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ENJOY YOUR LISTENING

大学① 1 年级英语

趣味训练

《长喜英语》图书编委会

王长喜

编
主



Learning Does Not Have To Be Boring,
It Can Be Fun!

Learning Does Not Have To Be Dull,
It Can Be Enjoyable!

E

ENJOY YOUR

大学①年

趣味训练

听

力

《欢喜英语》图书编委会 编

兴图音像电子出版社

写在前面的话

但凡学习英语的人谁不向往听说读写运用自如、浑然天成的境界?但又有多少人在枯燥沉闷的听力练习中止步。如果您正在准备考试——尤其是想打好听力基础却愁于筋疲力尽,无所适从的话,《大学一年级英语听力趣味训练》将是您最大的福音。

英语听力趣味训练,着力于寓教于乐,积累编者长期英语教学经验,突破传统理念,开创“快乐学习,趣味进阶”的最新方法。以轻松、活泼、极富趣味性和知识性的内容把考生从沉闷的听力训练中解脱出来。

120组精彩绝伦的情景对话,35篇睿智时尚的趣味短文,让您的听力水平和实战能力得到最大限度的挖掘和提高。让那些听力靠蒙、考试发懵的朋友如醍醐灌顶,在领略大千世界、感悟时尚真情、体味诙谐幽默的同时,舒缓记忆神经的机械疲劳,改善听力练习的学习效果。以达到提高考生听力水平和顺利通过四级考试的双重目的。

快乐学习,趣味无限。《大学一年级英语听力趣味训练》帮您轻松搞定听力,顺利通过四级。

王长喜

2006年1月

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既然想知道,就要打破沙锅问到底,这可是求知欲强的表现。怎么?怕别人不告诉你吗?这里教你几招。只是以后别打探国家机密、他人隐私啊,否则……我可帮不了你。

高手支招 观点态度题

人长张嘴可不是光吃饭的。君不见李林甫口蜜腹剑、拜相封侯,诸葛亮舌战群儒、三分天下。巧言令色,取悦于人有什么不好。我就不信你没巴结过上司还没巴结过女友?

高手支招 听力中的 Paraphrase

人人都有一片自己的天空,人人又都向往着外边的世界。展开梦想的翅膀,冲出环境的束缚,去感受天外的景致吧!即便只是在梦中。

高手支招 对话综合应试技巧

第二部分 津津有味谈九州

(趣味短文篇)

漫画人生诙谐,幽默大千世界。不要以为人家只是在逗你乐,也不要以为人家只是在讥讽你。幽默具有高层次的文化底蕴,是生活阅历精髓的表现,是智慧聪颖集中的反映。想知道什么才是真正的幽默吗?看看下边吧,你会有所感悟的。哈,现幽你一默。

高手支招 关于 CET-4 Listening Comprehension 部分的概述

看惯了春秋正史,听厌了列传本纪,你想知道一些另类的人物和他们的传奇吗?奇人轶事,讲录一个个平凡而又不平凡的人物,叙述一件件平凡而又不平凡的故事。无论是神话传说还是真人真事,大英雄也罢,小人物也好,这些人、这些事,都是如此精彩!

高手支招 阅读选项——预测内容及问题

你知道“色即是空、空即是色”的真实含义吗？就是本相即无相、无相即本相。还不明白吗？就是说人生好像白开水，不，应该是空气！哈，跟你开玩笑的。还是让生活充满情趣，去体验人生趣味，感受趣味人生吧。否则，如果你觉得人生无趣，一切都没有意义的话，说明你很有慧根，去当和尚吧！还是玩笑，别当真。

高手支招 分辨同(近)音异形词

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亲情、友情、爱情，维系着每一个人的心灵。与他人、与自己、与往事、与未来，种种的思绪和情感彼此纠葛，构成了一个个感人肺腑的真实故事，奏出了一首首令人心动的情感乐章。这里为你摘几则讲述心灵的故事，炖一煲汇聚情感的鸡汤。品尝一下，味道如何？

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天下之大，无奇不有。故国悠久文化，异域风土人情；都市繁华喧嚣，乡村宁静清新；现代科技日新月异，上古遗迹神话传说；湿地雨林珍稀生物，沙漠戈壁壮丽景观。想闻你所未闻之珍闻，想见你所未见之趣事吗？给你一个大开眼界的机会，去感受世界真奇妙的感觉。

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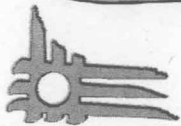


第一部分



海阔天空论人生

情景对话篇



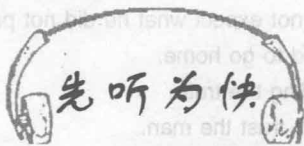
第一輯

急中生智



Chapter One

月有阴晴圆缺，人有旦夕祸福。困境、尴尬、彷徨……紧急关头如何应对？急中生智！吹散乌云，再现晴空！



Directions: In this section, you will hear 15 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both 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.

1. A) She will catch the fly in the soup.
B) The fly will fly away.
C) The spider on the bread will catch the fly.
D) The customer can catch the fly by himself.
2. A) It's Saturday. B) It's Friday. C) It's Thursday. D) It's Sunday.
3. A) The soup is free of charge. B) The service is free of charge.
C) The fly is free of charge. D) The fly needs extra charge.
4. A) He can't swim. B) He can't row a boat.
C) He can't breathe. D) He can't fly.
5. A) He is working on the sums.
B) He is having a difficult problem.
C) He is checking someone else's sums.
D) He is copying someone else's sums.
6. A) She doesn't know how much the dress costs.
B) She forgets to ask him the question.
C) She isn't interested in studying problems.
D) She cares little about paying for things.
7. A) The man wanted to keep the \$20 bill.
B) The man wanted to remind the woman of a reward.
C) The woman told a lie.
D) The purse was not the woman's.
8. A) In a restaurant. B) In a taxi.
C) In the hospital. D) In the police station.
9. A) There ought to be an oyster in the soup.
B) An angel food cake does not have an angel.
C) Contents do not always go with the title.

- D) The man should not expect what he did not pay for.
10. A) The man intended to go home.
B) The man was telling the truth.
C) The woman didn't trust the man.
D) The man liked walking backward.
11. A) At the school. B) At a restaurant.
C) At a shop. D) At the street.
12. A) The soup should be changed.
B) The woman needs to see a doctor.
C) The woman's thumb is too long.
D) There must be something wrong with the soup.
13. A) Teacher and student. B) Customer and waitress.
C) Interviewer and job applicant. D) Colleagues.
14. A) Be happy. B) Be angry.
C) Be sad. D) Be excited.
15. A) The lamp in the advertisement is very expensive.
B) The woman would be pleased with the man's explanation.
C) The man would give a girl to the woman instead of a lamp.
D) The man persists unreasonably in his reply.



1. **M:** Waitress, there's a fly in my soup.

W: There is a **spider**^① on the bread. It'll catch it.

Q: What does the woman mean?

选C)。对话发生在女服务员与顾客之间,男士说:“汤里有一只苍蝇”,女服务员机智地回答说:“面包上有一只蜘蛛,会抓住苍蝇。”本题答案就在对话中,关键是弄清两个it分别指代什么:第一个it指spider,第二个it指fly,故选C)。

2. **M:** Waitress, there is a fly in my soup.

W: Yes, sir. We give **extra**^② meat **rations**^③ on Fridays.

① n. 蜘蛛

② adj. 额外的, 特别的, 外加的

③ n. (尤指战时对食物、汽油等的)配给量, 定量配给 e. g.: the weekly meat ration 肉类的每周配给量

Q: What day is today?

选 B)。本题与上组对话内容有重复之处,都是关于汤里有苍蝇。对话中男士说:“我的汤里有只苍蝇”,女服务员机智地应答:“我们在星期五提供额外的肉量。”也就是说苍蝇是所提供的额外肉量,言下之意是今天恰巧就是星期五,故选 B)。解答本题关键在于理解 extra meat rations 的含义。

3. M: Waitress, there is a fly in my soup.

W: Don't worry, sir. There is no extra charge^④.

Q: What does the woman mean?

选 C)。在听过两组关于汤里有苍蝇的机智对话后,听者应很快理解本组对话的幽默。对话中男士说:“我汤里有苍蝇”,女服务员巧妙而幽默地回答:“别担心,不另收钱。”也就说苍蝇是免费的,故选 C)。回答本题的关键是理解 extra charge 的含义。

4. W: I hear you live close to the river and yet you never learned to swim?

M: What's so strange about that? You're surrounded by air, yet you can't fly!

Q: What can't the man do?

选 A)。对话中女士问,“我听说你家住得离河很近,可你竟然没学会游泳。”男士的回答可谓巧妙而又令人啼笑皆非,“这有什么好奇怪的?你被空气包围着,可你也不会飞啊!”虽然逻辑上有待考证,却也聪明机敏地以其人之道还治其人之身,故选 A)。

5. W: Were you copying his sums^⑤?

M: No, sir — just looking to see if he got mine right.

Q: What is the man actually doing?

选 D)。这可能是发生在老师与学生之间的对话,老师问,“你是不是在抄他的算术?”学生诡辩道,“不,我只是看看他抄我的是否抄对了。”听者千万不要被“No, sir”所迷惑,其实他就是在抄别人的答案,故选 D)。

6. M: What! Another new dress? How ever do you think I can find money to pay for it?

W: Darling, you know I'm not inquisitive^⑥.

Q: What does the woman mean?

选 D)。本题考查考生判断说话人态度和观点的能力。女士又要买一条新裙子,男士很生气,质问女士,“你有没有想过我从哪儿找钱来付账啊?”这是个不需要回答的问题,用来表示强烈的情绪。而女士的回答令人哭笑不得:“亲爱的,你是知道我并不好管闲事的。”回答一个不需要回答的问题可以表明一

④ phr n. 另外收钱

⑤ n. 算术 e. g.: learning to do sums at school 在学校里学算术

⑥ adj. 好奇的;好询问的;善于调查的 e. g.: Don't be so inquisitive; I'm not telling you what I've promised not to say. 别这么好管闲事了,我不会告诉你我允诺不讲的事。

个人的态度,女士只负责消费,男士负责付账单,故选 D)。

7. W: Hmmm... That's funny. When I lost my bag there was a \$20 bill in it. Now there are twenty \$1 bills.

M: That's right, lady. The last time I found a lady's purse, she didn't have any change^⑦ for a reward^⑧.

Q: Why was the money changed?

选 B)。本题考查考生捕捉对话重要信息进行推理的能力。女士说:“真奇怪,我丢的钱包里有一张 20 美元的钞票,可现在钱包里是 20 张 1 美元钞票了。”男士巧妙地回答:“对呀,女士,我上次捡了钱包还给失主后,她没找到零钱奖励我。”看来这次男士将钱包还给失主时,特意把大面额的钞票换成了小面额的零钱,那么女士就不会借口没零钱而不给男士奖励了,故选 B)。

8. W: Hey! What's the big idea? This trip should have taken ten minutes not two hours.

M: Sorry, but it's your own fault. Why do you go around dressed like a tourist since you're already a native New Yorker?

Q: Where is the conversation most likely taking place?

选 B)。本题考查考生捕捉对话重要信息并进行推理的能力。女士责备男士花了两小时走本可以 10 分钟就走完的路,男士却振振有词:“对不起。不过这可是你的错。既然你是纽约本地人,干吗还一身游客打扮到处走?”从对话中可知,女士穿戴像游客,男士想兜圈子将女士送到目的地,被女士察觉了,由此推断对话发生在出租车上,故选 B)。

9. M: Waitress, I can't find any oysters in this oyster^⑨ soup.

W: Well, you wouldn't expect to find any angels in an angel food cake^⑩, would you?

Q: What does the woman mean?

选 C)。本题考查考生根据对话所提供的信息进行推理的能力。男士说:“服务员,我这个牡蛎汤里怎么没有牡蛎?”女士说:“你不会指望在‘天使蛋糕’里发现天使吧?”天使蛋糕是指用面粉、白糖和鸡蛋清制成的杏仁味蛋糕,里面当然没有天使。考生如果没有这一背景知识,也可以根据句型(You wouldn't expect X in X food, would you?)对女士的意思进行推测。将这个句型套在男士的话题上,就可推出 You wouldn't expect an oyster in your oyster soup, would you?

⑦ n. 零钱,找头,辅币

⑧ n. 酬劳,奖赏

⑨ n. 牡蛎

⑩ 用蛋清、糖和面粉做成的杏仁味蛋糕

原来女士的意思是牡蛎汤中并不一定要有牡蛎。想一想,中国的珍珠翡翠白玉汤里不也没有珍珠、翡翠和白玉嘛! 故选 C)。

10. W: So this time you are late because it was so **slippery**^⑪ out that for every step you made forward here, you slipped back two. But how could you ever get here?

M: Well, I finally gave up, and started for home. Then I am here.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

选 C)。本题考查考生理解并综合推断的能力。女士说:“那么这次你迟到是因为路滑,你每向前走一步都会向后滑两步。既然如此,你是怎样到达这里的?”从女士的话中可以听出,女士不相信男士为迟到编造的理由,且这个理由并不合逻辑。于是男士急中生智地说:“后来我只好放弃,朝家的方向走去,结果我就到了这里。”男士的回答更加印证了女士的判断,他的确在说谎,故选 C)。

11. W: Of course I wouldn't punish you for anything you didn't do. Why ask?

M: Because I didn't do my homework.

Q: Where did the conversation most probably take place?

选 A)。本题考查对细节的推断能力。女士说我当然不会为你没做过的事情而惩罚你,你为什么要问这个问题呢?男士的回答出乎意料,因为他没做作业。这样的对话最有可能发生在学校里,故选 A)。

12. M: Excuse me, but I saw your thumb in my soup when you were carrying it.

W: Oh, that's okay. The soup isn't hot.

Q: What does the man mean?

选 A)。本题考查对说话者言外之意的推断。男士说看到女士端汤的时候大拇指在汤里面。男士实际上是想说这碗汤已经不干净了,应该把他换掉,故选 A)。

13. M: I must say your work history is terrible. You've been fired from every job and there's not much positive in your application.

W: But, Sir, at least I'm not a **quitter**^⑫.

Q: What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?

选 C)。本题考查对话中人物关系的推断能力。男士说你的工作记录真是很糟糕,每份工作你都是被开除的,你的申请没有什么可取的东西。面对这样的评语女士很镇定,回答也很机智,说至少我从不放弃。所以两人很可能是在进行面试,故选 C)。

14. M: This pair of shoes you sold me yesterday is **ridiculous**^⑬. One of them has a heel two inches shorter than the other. What shall I do?

⑪ adj. 滑的,光滑的

⑫ n. 轻易放弃工作(或职务等)的人

⑬ adj. 可笑的,荒谬的,滑稽的

白 W: Limp^⑭. 同中, 男一思, 故持作要安一小并中而故持思意即士文来前

Q: How would the man probably respond to the woman's reply? 男也不里男王

选 B) 本题考查对细节的推断能力。男士对昨天所买的鞋表示不满, 说你们卖给我的鞋太可笑了, 一只鞋的鞋跟比另外一只矮两英寸, 你让我怎么穿。女士却说, 你可以一拐一拐地走啊! 面对这样的回答男士怎么能不勃然大怒呢, 故选 B)。

15. W: That's not honest. If the lamp is in the advertisement, it **should have been included**^⑮ in the price you gave there.

不 M: Well, madam, there is a girl on the bicycle in our advertisement, but we don't supply any of them with the bicycle either.

Q: What can be inferred from the conversation? 里要者同回士里, 里要了同回

选 D) 本题考查对细节的推断能力。女士抱怨说你们的做法很不诚实, 如果广告上有车灯那它就应该包括在价钱里面。男士却回答广告上还有漂亮女郎呢, 可我们在卖自行车的时候可不随车赠送女郎。自行车车灯的价值怎么能和女郎的价值相比呢? 男士显然是强词夺理, 偷换概念, 故选 D)。



高手支招

对话中的场景猜测

对对话部分中题目的预测, 实际上是在录音播放之前, 根据每道题的四个选项对第三个说话者可能提出的问题进行的预测。

1. 预测地点或场所

当四个选项全部为表示地点或场所的介词短语时, 对话中第三个说话者提出的问题肯定是问地点或场所的。这类对话中一般不直接给出地点, 而是用最能反映或代表该地点的一个或数个关键词来予以暗示。

☆例如:

W: Oh, dear, I'm starving, I can't walk any further.

M: Let's go to the restaurant across the street and get something to eat.

Q: Where are the two people?

A) At home.

B) In a restaurant.

C) In a car.

D) On the street.

⑭ v. 一瘸一拐地走, 跛行

⑮ 应该算入

对话中的 can't walk any further 等词暗示了他们既不可能在家里或在车里,也不可能是在餐馆里,选项 D) On the street. 才是他们所处的场所。

当四个选项均为表示时间的词时,提问肯定与时间有关。答案往往是以对话中提到的第一个时间为基准,加上或减去后面提到的一个变动的的时间而得出的时间。但当对话中提到多个时间时应另当别论。

☆例如:

M: I wonder if Sue will be here by 5 o'clock.

W: Her husband said she left home at half past four. She should be here at ten after five, and a quarter past five at the latest.

Q: What time did Sue leave home?

- A) 5: 15.
- B) 5: 10.
- C) 4: 30.
- D) 5: 00.

此题目中出现多个时间,听的时候应特别留意与各个时间有关的关键词。本题的关键词是 left home, 答案为 C) 4:30。

当四个选项中均为表示职业或身份的名词时,提问肯定与职业或身份有关。听音的时候,首先将注意力放在第一个说话者讲话中的关键词上,然后用第二个说话者的讲话加以补充和证实,问题也就迎刃而解了。

☆ 例如:

M: How about the food I ordered? I've been waiting for twenty minutes already.

W: Very sorry, sir. I'll be back with your order in a minute.

Q: What's the woman's job?

- A) A shop assistant. B) A telephone operator.
C) A waitress. D) A clerk.

听本题时,要注意捕捉关键词 the food I ordered,也就不难确定 C) A waitress. 为答案了。

当四个选项中出现四种不同的人物关系时,提问往往是要针对对话中的人物关系来进行。这时,应把注意力放在关键词上,并且也要注意第二个说话者的讲话内容。

☆例如:

M: I've just brought your ladder back. Thanks for lending it to me. Where shall I leave it?

W: Just leave it against the wall there. Use the ladder again any time.

Q: What's the probable relationship between these two speakers?

- A) Relatives.
B) Roommates.
C) Colleagues.
D) Neighbors.

拙成巧手



Chapter Two

生活本应脚踏实地，做事也要循序渐进，可就是有些人喜欢投机取巧，看看他们的结果：偷鸡不成蚀把米，赔了夫人又折兵。