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2000所高校馆藏珍典 3000万学子信赖品牌
全国第1家大学英语四六级机考网研发推广机构

总主编/方振宇

大学英语四级 听力题库

一本精挑细选的权威题库听力书

方振宇 / 主编

马艳 / 副主编



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首都师范大学出版社
CAPITAL NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

大学英语四级听力题库

主 编：方振宇

副主编：马 艳

编 者：振宇英语编辑中心



首都师范大学出版社
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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语四级听力题库 / 方振宇主编. — 北京: 首都师范大学出版社, 2010.7

ISBN 978-7-5656-0095-1

I. ①大… II. ①方… III. ①英语—听说教学—高等学校—水平考试—习题 IV. ① H319.9-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第 144837 号

DAXUE YINGYU SIJI TINGLI TIKU

大学英语四级听力题库

方振宇 主编

首都师范大学出版社出版发行

地 址 北京西三环北路 105 号

邮 编 100048

电 话 68418523 (总编室) 68982468 (发行部)

网 址 www.cnupn.com.cn

三河市鑫利来印装有限公司印刷

全国新华书店发行

版 次 2010 年 8 月第 1 版

印 次 2010 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

开 本 787 mm × 1092 mm 1/16

印 张 19.25

字 数 438 千

定 价 28.80 元

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在路上

只为一次过四级（代序）

远方并非遥不可及，我们的脚步不曾停歇，高峰并非不可攀，梦也还在路上。

很喜欢一句话：脚踏实地，仰望星空。也很喜欢美国盲人“天才歌手”史蒂夫·汪德在《阳光地带》中唱到的美丽而伤感的歌词：Like a long lonely stream, I keep running towards a dream. 当英语四级或多或少赋予在校大学生“国考”的意义时，我们在路上多了一个目标：一次过四级！

我在一个个美丽的校园遇到一个个青春飞扬的大学生，我羡慕他们张扬的青春与光荣的梦想。我在多场演讲中与他们分享的一个词是“在路上”，但这并非因为杰克·凯鲁亚克，不是因为他的《在路上》，我也不是 Beat Generation。在路上是我们的生存状态，是一种宿命，难以选择，难以逃避。这如同大家并不一定很喜欢却又难以抗拒的四级考试。

在路上，是在命运的门槛等待。每个人都在等待，有的人等到了，有的人等错了，有的人等空了，还有的人一生都在等待。这如同塞缪尔·贝克特《等待戈多》散发的人生思考与哲学魅力。面对明天的四级考试，脚踏实地、精心准备的等待是有必要的，尽管那个在考试中叫 PASS 的戈多不知是来还是不来？

忙碌前行的生活，无论是蛰伏在校园还是游走在社会，不要左顾右盼，只需勇往直前。我们不知道自己明天会怎样，我们也不去想明天会去往哪里，只需充实地活在当下就好。每天起床，想想自己还能看到光灿灿的朝阳，还能闻到麦苗拔节的声音，告诉自己这就是生命的感动。因为，我们一直很感慨于阿甘妈妈对小阿甘说的那句话：“Life is like a box of chocolates, you will never know what you're gonna get.” 面对英语四级又何尝不是这样？心态很重要，我们平和地面对这场对你也许还很重要的考试吧。

我曾经是个旅行家，在滇西北美丽的香格里拉，在高高的藏南，在原始的山村篝火中，拾回了都市匮乏已久的人性；我也曾在“母亲河”“父亲河”的腹地中穿行，在大自然的怀抱，感受到了大自然博大宽容的爱；也曾经在塞纳河畔埃菲尔铁塔前等待那份前世的缘那个三生三世的芸娘；也曾在威尼斯的贡多拉小船上或在莱茵河边迷失了我的脚，忘了家乡的味道；更不能忘记那个面积只有 1.95 平方公里的摩纳哥的赌场

和荷兰阿姆斯特丹的红灯区，体味光怪陆离的异域风情……在路上，需要永远做真实的自己的勇气。正是在路上，我找回了自己，质朴而纯真。自信很重要，面对人生的每一场考试，轻松上阵，就像在最美的风景区闲庭信步。

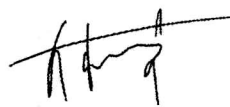
在路上，需要有知足常乐的心态。我一直告诉自己：幸福与金钱与地位与成就无关。幸福是一种快乐的心态。富兰克林说：“有房可居，有田可耕，有妻可人，此生足矣。”中国古人也说过：“薄酒可以忘忧，丑妇可以白头，徐行不必驷马，称身不必狐裘。”面对一次次挑战，不要有太多抱怨。也许你词汇不够，也许你语法还没有完全过关，也许你翻译还差点意思，这些都不重要，重要的是以“知足常乐”的心态完成一场考前的精心准备。

在路上，我与书同行。我感慨书香人生的伟大与不易。考试只是大学生活中一个小插曲，读书和做练习并不单单是为这一次考试，更重要的是在书香中分享成长的汗水与喜悦。好好读读我们为你准备的这几本四六级图书，当作为考试精心准备点什么，也当作在成长的路上留下点什么！

在路上，我们是肩负使命勇敢向前的朝圣者。感谢每一个关心支持振宇英语的朋友，感谢为振宇英语奉献热情和智慧的振宇英语团队，我因你们而感慨生命更加多姿多彩、书香人生更加春意盎然。

远方并非遥不可及，我们的脚步不曾停歇；巅峰并非高不可攀，梦想还在路上。

10年专注，只做精典。这是振宇英语给广大英语四六级备考朋友的一句承诺，它朴实简单，却厚重真实。在路上，我期待分享广大读者朋友更多的喜悦、精彩与成功。



北凉千鹤园

前言

Preface

新题型改革后的大学英语四级考试，听力部分的分值由原先的 20% 跃升至 35%，与同样占 35% 分值比重的阅读部分平分秋色，成为在新四级考试中分值最高的题型之一，其重要性不言而喻。而偏偏听力试题对于很多习惯了“哑巴式”英语学习的考生而言是个“死穴”。

为了帮助广大考生顺利通过四级考试，切实提高“听”的能力，“振宇英语”特别邀请数名全国著名四级考试辅导专家，群策群力，创新设计，精心编写了本书，力求在最短的时间内，最大限度地提高考生的听力水平与应试能力。

本书特色如下：

真题回放，全新全解

本书第一章“真题回放”采用最新的 2010 年 6 月大学英语四级考试听力真题，并配以全面详尽的解析。学生在对最新真题进行自测后，可以参考所给解析，知其然，并知其所以然。同时也可以更客观、更权威地测出自己当前在听力上的真实水平，找出自己的薄弱环节，在后面的针对性训练中做到有的放矢。

题型全面，各个击破

本书囊括了大学英语四级考试所有听力题型——短对话、长对话、短文和复合式听写。各类题型的设题比例与顺序以及难易程度严格按照考试大纲中的规定进行编排，便于学生熟悉考试的特点。且所选试题不落俗套，难易适中，适合学生对每个题型进行集训，各个击破。

题库、技巧，相辅相成

听力技能的提高，不是一蹴而就的事情，需要大量的听力练习，但如果一味地埋

头苦练，不辅以一些实用的解题技巧，收效也是甚微的。若只有一些空洞的理论技巧，而没有在练习中加以运用，也是枉然的。所以本书在编写时，在题型专练中选编了 710 道题，使两者达到了完美的结合，这样学生在练习中就能达到事半功倍的效果。

超值外延，能者多劳

本书在编写时，在短文部分添加了一个专项训练——新闻听力，相比于四级英语听力，其难度有小幅度的提升，以满足一些高水平的学生想进一步提高自己的听力水平的目的。

考前一周，一天一练

一般来说，临考前一周，学生不宜再做大量的练习，所以本书专门选编了 4 套高仿真的听力模拟试题，供学生每天做一套，使考生不至于在考试中感到耳生和手生。同时，在第 5 天里，本书向考生介绍了一些考试注意事项，以使考生第二天轻装上阵。

相信考生在如此深入地了解大学英语四级听力考试的基础上，定能从容面对四级考试的听力测试。最后预祝所有即将参加四级考试的考生顺利过关！

编者

振宇英语

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第一章 真题回放

Part 1 大纲解读

大学英语四级考试听力理解部分要求考生达到《教学要求》中的一般要求，即“能听懂英语授课，能听懂日常英语谈话和一般性题材讲座，能听懂语速较慢的英语广播和电视节目，语速为每分钟 130~150 词左右，能掌握其中心大意，抓住要点；能运用基本的听力技巧。”

一、听力考核的语言技能及要求

听力理解部分考核考生获取口头信息的能力，包括理解主旨大意、重要事实和细节、隐含意义、判断话语的交际功能、说话人的观点、态度等。听力理解部分考核的技能是：

1. 理解中心思想和重要细节
 - (1) 理解中心思想
 - (2) 听懂重要的或特定的细节
 - (3) 判断说话人的观点、态度等
2. 理解隐含的意思
 - (1) 推论隐含的意义
 - (2) 判断话语的交际功能
3. 借助语言特征理解听力材料
 - (1) 辨别语音特征，如从连续的话语中辨别语音、理解重音和语音语调等
 - (2) 理解句间关系，如比较、原因、结果、程度、目的等

二、听力考核的内容、题型

大学英语四级考试听力理解部分所选录音材料用标准的英式或美式英语朗读，语速约为每分钟 130 词。听力部分分值比例为 35%，其中对话占 15%，短文占 20%。考试时间为 35 分钟。各部分测试形式、题型和所占分值比例等如下表所示。

测试形式	题型	题目数量	分值	时间
对话	短对话	8	15%	35 分钟
	长对话	7		
短文	短文理解	10	20%	
	复合式听写	10		

Part 2 真题回放

(2010 年 6 月大学英语四级考试听力部分真题)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 11 to 18 are based on the conversations you have just heard.

11. A. He has proved to be a better reader than the woman.
B. He has difficulty understanding the book.
C. He cannot get access to the assigned book.
D. He cannot finish his assignment before the deadline.
12. A. She will drive the man to the supermarket.
B. The man should buy a car of his own.
C. The man needn't go shopping every week.
D. She can pick the man up at the grocery store.
13. A. Get more food and drinks.
B. Ask his friend to come over.
C. Tidy up the place.
D. Hold a party.
14. A. The talks can be held any day except this Friday.
B. He could change his schedule to meet John Smith.
C. The first-round talks should start as soon as possible.
D. The woman should contact John Smith first.
15. A. He understands the woman's feelings.
B. He has gone through a similar experience.
C. The woman should have gone on the field trip.
D. The teacher is just following the regulations.
16. A. She will meet the man halfway.
B. She is sorry the man will not come.
C. She will ask David to talk less.
D. She has to invite David to the party.
17. A. Few students understand Prof. Johnson's lectures.
B. Few students meet Prof. Johnson's requirements.
C. Many students find Prof. Johnson's lectures boring.
D. Many students have dropped Prof. Johnson's class.
18. A. Check their computer files.
B. Make some computations.
C. Study a computer program.
D. Assemble a computer.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A. It allows him to make a lot of friends. B. It requires him to work long hours.
C. It enables him to apply theory to practice. D. It helps him understand people better.
20. A. It is intellectually challenging.
B. It requires him to do washing-up all the time.
C. It exposes him to oily smoke all day long.
D. It demands physical endurance and patience.
21. A. In a hospital. B. At a coffee shop. C. At a laundry. D. In a hotel.
22. A. Getting along well with colleagues. B. Paying attention to every detail.
C. Planning everything in advance. D. Knowing the needs of customers.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A. The pocket money British children get.
B. The annual inflation rate in Britain.
C. The things British children spend money on.
D. The rising cost of raising a child in Britain.
24. A. It enables children to live better. B. It goes down during economic recession.
C. It often rises higher than inflation. D. It has gone up 25% in the past decade.
25. A. Save up for their future education. B. Pay for small personal things.
C. Buy their own shoes and socks. D. Make donations when necessary.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages, at the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and question will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A. District managers. B. Regular customers.
C. Sales directors. D. Senior clerks.
27. A. The support provided by the regular clients.
B. The initiative shown by the sales representatives.
C. The urgency of implementing the company's plans.
D. The important part played by district managers.
28. A. Some of them were political-minded. B. Fifty percent of them were female.
C. One third of them were senior managers. D. Most of them were rather conservative.
29. A. He used too many quotations. B. He was not gender sensitive.
C. He did not keep to the point. D. He spent too much time on details.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A. State your problem to the head waiter.
B. Demand a discount on the dishes ordered.
C. Ask to see the manager politely but firmly.
D. Ask the name of the person waiting on you.
31. A. Your problem may not be understood correctly.
B. You don't know if you are complaining at the right time.
C. Your complaint may not reach the person in charge.
D. You can't tell how the person on the line is reacting.
32. A. Demand a prompt response.
B. Provide all the details.
C. Send it by express mail.
D. Stick to the point.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A. Fashion designer.
B. Architect.
C. City planner.
D. Engineer.
34. A. Do some volunteer work.
B. Get a well-paid part-time job.
C. Work flexible hours.
D. Go back to her previous post.
35. A. Few baby-sitters can be considered trustworthy.
B. It will add to family's financial burden.
C. A baby-sitter is no replacement for a mother.
D. The children won't get along with a baby-sitter.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Almost every child, on the first day he sets foot in a school building, is smarter, more (36) _____, less afraid of what he doesn't know, better at finding and (37) _____ things out, more confident, *resourceful* (机敏的), persistent and (38) _____ than he will ever be again in his schooling or, unless he is very (39) _____ and very lucky, for the rest of his life. Already, by paying close attention to and (40) _____ with the world and people

around him, and without any schooltype (41) _____ instruction, he has done a task far more difficult, complicated and (42) _____ than anything he will be asked to do in school, or than any of his teachers has done for years. He has solved the (43) _____ of language. He has discovered it — babies don't even know that language exists-and (44) _____. He has done it by exploring, by experimenting, by developing his own model of the grammar of language, (45) _____ until it does work. And while he has been doing this, he has been learning other things as well, (46) _____, and many that are more complicated than the ones they do try to teach him.

答案及精解



答案速查

11. C 12. A 13. C 14. A 15. A 16. D 17. C 18. D 19. B 20. D 21. D 22. B 23. A
24. C 25. B 26. A 27. D 28. B 29. B 30. C 31. D 32. D 33. B 34. A 35. C



追根溯源

Section A

11. W: Just imagine we have to finish reading 300 pages before Monday, how can the professor expect us to do it in such a short time?

M: Yeah, but what troubles me is that I can't find the book in the library or in the university bookstore.

Q: what does the man mean?

12. M: Do you think I could borrow your car to go grocery shopping? The supermarkets outside the city are so much cheaper. I'd also be happy to pick up anything you need.

W: Wow, I don't like to let anyone else to drive my car. Tell you what, why don't we go together?

Q: What does the woman mean?

11. C。女士抱怨教授布置的阅读作业过多，自己无法完成阅读任务，而男士的回答是，他找遍了图书馆和学校书店也找不到那本指定的书。故选 C。

12. A。女士说她不喜歡別人開她的車，隨後又說 why don't we go together? 由此可得知，女士將開車與男士一同去超市。故选 A。

13.M: Forgive the mess in here. We had a party last night.
There were a lot of people and they all brought food.

W: Yeah, I can tell. Well, I guess it's pretty obvious what you'll be doing most of today.

Q: What does the woman think the man will do?

14.W: What time would suit you for the first round talks with John Smith?

M: Well, you know my schedule. Other than this Friday, one day is as good as the next.

Q: What does the man mean?

15.W: I was so angry yesterday. My biology teacher did not even let me explain why I missed the field trip. He just wouldn't let me pass.

M: That doesn't seem fair. I'd feel that way too if I were you.

Q: What does the man imply?

16.M: I really can't stand the way David controls the conversation all the time. If he's going to be at your Christmas party, I just won't come.

W: I'm sorry you feel that way. But my mother insists that he come.

Q: What does the woman imply?

17.W: You're taking a course with Professor Johnson. What's your impression so far?

M: Well, many students can hardly stay awake in his class without first drinking a cup of coffee.

Q: What does the man imply?

18.W: Have you ever put a computer together before?

M: No, never. But I think if we follow these instructions exactly, we won't have much trouble.

Q: What are the speakers going to do?

13.C。从男士的话中可得知, 昨晚他在这间屋子里开了一个派对, 现在又脏又乱, 还没整理。女士的话中可看出, 很显然接下来对方需要整理屋子了。故选 C。

14.A。女士问, 什么时候方便与 John Smith 进行第一轮会谈, 从男士的话中可得知, 随便哪天都行, 就是别定在周五。故选 A。

15.A。男士对女士说: “如果我是你, 我也会感到很生气。” 从中可得知, 他赞同女士的想法, 表示理解女士的感受。故选 A。

16.D。从女士的话中可得知, 女士的母亲一定要邀请 David 参加圣诞派对, 可以推断出她不得不邀请 David。故选 D。

17.C。对方问, Johnson 教授的课怎样。男士答, 许多同学如果课前没喝咖啡提神, 都会忍不住犯困。言外之意为大家觉得 Johnson 教授的课十分无聊。

18.D。对方问, 是否组装过电脑, 男士答, 没有, 但只需严格按照说明书上写的步骤操作, 就没有什么问题。由此可得知, 他们正要组装电脑。需注意 put a computer together 和 assemble a computer 意思都是组装电脑。

Conversation One

W: What sort of hours do you work, Steve?

M: Oh, (19) I have to work very long hours, (当被问及工作时间时, 男士回答: “我的工作

间很长，每天要工作 11 个小时左右。”) about 11 hours a day.

W: What time do you start?

M: I work 9 to 3. Then I start again at 5:30 and work until 11. Six days a week. So I have to work very unsocial hours.

W: And do you have to work at the weekend?

M: Oh, yes, that's our busiest time. I get Wednesdays off.

W: What are the things you have to do, and the things you don't have to do?

M: Eh, I don't have to do the washing-up, so that's good. I have to wear white and I have to keep everything in the kitchen totally clean.

W: What's hard about the job?

M: (20) You're standing up all the time. When we're busy, people get angry and sharp. But that's normal. (从男士的回答中可知，由于工作需要，他们需要长时间地站着。工作忙时还要面对顾客的怒火。因此，这份工作最难的部分是要求体力和耐心。)

W: How did you learn the profession?

M: Well, I did a two year course at college. In the first year, we had to learn the basics. And then we had to take the exams.

W: Was it easy to find a job?

M: (21) I wrote to about six hotels. And one of them gave me my first job. (从男士的回答中，我们可以看出，他的第一份工作是在一家旅馆找的。) So I didn't have to wait too long.

W: And what's the secret of being good at your job?

M: (22) Attention to detail and you have to love it. You have to show passion for it. (从男士的回答中可以看出，注重细节和热爱工作是做好这份工作的关键。)

W: And what are your plans for the future?

M: I want to have my own place when the time is right.

19. What does the man say about his job?

20. What does the man think is the hardest part of his job?

21. Where did the man get his first job after graduation?

22. What does the man say is important to being good at his job?



难点注释

unsocial *adj.* 非社会的，不合群的

washing-up *n.* 洗涤

sharp *adj.* 人或言语尖锐的，尖刻的

passion *n.* 激情，热情

Conversation Two

W: Now you've seen this table of figures (23) about the pocket money children in Britain get? (由此句话可知这个表格是关于英国儿童零用钱的情况的。)

M: Yes. I thought it was quite interesting, but I don't quite understand the column entitled "change". Can you explain what it means?

W: Well, I think it means the change from the year before. I'm not a mathematician, but I assume the rise from 72p to 90p, is the rise of 25%.

M: Oh, yes, I see. And the inflation rate is there for comparison.

W: Yes. (24) Why do you think the rise in pocket money is often higher than inflation? (女士问: “为什么零用钱通常要比通货膨胀涨得更高呢?” 由女士的问话中, 可以看出英国儿童的零用钱比通货膨胀涨得更高。)

M: I'm sorry, I've no idea. Perhaps parents in Britain are too generous.

W: Perhaps they are. But it looks as if children were a lot better off in 2001 than they were in 2002. That's strange, isn't it? And they seemed to have been better off in 2003 than they are now. I wonder why that is.

M: Yes, I don't understand that at all.

W: Anyway, if you had children, how much pocket money would you give them?

M: I don't know. I think I probably give them two pounds a week.

W: Would you? And what would you expect them to do with it?

M: Well, out of that (25) they have to buy some small personal things. But I wouldn't expect them to save to buy their own socks for example. (女士问男士如果有孩子, 他希望孩子把零花钱用在什么地方。男士的回答是: “我希望他们用零用钱去买一些小的私人物品, 但我并不指望他们把钱存起来给自己买袜子。”)

W: Yes. By the way, do most children in your country get pocket money?

M: Yeah, they do.

23. What is the table of figures about?

24. What do we learn from the conversation about British children's pocket money?

25. Supposing the man had children, what would he expect them to do with their pocket money?



难点注释

column *n.* 纵行, 纵列

entitle *vt.* 名字叫

mathematician *n.* 数学家

assume *vt.* 假设, 假定

inflation rate 通货膨胀率

better off 比较富裕

Section



Passage One



听力原文

As the new sales director for a national computer firm, (26) Alex Gordon was looking forward to his first meeting with the company's district managers. Every one arrived on time and