书》之一。本书是根据教育部新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》听力的要求为依据,参照大学英语四级考试大纲而编写的。本书由基础语言技能、考试题型、模拟题型及听力试题原文及练习答案四大部分内容组成。“基础语言技能”章包括语音、词汇和场所特定用语三部分内容。语音部分分别介绍了语音的连读与失爆、重读与弱读、语气与语调、英美音之别;词汇部分分别介绍了同音词、音似词、一词多义;在场所特定用语部分列出了10个特定场所的用语。“考试题型”章包括对话理解、短文理解和听写。在对话理解部分分别介绍了题型类型和题型特点;在短文理解部分则分别介绍了题型特点和体裁特点;在听写部分分别介绍了听写填空和复合式听写。“模拟试题”章由10套试题组成。最后一部分给出了听力试题原文及练习答案,以便学生和自学者自己评定掌握情况。本书内容新颖、语言规范、训练量大,并结合近年来考试大纲要求的新题型进行编写。本书可供教师和学生按实际需要选择地使用,也可供学生课外自学使用。本书对其他有志于进一步提高英语听力技能的英语自学者也有所裨益。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级考试:听力强化训练/宋勤编著. —上海:
上海大学出版社, 1999.9
(大学英语四级考试强化训练系列丛书/徐钟、翁慰宝主编)
ISBN 7-81058-089-2

I. 大… II. 宋… III. ① 英语-高等学校-水平考试-学
习参考资料 ② 英语-视听教学-高等学校-学习参考资料
IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 44135 号

上海大学出版社出版发行
(上海市延长路 149 号 邮政编码 200072)
复旦大学印刷厂印刷 各地新华书店经销
开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 6.5 字数 141 000
1999 年 9 月第 1 版 1999 年 9 月第 1 次印刷
印数:1~5 100
定价:9.00 元

前 言

本丛书是根据教育部新颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》，即“新大纲”，结合《大学英语考试大纲》，鉴于广大学生的迫切需求，经反复酝酿，多次征求学生意见，几易其稿，而编写的一套系列丛书。

本丛书共分四册，即《大学英语四级考试听力强化训练》，《大学英语四级考试词汇、语法结构强化训练》，《大学英语四级考试阅读、完形填空强化训练》，《大学英语四级考试写作、翻译强化训练》。各册自成体系，又相互配合，形成整体，以贯彻新大纲的要求，使学生能通过使用本丛书进行训练之后，真正达到“具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力。”

本丛书不同于以往的各种四级考试的练习册。重点在于帮助学生提高语言基本素质，为考试以及今后深造打下扎实的语言基础；所使用的语言浅显，易懂，对各种语言现象和语法要点阐述清楚明白，使学生读后真正能够弄懂哪些是对的，哪些是错的；强调基本功训练和语言应用能力的提高，从而使学生能够提高应试能力和获得高分成为可能。

本丛书可作为非英语专业大专学生的复习资料，也可作为考前辅导班的教材，平时可用作非英语专业大学生学习英语的辅助读物。

本丛书由徐钟、翁慰宝任主编，分别由宋勤(听力)、万思东(词汇)、须文瑜(语法结构)、李晓虹(阅读)、孟臻(完形填空)、沈澄(作文)和翁慰宝(翻译)撰写。

编委会对本丛书的设计与编写自始至终均十分关注，提出了许多宝贵的意见。在编写的过程中承蒙上海大学各有关单位的大力支持与帮助，在此谨以致谢。

由于时间仓促，编者水平有限，不妥之处在所难免，希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1999年8月

(一) 体裁类型	(23)
三、听写	(29)
(一) 听写填空	(30)
(二) 复合式听写	(30)
第三章 模拟试题	(34)
Practice Test One	(34)
Practice Test Two	(36)
Practice Test Three	(39)
Practice Test Four	(42)
Practice Test Five	(44)
Practice Test Six	(47)
Practice Test Seven	(50)
Practice Test Eight	(53)
Practice Test Nine	(55)
Practice Test Ten	(58)

目 录

第一章 基础语言技能	(1)
一、语音	(1)
(一) 连读与失爆	(1)
(二) 重读与弱读	(3)
(三) 语气与语调	(4)
(四) 英美音之别	(7)
二、词汇	(8)
(一) 同音词	(8)
(二) 音似词	(10)
(三) 一词多义	(11)
三、场所特定用语	(12)
第二章 考试题型	(15)
一、对话理解	(15)
(一) 题型类型	(15)
(二) 题型特点	(15)
二、短文理解	(21)
(一) 题型特点	(21)
(二) 体裁类型	(23)
三、听写	(29)
(一) 听写填空	(30)
(二) 复合式听写	(30)
第三章 模拟试题	(34)
Practice Test One	(34)
Practice Test Two	(36)
Practice Test Three	(39)
Practice Test Four	(42)
Practice Test Five	(44)
Practice Test Six	(47)
Practice Test Seven	(50)
Practice Test Eight	(53)
Practice Test Nine	(55)
Practice Test Ten	(58)

听力试题原文及练习答案	(62)
第一章 基础语言技能	(62)
一、语音	(62)
Exercise 1	(62)
Exercise 2	(62)
Exercise 3	(63)
二、词汇	(64)
(1) Exercise 4	(64)
(1) Exercise 5	(64)
(1) 三、场所特定用语	(64)
(3) Exercise 6	(64)
(4) 第二章 考试题型	(65)
(7) 一、对话理解	(65)
(8) Exercise 7	(65)
(8) 二、短文理解	(67)
(10) Exercise 8	(67)
(11) 三、听写	(68)
(12) Exercise 9	(68)
(12) 第三章 模拟试题	(70)
(12) Practice Test One	(70)
(12) Practice Test Two	(72)
(12) Practice Test Three	(74)
(12) Practice Test Four	(76)
(12) Practice Test Five	(79)
(12) Practice Test Six	(81)
(12) Practice Test Seven	(83)
(12) Practice Test Eight	(86)
(12) Practice Test Nine	(88)
(12) Practice Test Ten	(90)

第一章 基础语言技能

一、语音

(一) 连读与失爆

连读是口语中经常出现的音变现象。当一个以辅音音素结尾的单词后紧接着以元音音素开头的单词时,前一词结尾的辅音则需和后一词起首的元音连读。例如: Jane will come an hour or so 中有三处要连读,由此可见要辨清每一个单词,弄懂句子意思确实不容易。

当一个爆破音后面紧接着另一个爆破音时,第一个爆破音不发生爆破,即稍作停顿就发后面的爆破音,前面的爆破音失去爆破,这就叫做失爆。例如:

You hear: Linda sat down and made herself comfortable.

You read: A. She was sad and tried to change her mood.

B. She built the chair and table herself.

C. She settled into a comfortable place.

D. She liked to sit by herself.

与原句意思一致的答案是 C,其余三种选择均为干扰项。其中 A 为语音干扰项。因为, sat down 中的 sat 的尾音为爆破音 [t],紧跟其后的 down 的第一个音也是爆破音,所以,前面的 [t] 应该失爆,即:发音时只是由发音器官准备好 [t] 的发音姿式,在一个极其短促的停顿之后,马上发 [d] 音。这样音响信息中的 sat 与 A 中的 sad 声音上很接近,听觉上容易彼此混淆,从而造成干扰。

连读和失爆是英语语音中的一个重要特点,也是说话或朗读的语言习惯。考生要突破四级听力中的语言障碍,就得学会并掌握连读及失爆,养成自然听音习惯。这个习惯的养成,只能建立在多听、多练的基础上。

请做以下练习。

Exercise 1

Direction: In this exercise, you are going to hear fifteen sentences. When you hear a sentence, you are asked to choose one from the four choices which is similar in meaning to the sentence you have heard from the tape.

1. A. The train is coming.
B. The train is leaving in an hour.
C. The train is leaving in fifteen minutes.
D. The train is leaving the quarters.
2. A. Where were you just now?
B. Where did the nurse go?

- C. Are you on the earth just now? (62)
- D. Do you like bean? (62)
3. A. Don't accept his offer before we've talked. (62)
- B. Don't accept his offer because of his laughter. (62)
- C. Don't accept his sofa before we've talked. (62)
- D. Don't accept his sofa because of his laughter. (63)
4. A. Helen would return the book. (64)
- B. Helen would come back again. (64)
- C. Helen would return. (64)
- D. Helen would turn around. (64)
5. A. She put down the boxes. (64)
- B. All of the boxes were put in the car. (64)
- C. There was full of laughter. (65)
- D. She put four boxes into the car. (65)
6. A. She was sad and tried to change her mood. (67)
- B. She built the chair and table herself. (67)
- C. She settled into a comfortable place. (68)
- D. She put four boxes into the car. (68)
7. A. It was much too hot. (70)
- B. He overate. (70)
- C. He was late for lunch. (70)
- D. Two of them ate. (70)
8. A. I take fewer trips now. (71)
- B. I am not accustomed to traveling. (71)
- C. I use it mostly when I go away. (71)
- D. I usually enjoy traveling. (71)
9. A. Mark will oppose Jack in election. (72)
- B. Mark ran into Jack, the treasurer. (72)
- C. Marcus decided to run against Jack. (72)
- D. Marcus decided to have nothing to do with Jack. (72)
10. A. I picked pecans for you. (73)
- B. I met the Chief Justice on the lawn. (73)
- C. I finished doing the wrong problem. (73)
- D. It rained after I watered the grass. (73)
11. A. He took part in a race. (74)
- B. John has got a ton of rocks. (74)
- C. He has a higher salary. (74)
- D. John must be a doctor. (74)
12. A. Warder or bounder, I wonder. (75)
- B. Where did the nurse go? (75)

- B. You'd better ask him.
C. There is water all about.
D. How is your task going on?
13. A. Martha is seven years old.
B. Martha has an older sister.
C. Martha has two older daughters.
D. Martha is twice as old as her daughter.
14. A. We would blow cup.
B. We left at two o'clock.
C. We broke two cups.
D. We met two people.
15. A. I'm extremely anxious.
B. I'll say something lower.
C. I'm shocked.
D. It should be over.

(二) 重读与弱读

在英语中,一般说来,名词、动词、形容词、副词、指示代词以及否定词要重读。例如:It never rains but it pours. 此句中, never, rains 及 pours 都要重读。除此之外,句中重音往往是讲话者表达意思的一种手段,因此也是听话者理解话语的重要依据。比如,有时用转移问句重音来表示反问或反驳。请看下面的对话:

M: Is it RAINING out?

W: Is it raining? Look at my clothes—they are soaked!

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A. She is looking for her raincoat.
B. She is soaking her clothes.
C. She wonders whether it's raining because there are clothes outside.
D. She got caught in the rain.

将原问句重音从 raining 转移到 is 之上,说话者要表达的意思是:“那还用问?看我全身都湿透。”显然,正确答案为 D。

对于弱读也要加以重视。因为磁带里的说话者不可能用同样的长度和力度读出每一个词。所以,除了有重要意义的词常常会置以重音,相对而言,句子中的其他词类,例如:连词、介词、助动词、人称代词、不定代词等则往往弱读。以下是一些弱读音的例子:

the [ðə]	but [bət]	that [ðət]	than [ðən]
your [jər]	them [ðəm]	us [əs]	at [ət]
for [fər]	from [frəm]	of [əv]	to [tə]
as [əz]	have [həv]	has [həs]	shall [ʃəl]
should [ʃəd]	must [məst]	some [səm]	there [ðər]
can [kən]	were [wər]		

请做以下练习。

Exercise 2

A. Directions: In this exercise, you'll hear a sentence just as the one you read down below. You are required to mark out the stressed words.

1. She learned to use the computer on her own.
2. The classes started on Monday.
3. Get ready for the test.
4. They were responsible for maintaining the home and did not work.
5. Our classes are over the week after next.
6. Cats aren't allowed in dormitory.
7. Never have I been so disappointed.
8. He can't do this work without a calculator.
9. She is coming to visit the classes on Thursday.
10. Take out your dictionary, a pencil, and some paper.

B. Directions: Fill in the missing words in the following sentences as you listen to them.

1. I see if there are any letters in my mailbox?
2. Students dancing in the hall.
3. I can only tell you once, pay close attention.
4. already have stamps, there no need wait in line.
5. Tommy is twelve years quite tall for his age.
6. Wow, did you see the bicycle that the boy rode just
7. Some them turned out be very difficult indeed.
8. There been a lot of books left the shop.
9. We are quite clear researchers spend day night working.
10. I tell her that this company is trouble?

(三) 语气与语调

一个人不可能用一成不变的语调说话。因此,语调是说话时很重要的因素之一。熟悉一些英语句子的语调,可以帮助你了解说话者的用意,感觉,或者态度得以有一定的了解。比如你可以从句子的语调中得知说话者是在询问,还是说话时的态度是在陈述;甚至还可以知道他是礼貌的还是不友善的。为了能很好地弄清这些问题,我们应该掌握说话者不同的语调所隐含的意思。

1. 陈述句或特殊疑问句的语调

陈述句或特殊疑问句一般用降调,如果用升调的话,则有下列含义:

(1) 表示说话者对某种情况存有疑问、不解或怀疑。例如:

You hear: Jack is from New York? (升调)

You read: A. I didn't know Jack was from New York.

B. Is Jack in New York?

C. Isn't Jack your new friend?

D. I knew your friend Jack.

原句中用的是升调,这意味着说话者并不了解 Jack 是否是纽约人。所以,A 是正确的选择项。

(2) 表示一种委婉的、有礼貌的请求,而不是生硬的命令式语气。例如: Put it down, please. (升调)

(3) 有时,还可以表示委婉的拒绝。例如:
You hear: W: Would you like to have a walk with me?

M: Well, I'd like to... (升调)

Q: What can we conclude from the conversation?

You read:

A. The woman want to work with the man.

B. The man wants to work with the woman.

C. The man likes to have a walk with the woman.

D. The man can't have a walk with the woman.

I'd like to...用的是升调,隐含着转折的语气,相当于汉语:“嗯,我很想去,但是...”表示了委婉的拒绝。因而,正确答案应该选 D,而 C 则为语气干扰项,A 和 B 是语音干扰项。

2. 一般疑问句和反意疑问句的语调

一般疑问句和反意疑问句通常用升调,如果用降调的话,则有下列含义:

(1) 表示肯定的语气。例如:

You hear: M: The football match last night was really great, wasn't it? (降调)

W: Oh, I don't know.

Q: What Can we learn from the coversation?

You read:

A. The woman agrees with the man about the football match.

B. There wasn't a football match last night.

C. The man wants the woman to agree with him.

D. The woman likes the football match, too.

Wasn't it 用的是降调,因此不表示疑问而是期待对方同意他的观点,语气非常肯定。不料,对方却用一种漠不关心的语气说:“哦,我不了解。”由此,可以得出结论 C 是正确答案。其他,比如: Windy, isn't it. (降调)等等也表示一种肯定的语气,而不是疑问。

(2) 表示感叹的语气。例如:

You hear: Aren't the rents here just incredible! (降调)

You read:

A. Are the rents very expensive here?

B. Why not rent an apartment from us?

C. Rents are expensive around here.

D. Housing costs are variable in this area.

原句读时用的是降调,意思是:这儿的租金真是太贵了!因此,这是一句感叹句,而不是疑问句。A、B都是语调干扰的选择项,C才是正确答案。

请做下列练习。

Exercise 3

Direction: In this exercise, you'll hear ten short conversations between a man and a woman. At the end of the 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 and decide which is the best answer.

1. A. He thinks it is fine.
B. He thinks it is not fine.
C. He thinks it is too warm.
D. He thinks it is too cold.
2. A. She hopes Jack will get a better job after school.
B. He doubts Jack's ability to edit the newspaper.
C. He thinks Jack should get more exercises.
D. He is critical of Jack's grades.
3. A. He agrees with the woman about the cherries.
B. The cherries aren't grown here.
C. There aren't any cherries today.
D. He wants to know whether the cherries are good or not.
4. A. The woman agrees the man about the movie.
B. The woman disagrees the man about the movie.
C. The woman is indifferent to the movie.
D. There wasn't any movie last night.
5. A. What that thing is.
B. How long he will have to wait.
C. Where the woman has been.
D. Where they are going.
6. A. He wonders if she heard the thunder.
B. He wants to know if she heard the thunder.
C. She didn't hear the thunder though it was loud.
D. She heard the thunder.
7. A. He doesn't want to help.
B. He isn't able to work.
C. He'll help the woman later.
D. He'd like to work here.
8. A. She likes the story.
B. She probably doesn't care much about the story.

- C. She will give positive comments on the story.
- D. She is too moved to say anything.
9. A. He hadn't been to the hotel.
- B. He didn't like it.
- C. He didn't care.
- D. He liked the hotel.
10. A. She could hardly believe it.
- B. She was happy.
- C. She was angry.
- D. She wasn't surprised.

(四) 英美音之别

英语按地区分有两大变体:英国英语和美国英语,其重要差异之一则是语音上的。在四级听力考试时,有时听的是英国音,有时听的是美国音,因此考生在进行听力训练时不可忽视英美发音之间的差异。比如 a 的发音,在有些单词中,美音发[æ],而英音则发[ɑ:]。例如 can't,美音为[kænt],英音则为[kɑ:nt]。当听到 Ted can't tell the difference 在这句句子时要特别注意 can't 的发音,因为后面的动词 tell 的第一个字母 t 的发音与 can't 的最后一个音一样,于是,乍一听句子中的 can't[kænt]与英音中的 can[kæn]差不多。就这样,考生有可能作出完全相反的判断。例如有这样一道题:

M: Have we received responses from everybody we invited?

W: Only Tom can't come.

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A. Only one person can come.
- B. There have been few responses.
- C. Almost everyone can come.
- D. They are waiting for Tom's responses.

正确的答案应该是 C。但是,如果考生不熟悉英美语音之间的区别的话,就很可能选择 A。事实上,[kænt]中的[t]音失爆,另外 can't 在句子中为重读音,而如果没有否定含义,情态动词在句中一般不重读,因此可以判断出这里是一个否定结构。

以下所列出的是英美两种语音之间几个明显的差异:

1. 元音的差异

词例	英音	美音
(1) a	[ɑ:]	[æ]
dance	[da:ns]	[dæns]
fast	[fa:st]	[fæst]
(2) e	[e]	[ɛ]
get	[get]	[get]
bet	[bet]	[bet]
(3) i	[ai]	[i:]

neither [naiðə] [ni:ðə]

either [aiðə] [i:ðə]

i [i] [ai]

direction [di'rekʃən] [daɪ'rekʃən]

mobile ['məubil] [məubail]

(4) o [ɔ] [ɔ:]

fog [fɒg] [fɔ:g]

pop [mɒp] [mɔ:p]

o [ɔ] [a]

job [dʒɒb] [dʒɔb]

got [gɒt] [gɔt]

(5) u [ju:] [u:]

news [nju:z] [nu:z]

tube [tju:b] [tu:b]

2. 辅音的差异

词例 英音 美音

r [r] [r]

door [dɔ:] [dɔr]

car [kɑ:] [kɑ:r]

t [t] [d]

fifty [fifti] [fifdi]

better [betə] [bedəd]

wh [w] [hw]

what [wɒt] [hwɒt]

why [wai] [hwai]

二、词汇

(一) 同音词

同音词又称同音异义词。在英语中,有一些单词,虽然拼写不一样,但是读音却完全相同。比如:two, too, to, 它们的发音完全一样,可是,它们的意义以及用法却大相径庭。那么,如何来区别呢,那就得根据上下文中的线索来判断。

下面所列出的是一些常见的同音词:

(1) bear/bare

I can't bear the coldness here.

The top of the hill was bare.

(2) buy/by

David came by the main street.

David came to buy the book.

(3) break/brake

When the car turns around the corner, you ought to brake the car.

Boys sometimes break toys to know how they work.

(4) hear/here

Can you hear what the actors are saying?

Please stay here. I'll come back in a moment.

(5) loan/lone

I happened to see a lone hut on the way home.

This bank loans money at 10% interest.

(6) male/mail

I send this letter by air mail.

He sings in a deep male voice.

(7) plane/plain

The plane is flying over the bridge.

Horses are running on the plain.

(8) prays/praise

Linda always prays to God to help her.

They praised Linda for passing the exam.

(9) peace/piece

Pigeon is regarded as a symbol for peace.

Laura tore the letter into pieces.

(10) rode/rowed

They rode bicycles in the playground.

We rowed boat in the lake last Sunday.

(11) right/write/rite

Steven was right in his answer.

Steven is going to write to Jane about the good news.

Steven attended the rite of baptism.

(12) sail/sale

The captain would sail from the harbor.

The winter clothes are on sale now.

(13) sight/site/cite

At the sight of a policeman, the thieves ran away.

Alan High School has a good site in town.

We sometimes cite the famous sayings in our composition.

(14) their/there

Their school is as good as ours.

There are a lot of school in the area.

同音词 (二)

(15) threw/through

The naughty boy threw a stone at the window.

The river flows through the city from west to east.

(16) wait/weight

Please wait a moment.

Weight is also a top secret of a woman.

(17) way/weigh

Please tell me the way to the station.

Please tell me how much you weigh.

(18) waist/waste

Mr. White has no waist after two years' interval.

Mr. White never wastes his time and his money.

(二) 音似词

前面提到发音完全相同的单词,这儿要讨论发音相似的词,它们同样也会给听者在理解上带来困难。因此,在听句子的时候,须尽量仔细地去听句子中的每一个音。有时候即使不能确信所听到的到底是那一个词,也可以通过句中的其他单词的意思作出判断。比如说, tenth(第十)和 tense(紧张的),这两个词的发音确实很相像,稍不留神或是由于磁带或是录音机的缘故,就有可能搞不清所听到的是哪一个词。这时,需要借助于句子上下文来作出判断。如果听到的是: Michael had a tense expression on his face. 那么,可以确定所听到的是 tense。如果听到的是: Steven was the tenth man who approved of the plan. 那么,句中出现的应该是 tenth,而不是 tense。

请做下列练习。

Exercise 4

Direction: For each item below, you will hear a sentence containing one of the written words in the four choices. Please choose the word you hear from the tape.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. A. beat | B. bit | C. bat | D. bet |
| 2. A. teen | B. tin | C. tan | D. ten |
| 3. A. beard | B. bid | C. bad | D. bed |
| 4. A. hat | B. hot | C. hut | D. hit |
| 5. A. pat | B. port | C. part | D. pit |
| 6. A. bone | B. burn | C. barn | D. born |
| 7. A. say | B. sigh | C. sour | D. sew |
| 8. A. four | B. fork | C. fur | D. focus |
| 9. A. fan | B. phone | C. fun | D. fine |
| 10. A. lead | B. lid | C. lad | D. led |

(三) 一词多义

在英语中,一词多义的现象相当普遍,尤其是一些很常用的词在不同的上下文中含义不同的现象在四级听力考试中时常出现,而考生则往往会忽视这一现象,造成误以为自己听懂了某一个单词,其实却落入出题者的圈套。请看这道题目:

You hear:

M: The map shows that this street goes downtown.

W: Yes, but what we want to know is how to get to the park.

Q: What does the woman mean?

You read:

A. They want to go downtown.

B. She wants to go to the park, but he doesn't.

C. She doesn't know where to park the car.

D. She wants to find out the location of the park.

不少考生很容易就选择 C 项。因为在这组对话中, park 这个词非常简单,刚开始学英语的时候,就知道它是“公园”,后来又学到它还可以解释为“停车场”或“停放(车辆)”。那么,从上下文来看,说话人不可能从地图上专门寻找某个停车场,而且整个对话中也没有提到过 car,所以答案不应该是 C,而应该是 D。此处的 park 指的是公园,而非停车场。

在四级考试中,不仅仅是单词有一词多义的现象,不少短语以及惯用语也经常有一词多义情况。比如短语“turn down”既可以表示“拒绝”(e.g. turn down an invitation),也可以指“把音量调低”(e.g. turn the radio down a bit)。因此,考生应该在平时学习与练习时要注意这种一词多义的现象。

请做下列练习。

Exercise 5

Directions: Choose the letter of the word which has a similar meaning in the sentence you have just heard from the tape.

1. _____ kid

A. child

B. young goat

C. type of leather

D. pull one's leg

2. _____ light

A. lamp

B. not heavy

C. not dark

D. illuminate

3. _____ fix

A. fasten firmly

B. agree on

C. prepare

D. repair

4. _____ bear

A. animal

B. support

C. bad-tempered man

D. produce