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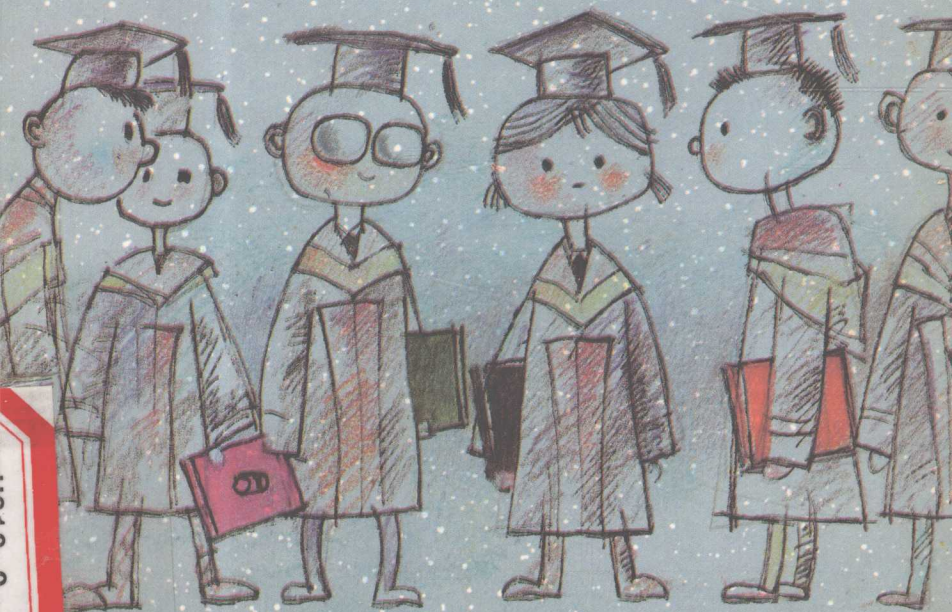
新编大学英语 四级听力模拟题精选

(含 1995 年新题型——听写填空)

主编 袁行桀 司树森 李宗芳

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内容简介

本书包括 11 套最新听力模拟题,每套练习题均由“听力理解”和“听写填空”两部分组成。语速标准、读音纯正。为达到考前强化练习的目的,部分文章的长度与难度、录音的语速,略高于统考的实际水平,因此本书更具有实用性。

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前 言

根据国家教委颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》规定,本科学生修完四级英语后,应该参加全国统一的标准化测试。历年统考情况表明,听力理解部分一直是学生的薄弱环节,究其原因,一是有些院校的电化教学普及不够,学生得不到应有的、更多的练习机会;二是与四级教学和测试密切相关的听力理解辅导材料不多,高质量的、规范的录音磁带更是少见。为了帮助广大同学有效地尽快提高听力水平和应试能力,本编辑部曾组织有多年丰富教学经验的教师、北京师范大学教授袁行渠等编写了《新编大学英语四级听力模拟题精选》一书,因其选材范围广泛、内容新颖、语速标准、读音纯正等优点,出版以来,倍受各地读者欢迎。此次修订,补充编写了1995年国家教委考试中心颁发的全国统考新题型——听写填空(Spot Dictation),其目的是考核学生的听的能力和一定的书面表达能力,这是一项综合能力测试。新题型的颁布施实必将进一步促进日常教学质量的提高;同时,也是统考自身的不断完善。修订版除保持原书的诸多优点外,还精心录制了五盘录音带,共十一套模拟练习题,每套练习均由“听力理解”和“听写填空”两部分组成。为了达到考前强化练习的目的,部分文章的长度与难度、录音的语速均略高于统考的实际水平,以使本书更具实用性。本书由司树森修订并补充编写了“听写填空”部分,我们由衷地期望这本模拟题的再版能为广大师生提供一套有助于提高听力理解力和听写能力的素材,从而提高教学质量与应试能力。书中会有不妥之处,欢迎各校师生多多批评指正,以使此书渐臻完善。

《大学英语》编辑部

1996.1月

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本书配有录音带

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大学英语四级考试

听力理解与听写填空应试指导

曹元寿

听力理解(Listening Comprehension)是大学英语四级考试的第一组成部分,共 20 题,考试时间 20 分钟。这一部分包括两节:A 节(Section A)有 10 题,每题为一组对话,对话后有一个问句。B 节(Section B)有 10 题,分别安排在若干篇短文之后,每篇短文后有二至四道题,每题为一个问句。

听力部分的每个问句后约有 15 秒钟的间隙。要求考生从试卷所给出的每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。录音的语速为 120 词/分钟,念一遍。

听力部分选材的原则是:

1. 对话部分为日常生活、交际场合中的一般对话,句子结构和内容不太复杂;
2. 短文为题材熟悉、情节不太复杂的故事、讲话、叙述等;
3. 所用词语不超出教学大纲词汇表四级规定的范围。

听力部分试题设计的目的是测试学生获取口头信息的能力。问题大都是带疑问词(what, who, where, when, which, why, how 等)的特殊问句。

如何听对话

做这一部分听力理解题,必须注意下列几点:

1. 听题目前要先看选择答案,这样可以预测问题。

例如:

A) She doesn't say.

B) Some cigarettes.

C) Some colourful dresses.

D) White shirts and cigarettes.

通过这四个备选答案不难推测出“某个女士需要或需要买什么东西：香烟或艳丽的衣服或衬衣等”。试题的内容是：

Woman: While the children are at the movie, I think I'll drop into Drake's Department Store and do a little shopping.

Man: Good idea. While you're there, will you pick up a couple of white shirts for me? And I need some cigarettes, too.

Question: What is the woman going to buy for herself?

带着这个问题听这组对话，并没有听到女声说要买什么东西，倒是男声说了，她到商店去时，给他买件白衬衫和一些香烟。可见答案 A) “She doesn't say”是正确的。

2. 控制答题时间。听力理解部分的每个问题后约有 15 秒间隙，要求考生从试卷所给的每题的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。如果把 15 秒钟全部花在答前一个问题，就有可能忽略掉下个题目。因此答题最好控制在 10 秒之内。如果对前一个问题没听清楚或没记住内容而答不上来时，则应立即放弃这一题目，集中精力准备好仔细听下一题，否则可能又丢掉一个得分的机会。

3. 问句和备选答案所用的词不完全同于对话中所用的词。它们可能是同义词、近义词或意义相同或相近的不同的表达法。例如：

① Woman: Don't give the children any candy. It will spoil their appetites.

Man: Oh, just a few pieces won't hurt?

Question: Why shouldn't the children eat the candy?

- A) It's their favorite kind.
- B) Their father bought it.
- C) She's been working all day.
- D) They won't want to eat supper.

正确答案是 D)。试比较对话中的“Don't give the children any candy”(不要给孩子糖吃)与问句中的“children shouldn't eat the candy”(孩子们不应该吃糖)。很明显,主张不给孩子糖吃的人自然认为孩子们不应该吃糖了。再比较:对话中的“It'll spoil their appetites”(那会破坏他们的食欲)和正确答案 D)“They won't want to eat supper”(他们会不想吃晚饭)。显然,这是一件事的两种不同说法。

② Woman: I like swimming, but not bowling.

Man: Bowling and golf are my favorite sports.

Question: Which sports does the man like?

- A) Golf and bowling
- B) Bowling and swimming
- C) Swimming
- D) Bowling

正确答案是 A)。针对对话中的“Bowling and golf are my favorite sports”可以提问“Are bowling and golf your favorite sports?”也可以提问“Which sports are your favorite ones [sports]? 或“Which sports does the man like?”。所以正确答案 A) Golf and bowling 既可理解为“Golf and bowling are my favorite sports”,也可理解为“The man likes golf and bowling”。

4. 有些问题很简单,但答题时得动一下脑筋:推理或计算,特别是 how long, when, how much 等这类问题。例如:

① Man: I just stopped by at your office in the bank. They told me that you had quit. Where are you work-

ing now?

Woman: I am working for a lawyer now. The pay is better and the work is much more interesting.

Question: Where did the woman work before?

A) At a bank C) At a department store

B) At a lawyer's office D) At school

正确答案是 A)。

由对话中“I just stopped by at your office in the bank. They told me that you had quit.”推断便知“The woman worked at a bank before.”

② Man: I ran all the way to the bus stop but I'm told the bus left 5 minutes ago.

Woman: That's too bad. These buses leave every 50 minutes.

Question: How long does the man have to wait?

A) 40 minutes C) 45 minutes

B) 50 minutes D) 55 minutes

正确答案是: C)。

对话中说:每 50 分钟发一次车,上一班车已于 5 分钟前离站,那下一班车的发车时间自然是从 50 分钟减去 5 分钟,所以 C) 45 minutes 是正确答案。

③ Woman: These are very nice shirts. How much are they?

Man: 10 dollars each. Two for 19 dollars. They are on sale.

Question: How much do four shirts cost?

A) \$ 10.00 C) \$ 38.00

B) \$ 19.00 D) \$ 40.00

正确答案是C)。

对话中说:衬衫一件 10 美元,两件 19 美元,所以四件是 38 美元。答案C) \$ 38.00 是正确的。

④Man: My daughter graduated from college in 1986.

What about your daughter?

Woman: She finished school a year after your daughter did.

Question: When did the woman's daughter graduate?

A)1985 C)1987

B)1986 D)1988

正确答案是C)。对话中说:男士的女儿 1986 年大学毕业,女士的女儿在一年之后毕业,所以正确答案是C)1987。

[注]当然答像 when, how long, how much 这一类的问题不是都要计算的,有时必须记住内容,特别是多次出现数据的时候,例如:

Woman: I went downtown at 8:30 yesterday morning, and I didn't come back to see Bob to school until 12:30.

Man: I went to Bob's school at 5:20 because I had a very important appointment with Bob's teacher at 5:30.

Question: What time did the man have to see Bob's teacher?

A)5:30 C)12:30

B)8:20 D)5:20

正确答案是A),但B)、C)、D)均在对话中出现。如果不记住内容,是很容易混淆的。

如何听短文

短文提供的信息量大,提问题的方式显然就多,因而题型的变化也就多。所以听短文时,不仅要注意上面所提出的听对话的各项要求;而且,最重要的是要记住短文的内容,这是答题的关键。首先是要把握所听短文的主题思想、涉及的范围(政治、经济、科学、技术、文化、历史、日常生活等等)以及试题的类型(问人、事、时间、地点、目的、原因等)。例如:

Passage 1

Psychologists believe that our dreams can often give us interesting information about ourselves, if we will take the time to look at them seriously. On the simplest level, dreams can make us aware of things we have missed during the day because we were too busy to notice them. For instance, if you dream of your teeth falling out, you may have unconsciously picked up signs of dental trouble. Or if you dream of missing picked up sings of dental trouble. Or if you dream of missing an important appointment, your dream may be trying to remind you of an engagement coming up that you have forgotten to write down.

On a deeper level, dreams can show us how we really feel about our relationships. For instance, a young woman who considered herself fairly happily married dreamed angrily hitting her husband on the head with a vacuum cleaner. The dream was urging the woman to get in touch with her feelings of anger at her husband for insisting that she stay home instead of taking an interesting job.

①What did the young woman dream?

- A)that she was vacuuming her apartment
 - B)that she was very happily married
 - C)that she was hitting her husband with a household appliance
 - D)that her husband attacked her with a vacuum cleaner
- ② According to the talk, what might a dream of teeth falling out mean?
- A)You may have unconscious fears of an operation.
 - B)You may have forgotten to write down an appointment.
 - C)You may be secretly hitting someone in your life.
 - D)You should examine your teeth for signs of trouble.
- ③ What did the talk say that psychologists believe about dreams?
- A)They are unimportant and should be disregarded.
 - B)They may give us helpful clues about ourselves.
 - C)Only a trained psychologist can interpret them with success.
 - D)They should never be interpreted literally.
- ④ Why did the speaker mention the dream of missing an appointment?
- A)It shows that dream can remind us of something we've been too busy to remember.
 - B)It is an example of how we often dream of very ordinary events.
 - C)It shows how dreams can urge us to get more in touch with our real feelings.
 - D)It demonstrates that we can discover our innermost anxieties through looking seriously at our dreams.

这篇短文叙述的是心理学家对梦的解释。听完之后,至少应该记住文中所举出的做梦的实例。如:为什么梦见掉牙?为什么妻子梦见用吸尘器揍丈夫的脑袋?梦见失约意味着什么等。

题①正确答案是 C)。这里所说的 a household appliance 指的就是文中所说的 a vacuum cleaner。

题②正确答案是 D)。根据文中所说:“If you dream of your teeth falling out, you may have unconsciously picked up signs of dental trouble”(如果你梦见掉牙,想必你已经不知不觉地染上了牙疾)。因而你应该去检查一下你的牙,看看梦是否灵。所以答案 D) You should examine your teeth for signs of trouble (你应该去检查牙疾)是正确的。

题③正确答案是 B)。文中第一句就说:“...dreams can often give us interesting information about ourselves, ...”(梦经常给我们提供的是关于我们自己的信息),后面紧接着举例说明这一信息对做梦的人是很有帮助的。所以答案 B) They may give us helpful clues about ourselves. (梦可以给我们提供了解我们自己的信息)是正确的。

题④正确答案是 A)。文中说,一个人在梦中忘记赴一个重要的约会,这就提醒做梦的人某一个他确实已忘记了约会。所以答案 A) It shows that dream can remind us of something we've been too busy to remember. (这就表明,梦能提醒我们由于太忙而忘却了的某些事情)是正确的。

Passage 2

The study of mathematics began in ancient Greece thousands of years ago. It has influenced every branch of scientific discovery through the centuries. The Greeks developed arithmetic for keeping business records. They developed geometry for the study of the sun, stars and moon. These ancient people

delighted in playing games with mathematics. From these games and with their knowledge of arithmetic and geometry, they developed algebra and trigonometry. Over a period of nearly two thousand years mathematics did not change. The ancient thoughts and discoveries were preserved in scattered centers of learning or universities during the Dark Ages. In the 17th century Isaac Newton and Wilhelm Liebnitz invented calculus. But only Newton put this knowledge to practical use. Galileo combined mathematics with physics, also in the 17th century, and thereby linked the sciences. The 17th century was a time of great mathematical interest and development. Many of our 20th-century methods and machines use those 300-year-old theories and methods. The student today learns from centuries of thought and development.

⑤ When did the study of mathematics begin?

- A) centuries ago C) in the 20th century
B) in the 17th century D) 200 years ago

⑥ Who first developed mathematics?

- A) Isaac Newton C) Galileo
B) the Greeks D) Wilhelm Liebnitz

⑦ During which period did mathematics remain unchanged?

- A) ancient times C) for 300 years
B) the 17th century D) the Dark Ages

⑧ Who linked the sciences of mathematics and physics?

- A) Galileo C) the ancients
B) today's student D) Newton

这篇短文扼要地介绍了数学发展的历史,文中涉及到一些人和年代。听完录音以后,至少应记住 Galileo, Isaac Newton,

Wilhelm Liebnitz, the Greeks, the ancients 等有关人的称呼以及 the 17th century, 20th century, thousands of years ago, centuries ago, Dark Ages 等表示时间、年代的短语。当然像 arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, physics 这类学科名词更是要求记住。而最主要的还是要把上述的时代、年代及学科等有机地联系起来。

题⑤正确答案是 A)。文中第一句就提到“The study of mathematics began thousands of years ago.”其中 thousands of years ago 与正确答案 A) centuries ago 是同义语。

题⑥正确答案是 B)。短文说,希腊人在古代就发展了算术、几何、三角和代数。既然这样,数学无疑也是他们最早发展起来的。所以答案 B) the Greeks (希腊人) 是正确的。

题⑦正确答案是 D)。文中提到,数学几乎有 2000 年没有发生变化,这期间古代的思想和发现都分散禁锢在学术中心和大学里。“这期间”原文用的是“during the Dark Ages (欧洲中世纪)”来表示的。由此可以得出结论:“欧洲中世纪”(the Dark Ages)属于数学未发生变化的 2000 年。所以答案 D) the Dark Ages 是正确的。

题⑧正确答案是 A)。文中明确地提出来了“Galileo combined mathematics with physics, also in the 17th century, and thereby linked the sciences”。

Passage 3

Today's lecture is on tidal action. There are many reasons for tidal action which is a very complicated phenomenon which involves many factors. The alternate rise and fall of the surface of the sea is mainly caused by the attractive force of the moon alone. When the attraction is great, the tide is high, and vice versa. The sun also exerts its effect on the tide, being a little

less half than as much as the moon. When the moon and the sun are horizontal, the highest high tide occurs, and when they are vertical the lowest low tide occurs.

⑨ What is the main idea of this lecture?

- A) The attraction of the sun.
- B) The changing of the surface.
- C) The sun and the moon.
- D) The factors affecting the tide.

⑩ It can be assumed from this lecture that the attractive force of the sun is _____

- A) more than half of the moon
- B) more than that of the moon
- C) more than twice that of the moon
- D) half that of the moon

这是一篇讲稿的摘录,讲的是潮汐运动,非常短。听完录音后,应记住全部内容。短文主要讲月球及太阳对潮水的影响。

题⑨正确答案是 D)。根据文章的主题句“*There are many reasons for tidal action which is a very complicated phenomenon which involves many factors*”,我们了解到这篇文章的主题思想是谈论产生潮汐的原因,所以选定答案 D) *The factors affecting the tide*。

题⑩正确答案是 D)。由于文中已经谈到太阳对潮水的影响 *a little less than as much as the moon* (稍小于月球对潮水影响的二分之一),选择 A)、B)、C) 中的 *more than* 显然是错误的,应予以排除,剩下答案 D) *half that of the moon* 是正确的。

“听写填空 (Spot Dictation)”是 1995 年国家教委考试中心颁发的四级测试新题型之一。安排在“听力理解题 (Listening Comprehension)”之后。试卷上给出一篇 200 词左右的短文,其