

面向“十二五”高等院校应用型人才培养规划教材

英语听力训练

王 群 孙卓人 编著

Listening Training
of English

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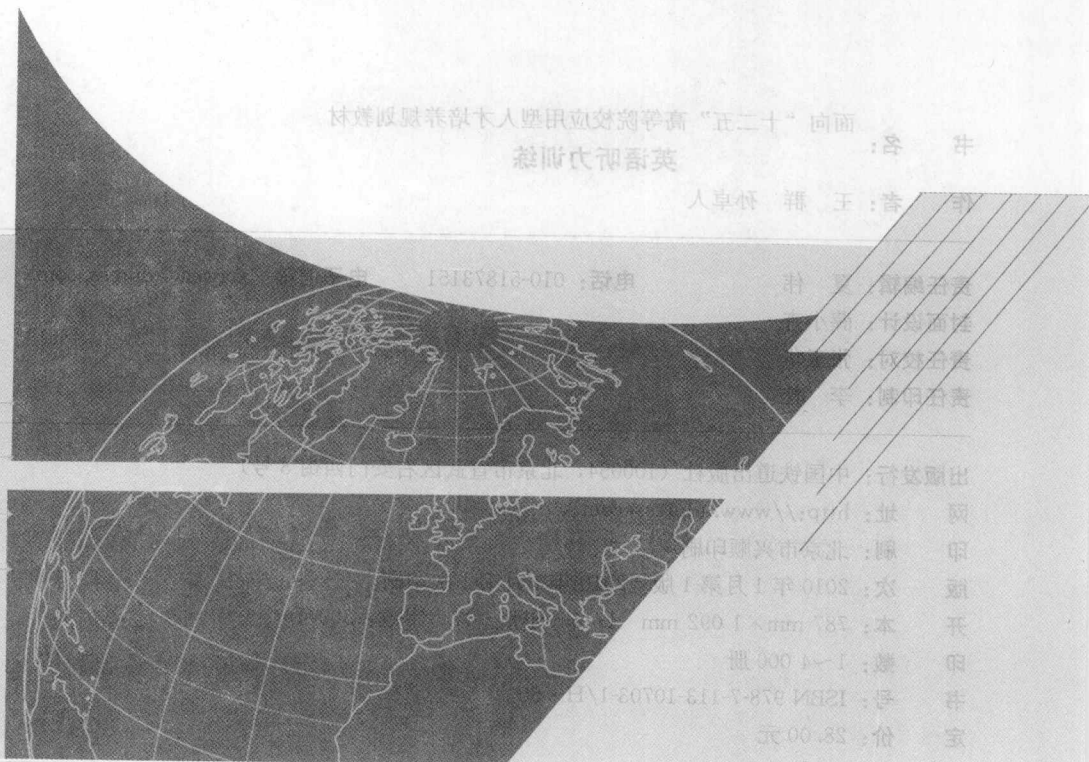
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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语听力训练/王群编著. —北京:中国铁道出版社, 2010. 1

面向“十二五”高等院校应用型人才培养规划教材

ISBN 978-7-113-10703-1

I. 英… II. 王… III. 英语—听说教学—高等学校—水平考试—习题 IV. H319. 9-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 211744 号

书 名: 面向“十二五”高等院校应用型人才培养规划教材
英语听力训练

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出版发行: 中国铁道出版社 (100054, 北京市宣武区右安门西街 8 号)

网 址: <http://www.tdpress.com>

印 刷: 北京市兴顺印刷厂

版 次: 2010 年 1 月第 1 版 2010 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

开 本: 787 mm×1 092 mm 1/16 印张: 17 字数: 300 千

印 数: 1~4 000 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-113-10703-1/H·80

定 价: 28.00 元

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前言

英语听力训练
English Listening Training

Preface

目前的高等院校英语相关教辅材料中,内容涉及有关大学英语四、六级听力方面的书有很多,而有关大学英语三级听力方面的书却不多。很多高职高专院校、成人高校和外国语中等学校等类型学校的英语教学中,要么没有听力教材,要么使用本科学校听力教材,这种现象已延续了多年,对学生的英语学习造成了很大的困难。

长期以来,我院的英语教学一直坚持“听说领先,重在应用”的教学特色,形成了良好的品牌,赢得了社会的广泛赞誉。针对学生英语基础薄弱、可适用教材匮乏的情况,学校的英语教师们克服困难,认真钻研,以教育部颁布的《普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求》和浙江省下发的《高等学校英语三级考试大纲》为指导,积极编写大量的听力教学讲义,为学校大学英语教学质量的跨越式提高做出了贡献。

现在,在很多地区,大学英语三级考试已成为检验大学英语教学效果、衡量大学专科学生掌握和运用英语知识和技能的尺度,成为促进教师改进教学方法,促进学生努力学习、提高英语能力的有效手段。为了适应英语听力教学的需要,切实减轻老师们的备课负担,我们把多年的听力教学讲义进行了整理,取名为《英语听力训练》,奉献给广大的高职高专院校、成人高校和外国语中等学校的师生。

该书是供英语听力教学和考试辅导使用的一本教学资料,分三个部分编写:对话理解、短文理解和综合训练。在编写中,我们选择以1994年6月至2008年12月间浙江省大学英语三级考试的28份试卷真题为标本,采用分类分析和归纳统计的方法,认真研究了大学英语三级考试听力测试的基本功能、任务、要求和特点,全面分析了试题的题型、选项设计、题材、体裁、问题设计、重难点及其规律。在此基础上,我们以“课”的形式进行内容编排,围绕着各自不同的项目和重点展开讲解和训练。每课的开始是概述,揭示该

课所讲的重点内容和训练方法，接着是大约一节课时间的课内例讲练习，供学生在教师的分析和提示下进行针对性训练，然后是巩固练习，供学生进行课后训练。综合训练部分是在前面的研究基础上编制的 20 套仿真练习试卷，客观地反映了大学英语三级考试听力试题的基本特点、要求和难易程度，可供学生进行课内外训练使用，也可供学生考前模拟或课程考试之用。最后的附录内容是浙江省最近三次大学英语三级考试的听力试题。

该书由王群、孙卓人编著，沈妍斐、石丽娜老师也为本书的编写做了很多工作。所有的练习题及仿真题均录制成 MP3 格式的有声材料，由美籍英语语言专家 Nora Samuelson 女士和 Jason Delmoore 先生朗读，语音纯正，语速符合大纲要求。在此，谨向他们表示衷心的感谢！

希望本书能对提高学生的英语听力水平有所帮助。由于编者水平与经验有限，虽力求完善，但欠妥之处难免，敬请赐教。

王 群

英语听力训练

Part One 对话理解

Part Two 短文理解

Part Three 综合训练

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- C) Jane is always late for her class. D) Jane went to bed late last night.
4. A) She will do some typing. B) She will get a new typewriter.
C) She will buy some paper. D) She will go out to do some exercise.
5. A) It's going to rain. B) It has already rained.
C) The man doesn't like raining. D) The weather report is right.
6. A) On the phone. B) In the garden.
C) In the hotel. D) In Mr. Smith's room.
7. A) A salesman. B) A customer.
C) A boss. D) A patient.
8. A) Save some money for a computer. B) Buy a cheaper computer.
C) Buy a second-hand computer. D) Buy a new computer.
9. A) 1:30. B) 2:00.
C) 1:40. D) 3:00.
10. A) Cloudy and snowy. B) Rainy and windy.
C) Cloudy and windy. D) Snowy and rainy.

二、测试类型

表 1-2 1994~2008 年对话理解题测试类型与选项结构统计表

题型	句子	介词词组	名词及 名词词组	动词词组	数词及 数词词组	形容词及 形容词词组	从句	合计	比例
细节理解题	17	24	20	31	24	7	6	129	46.07%
逻辑推断题	115	19	14	0	0	3	0	151	53.93%
合计	132	43	34	31	24	10	6	280	100%

根据表 1-2, 大学英语三级考试对话理解部分的细节理解题为 129 个, 占 46.07%, 其选项结构包括所有 7 种形式, 其中动词词组、数词及数词词组和从句选项结构题均为细节理解题; 逻辑推断题为 151 个, 占 53.93%, 其选项结构形式有句子、介词词组、名词及名词词组和形容词及形容词词组 4 种形式, 以句子选项结构最为突出。但通过对 17 个句子选项结构的细节理解题的进一步研究, 发现这 17 个题目的 A、B、C、D 四个选项均含有相同的词语且排列相当有规律。我们可以把这些相同且排列有规律的部分叫做“公因式”(表 1-3)。

表 1-3 句子选项结构题删除“公因式”后选项结构统计表

删除公因式后的选项结构	动词词组	形容词及形容词词组	数词词组	合计
数量	10	5	2	17

由此, 我们可以分别将表 1-1 和表 1-2 修正为表 1-4 和表 1-5。

表 1-4 1994~2008 年对话理解题选项结构统计表(修正)

结构	句子	介词词组	名词及 名词词组	动词词组	数词及 数词词组	形容词及 形容词词组	从句	合计
数量	115	43	34	41	26	15	6	280
比例	41.07%	15.36%	12.14%	14.64%	9.29%	5.36%	2.14%	100%

表 1-5 1994~2008 年对话理解题测试类型与选项结构统计表(修正)

题型	句子	介词词组	名词及 名词词组	动词词组	数词及 数词词组	形容词及 形容词词组	从句	合计	比例
细节理解题	0	24	20	41	26	12	6	129	46.07%
逻辑推断题	115	19	14	0	0	3	0	151	53.93%
合计	115	43	34	41	26	15	6	280	100%

从表 1-4、1-5 来看,句子选项结构题绝大多数为逻辑推断题,如果有“公因式”可提取的则为细节理解题;动词词组、数词及数词词组和从句等选项结构题都为细节理解题;形容词及形容词词组选项结构题多为细节理解题。

Ex. 2 先观察各题中的选项结构,预测各题的测试类型,再根据录音选择最佳答案。

- A) Make a right turn. B) Take his coat off.
C) Stop the car. D) Do some cleaning.
- A) Write out a list of his calls. B) Telephone him an hour later.
C) Take his calls. D) Stay home all day.
- A) They have been reduced. B) They have been raised twice since last month.
C) They are reasonable. D) They haven't been changed for long.
- A) Go for a picnic. B) Go to a concert.
C) Invite more people to the party. D) Change their plans.
- A) She will help him next week. B) She has finished her work quickly.
C) She had her work done a week ago. D) She did her work carelessly.
- A) He did well in the interview. B) He met some difficulties in the interview.
C) He was not satisfied with his interview. D) He didn't know the result.
- A) She was really angry. B) She forgave the man.
C) She was satisfying. D) She felt sorry for the absence.
- A) He is going to the beach. B) She will go shopping with the family.
C) She will wait the children at the reception desk.

- D) The children are expecting a call.
 9. A) She can eat more.
 C) She will not take any more.
 10. A) Someone visited her.
 C) There was something wrong with her.
- B) She doesn't care how many she gets.
 D) She will take another one.
 B) She was expecting some friends.
 D) She visited some other place.

三、介词词组选项结构题

表 1-6 介词词组选项结构题分析

题型	地点方位 介词词组	去向介词 to 词组	方式介词 by 词组	时间 in/at 词组	介词 as 词组	合计
细节理解题	7	6	2	8	1	24
逻辑推断题	19	0	0	0	0	19
合计	26	6	2	8	1	43

根据表 1-6, 介词词组选项结构题主要有地点、方位、去向、方式、时间等介词。其中, 地点方位介词词组多为逻辑推断题, 去向介词 to 词组、方式介词 by 词组和时间介词 in/at 词组均为细节理解题。

Ex. 3 观察各题中的选项结构, 预测各题的测试类型, 再根据录音选择最佳答案。

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A) In Washington. | B) In New York. |
| C) In Boston. | D) Outside America. |
| 2. A) To the museum. | B) To a wedding. |
| C) To an art school. | D) To India. |
| 3. A) At an inn. | B) At a bank. |
| C) On the riverside. | D) In a basketball hall. |
| 4. A) In a dorm. | B) In an apartment. |
| C) In a hotel. | D) In her home. |
| 5. A) At 6:30. | B) At 6:45. |
| C) At 7:00. | D) At 7:15. |
| 6. A) On a plane. | B) On a train. |
| C) On a bus. | D) In an automobile. |
| 7. A) By bus. | B) By train. |
| C) On foot. | D) By taxi. |
| 8. A) At an appointment. | B) In his office. |
| C) In the hospital. | D) Out of town. |
| 9. A) In the woods. | B) At a flower shop. |
| C) In a garden. | D) At a post office. |
| 10. A) On the floor. | B) On the table. |

C) In the bookcase.

D) On the shelf.

四、名词及名词词组选项结构题

表 1-7 名词及名词词组选项结构题分析

题型	职业名词	对话人物关系名词	谈论的人或事物及其他	合计
细节理解题	0	0	22	22
逻辑推断题	6	6	0	12
合计	6	6	22	34

根据表 1-7, 名词及名词词组选项结构题中, 表示职业或对话人物关系的均为逻辑推断题, 其他均为细节理解题。

Ex. 4 先观察各题中的选项结构, 预测各题的测试类型, 再根据录音选择最佳答案。

1. A) Sally Harrison's cousin.

B) Sally Harrison's sister.

C) Sally Harrison's friend.

D) Sally Harrison.

2. A) A restaurant.

B) The woman's house.

C) Some place half a mile from the restaurant.

D) The bus station.

3. A) A bus station.

B) A super highway.

C) A train station.

D) An airport.

4. A) An accident.

B) Luck.

C) Work.

D) Holiday.

5. A) Coffee.

B) Tea.

C) Water.

D) Coca-Cola.

6. A) An electrician.

B) A plumber.

C) A car repairman.

D) A carpenter.

7. A) Six miles.

B) Six blocks.

C) Seven miles.

D) Seven blocks.

8. A) America.

B) France.

C) South Africa.

D) Australia.

9. A) The man.

B) The woman.

C) The woman's mother.

D) A baker.

10. A) A film.

B) A ballet.

C) An opera.

D) A game.

Ex. 5 巩固练习。

1. A) By car.

B) By train.



- C) By subway. D) By bus.
2. A) By hand. B) By machine.
- C) Through computer. D) Bought in a shoe shop.
3. A) He's better. B) He's tired.
- C) He's sick. D) He's fine.
4. A) The man will probably not go to Canada for his vacation.
- B) The man will probably stay at home for his vacation.
- C) The man doesn't like Mexico.
- D) The man will have a very long vacation.
5. A) He could go to the post office to send a letter.
- B) His parents were not with him at the present time.
- C) He told a lie to the woman earlier.
- D) A letter for him was in the post office.
6. A) He likes to drink coffee in the morning. B) He seldom wakes up early.
- C) He needs tea to feel alert (敏捷). D) He doesn't usually have breakfast.
7. A) She wants to go to the disco party.
- B) She doesn't want to go to the disco party.
- C) Work is more important.
- D) To go to the disco party is more important.
8. A) Emotional. B) Interesting.
- C) Unimportant. D) Unsuccessful.
9. A) By plane. B) By bus.
- C) By train. D) By car.
10. A) The bus was late. B) She forgot her class.
- C) Her clock was wrong. D) She got up later than usual.
11. A) He couldn't find the hotel. B) He often gets lost.
- C) He doesn't know where the hotel is. D) He'd rather go to another hotel.
12. A) Inside the Central building.
- B) Opposite the Central Building.
- C) Close to the Central Building.
- D) Two blocks away from the Central Building.
13. A) She got lost. B) She was knocked down by a car.
- C) She lost her bag. D) She had some trouble with her car.
14. A) He can't provide any useful information.
- B) He will go to the wedding by plane.
- C) He can take the woman to the airport.
- D) He has never taken a train.
15. A) At a radio station. B) At a railway station.
- C) At an airport. D) At a hospital.

Lesson 2 选项观察(II)

五、提问方式

表 2-1 1994~2008 年对话理解题的提问方式统计表

选项结构	问题提问方式		小计
句子	What does the man/woman mean/imply/suggest?		38
	What do/did/can we learn/conclude from this conversation?		15
	What does/did the man/woman think about (of)/say about/feel about...?		13
	What (information) do/can we know/learn/conclude/obtain about the man/woman from the conversation?		12
	How does the man respond to.../feel (think/like) about...?		5
	What did the man tell/explain to the woman about...?		3
	What happened/will happen to...?		3
	What's true of the man/woman?		2
	What is obvious from the conversation?		1
	Why can/can't/did the man/woman do...?		8
	Why is/was the man/woman...?		2
	What's the man/woman's problem/What problem does/did the man/woman have?		4
	What kind of job/work does the man/woman do?		2
	How did/does the man/woman do...?		2
	Does/Is the man/woman...?		4
	Where is the man/woman?		1
动词词组	What does/will the man/woman (most probably) do?		11
	What did/does the man tell/ask/(most likely) want/advise the woman to do?		8
	What's the man/woman (probably) going to do?		7
	What does the man/woman suggest/think (they/the man (should) do?)		5
	What is the man/woman (probably) doing now?		3
	What does the woman want to do?		1
	What did the man say he would do?		1
	What is the man trying to do?		1
	What was the woman asked to do?		1
	What has the woman forgotten to do?		1
	What would the woman rather do?		1
	How would Jack spend his summer vacation?		1
介词词组	地点介词词组	Where does/did the conversation (most probably/likely) take place?	12
		Where does the man/woman work?	2
		Where is the conversation most probably taking place?	2
		Where are the speakers?	2

续上表

选项结构	问题提问方式		小计
介词词组	方位介词词组	Where is/was the man/woman/...?	7
		Where did the woman think Lee is?	1
	去向介词词组	Where will they/the man/woman go?	1
		Where is the man/woman going?	3
		Where does the man/woman want/have to go?	2
	时间介词词组	When/What time should/did/will the man/woman (probably) do...?	6
		When does the conversation take place?	1
		When was Jenny's birthday?	1
	方式介词词组		2
	How does the man/woman do...?		
名词及名词词组	对话人物关系名词	What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?	7
	职业名词	Who/What is the man/woman?	6
		What is/was the man's/woman's job?	2
	天气、食物、运动及其他	What is the man/woman talking/complaining about?	6
		Which of the following is not mentioned?	2
数词及数词词组	What is being discussed?		1
	How old...?		5
	How long/How much time...?		2
	When/What time... arrive/leave?		6
	How much... cost/pay?		5
形容词及形容词词组	How many... attend/borrow? What's the number of...?		4
	What kind of weather...?		3
	How does the man/woman feel/think of...?		3

根据表 2-1, 一种选项结构形式会对应一种或几种问题提问方式, 但有一个特点, 就是提问方式不同而问题的意义相同或相近。同学们要摸索不同选项结构形式的提问规律, 这将有助于做好听力测试前的心理准备, 也可以避免因注意对话内容错过了问题(这种现象时有发生)而无法答题。同学们还可以熟读熟背这些提问方式。

Ex. 6 先观察各题中的选项结构, 预测并听写各题的问题, 再根据录音选择最佳答案。

1. A) He doesn't like football at all.
B) Football is his favorite sport.
C) He can play football better than others.
D) He often walks a long way to watch football.

Q:

2. A) Tickets will probably be difficult to buy.
B) All the available tickets were sold last week.
C) The tickets will not go on sale until tomorrow.
D) There are probably many tickets still on sale.

Q:

3. A) He is sure that you can swim well.

B) He is making steady progress.

C) He thinks the class is too slow for him.

D) He is unhappy because he is slow.

Q:

4. A) Her eyesight improved after she went to the doctor.

B) She has visited two oculists.

C) Her vision is no better now than it was before she went to the doctor.

D) She was given two pairs of glasses.

Q:

5. A) He is indifferent(冷淡,不关心).

B) He is responsible for the problem.

C) He is confused about the problem.

D) He is angry about it.

Q:

6. A) It has just had expensive repairs.

B) He took it to an excellent repairman.

C) It is an expensive car.

D) It is always in excellent condition.

Q:

7. A) His is not watching TV.

B) He has no television set.

C) He is angry at being interrupted.

D) He is busy in cooking.

Q:

8. A) Run around the town.

B) Buy shoes on line.

C) Choose it more carefully.

D) Find a better place to exercise.

Q:

9. A) Something must be wrong with the cake.

B) The cake is too dry.

C) The cake is too sweet.

D) The cake is delicious.

Q:

10. A) She is going to cash a check.

B) She is going to join the man for lunch.

C) She is going to a concert.

D) She is going to pay for the tickets.

Q:

11. A) Read a novel.

B) Read the textbook.

C) Write a composition.

D) Write a comment on a film.

Q:

12. A) Question the typist.

B) Find a better typist.

C) Find a new place for the typewriter.

D) Buy a new typewriter.

Q:

13. A) Teach the bird to talk.

B) Set the bird free.

C) Find someone to look after the bird.

D) Buy another bird.

Q:

14. A) Go home.

B) Call her when the radio is fixed.