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大学2年级英语

趣味训练

《长喜英语》图书编委会 编
王长喜 主编



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

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



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大学 2 年

趣味训练

听

力

王长喜 主编

《长喜英语》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,《大学二年级英语听力趣味训练》将是您的最大福音。

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六级考试的双重目的。

快乐学习,趣味无限。《大学二年级英语听力趣味训练》令您的听力水平得到最大限度的提升,让您在英语六级考试中旗开得胜。

王长鲁

2006年1月

目录

第一部分 海阔天空论人生

(情景对话篇)

Chapter One 童言无忌	2
无知无畏,童言无忌。也许令你捧腹,也许令你迷惘,也许令你神伤……对于这些纯洁幼稚而又天真烂漫的童言,你又能如何呢?	
高手支招 如何阅读选择项	8
Chapter Two 急中生智	10
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!	
高手支招 辨认重要信息——事实细节题	16
Chapter Three 大智若愚	19
大隐隐于市,小隐隐于野。不要自以为聪明,高手从来都是大智若愚的,就像天龙八部里少林寺扫地的老和尚!	
高手支招 推导隐含意义——综合推断题	26
Chapter Four 咬文嚼字	29
食物经过充分咀嚼有助于消化,免得肠胃不适。学习语言同样如此,不咬文嚼字,不整明白这些俚语习语,又何谈精通古文。	
高手支招 理解真实含义——理解归纳题	35
Chapter Five 妙语连珠	37
众多的听众,倾慕的神情,而你口吐莲花、妙语连珠。想有这样的感觉吗? 别泄气,自信些! 你有这个实力。	
高手支招 洞察说话者语气——观点态度题	44

Chapter Six 弦外之音

46

想学会察言观色,成为人际交往的行家吗?看看下边,练习一下。

你能领悟他们的弦外之音吗?多用用大脑,今后会省不少麻烦。

高手支招 对话内容分类

53

Chapter Seven 刨根问底

55

既然想知道,就要刨根问底,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 对话综合应试技巧(一)

62

Chapter Eight 巧言令色

64

人长张嘴可不是光用来吃饭的。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 对话综合应试技巧(二)

71

第二部分 津津有味谈九州

(趣味短文篇)

Chapter One 寓言故事

73

寓理于言,讲述通俗易懂的故事,蕴藏精辟深刻的哲理。好好

听听吧!学习也好、总结也好、思考也好,听寓言故事总是有好处的。

只是,可别仅仅听听而已啊。如果没有得到思想认识上的提高,你

可要小心,因为你可不一定有东郭先生的好运。

高手支招 辨音技巧(一)——分辨同(近)音异形词

88

Chapter Two 奇闻趣事

90

知道现代社会对人类生活影响最大的三件事情是什么吗?报

纸、电视、网络。你能否认,新闻媒体已经渗透到我们生活的每

一个角落,方方面面,从而满足了我们的的好奇心和求知欲。这里选

取一些奇闻趣事,让大家轻松一下。

高手支招 辨音技巧(二)——分辨语音和语调

106

Chapter Three 真情告白

107

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,谱写了一首首令人心动的情感乐章。真情告白,难能可贵。不想感受一下吗?不想的话,那你还看什么琼瑶片!

高手支招 听的过程中如何做笔记

121

Chapter Four 大开眼界

123

现在已是信息时代,传媒、通信、网络、计算机,应有尽有。相信没有谁愿意再作井底之蛙、夜郎自大、固步自封了。没听过、没见过并不说明它不存在。这里告诉你一些奇异的自然景观和动植物的特殊习性,定会让你大开眼界。记着可别说你早知道喔,否则我多没面子呀!

高手支招 合理分析与推断——如何解答主旨题和综合推断题

137

Chapter Five 海外拾趣

139

你知道见到熟人该怎么打招呼吗?是点头抱拳挥手,还是拥抱脱帽致意,或是扭屁股碰鼻子,抑或其他什么的……当然我可没说只在咱们中国。你了解那些异域的风土人情、海外拾趣吗?不同的国家和地区都有一些自己独特的风俗习惯,这里列举一二,以飨听者。

高手支招 复合式听写的特点与解题技巧

153

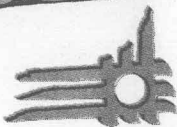
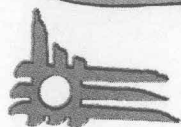


第一部分



海阔天空论人生

情景对话篇

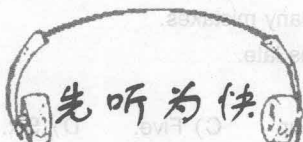


童言无忌



Chapter One

无知无畏，童言无忌。也许令你捧腹、也许令你迷惘、也许令你神伤……对于这些纯洁幼稚而又天真烂漫的童言，你又能如何呢？



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) The woman should go to see the doctor.
B) The woman should eat something.
C) The woman was ignorant.
D) The woman would be all right soon.
2. A) His Daddy is all right.
B) He can get the present.
C) He always does everything told by his mother.
D) Daddy always obeys to mother.
3. A) The woman wants to measure the length.
B) The man can deal with examination at ease.
C) The man hates having classes.
D) The woman is stupid.
4. A) The man's father never did the homework for him.
B) The man's father was poor at mathematics.
C) The man didn't do his mathematics homework yesterday.
D) The man made many mistakes in his homework yesterday.
5. A) He hadn't eaten breakfast at all.
B) He hasn't washed his face for more than one day.
C) He eats eggs every morning.
D) He had eggs for breakfast this morning.
6. A) A driver. B) A salesman. C) Her teacher. D) Her husband.
7. A) He cheats the woman.
B) He doesn't know how fast a train runs.
C) He knows how many wheels the train has.
D) He doesn't know the true answer to the woman's question.
8. A) She is a diligent girl.

- B) She makes too many mistakes.
C) She always arrives late.
D) She is in despair.
9. A) Three. B) Four. C) Five. D) Six.
10. A) He tells the truth.
B) He has much knowledge about the moon.
C) He doesn't know much about the moon.
D) He is very clever.
11. A) There's something wrong with the number 4 key.
B) The woman can make a phone call now.
C) The man is poor at mathematics.
D) The man is the woman's husband.
12. A) He handed in all his homework assignment in time.
B) He didn't hand in any homework assignment.
C) He never did his homework assignment so long as he could find a good excuse.
D) He had no time to do his homework assignment.
13. A) His father has respect to woman.
B) His father had an ulterior motive.
C) He is unwilling to give up the seat to the lady.
D) He is very happy to give up the seat to the lady.
14. A) In the supermarket. B) In the bank.
C) In the hospital. D) In the school.
15. A) Lincoln was a lazy boy in his childhood.
B) Lincoln had to walk 7 miles.
C) Lincoln had no school bus to catch.
D) Lincoln felt like to walk 7 miles to school.



1. W: Your stomach's hurting because it's empty. It'll be all right when you've got something in it. Oh, God! My head is aching again!

M: That's because it's empty. You'd be all right if you had something in it.

Q: What does the man mean?

选 C)。女士说男士的胃痛是因为肚子里面空无一物,只要吃点东西就没事了。接着提到自己头疼。男士顺势回答说,她的头痛是因为头脑里空无一物。头脑空空显然是暗指女士知识贫乏,所以选 C)。本题重点在于对 empty 的理解,前面一个 empty 是指腹空,而后面一个则是指头脑空空(愚昧无知)。

2. W: I'll give the present to the one who is the most **obedient**^①, never **talks back**^② to mother and does everything he or she is told.

M: Of course, Daddy is the right person!

Q: What does the man mean?

选 D)。本题考查综合理解对话内容的能力。这可能是一组母子间的对话,母亲说:“谁最听话,从不和妈妈顶嘴,按妈妈的话去做,我就把礼物给谁。”儿子回答:“那当然是给爸爸啦!”可见爸爸是家中最听话和最服从妈妈的人,所以选 D)。选项 C) 是强干扰项,大家应意识到,其中的 he 是指说话人(儿子),而不是爸爸,故排除。

3. W: What is the longest and what is the shortest?

M: The last several minutes of a class is the longest, while the last several minutes of an exam is the shortest.

Q: What can we infer from the conversation?

选 C)。本题为推断题,就是要从对话的字面意思推断出其隐含的意义。女士说:“什么最长,什么最短?”男士答道:“一节课的最后几分钟最长,考试的最后几分钟最短。”从男士的话中我们可以推断出:他讨厌上课,而且对考试不那么得心应手。因而只有选项 C) 符合对话内容。

4. W: You got all your mathematics homework right this time, Tim. What happened? Did your father help you?

M: No, madam. He was too busy last night, so I had to do it all by myself.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

选 B)。本题考查根据对话内容进行推断的能力。这可能是一组发生在师生之间的对话,老师很诧异学生的数学作业居然全对了,以为是他父亲帮他做的。而学生却说:“由于父亲昨晚太忙,只能由自己做作业。”由此可以推断出平时父亲帮他做的作业定是错误百出,可见父亲的数学学得一定不怎么样,所以选 B)。

5. W: David, why don't you wash your face? I can tell that you had eggs for breakfast

① *adj.* 顺从的,服从的

② *phr.* <口>顶嘴,反驳

this morning.

M: Wrong, Mary. That was yesterday.

Q: What can we learn about the man from the conversation?

选B)。本题为推断题。女士说:“David,为什么不洗脸?我都能看出你今天早餐吃的是鸡蛋。”可男士回答说那是昨天吃的。由此可见男士至少从昨天早上到现在都没有洗过脸,所以选B)。选项C)、D)具有一定的迷惑性,但对话为男士昨天早上吃了鸡蛋,不是今天,排除D);选项C)属过度推断。

6. M: Can you tell me anything about the great scientists of the 18th century?

W: Yes, sir, I can. They are all dead.

Q: Who is the woman most probably speaking to?

选C)。本题考查推测对话中的人物关系。男士问:“你能说说有关18世纪伟大科学家们的故事吗?”女士回答说:“是的,先生。他们都死了。”可见女士对18世纪的科学家一无所知。推断人物之间的关系时,一定要抓住关键词,本题的关键词是sir,一般是对上司或老师的称呼,由对话内容可知他们可能为师生关系。正确选项为C)。

7. W: Why does a train run faster than a car?

M: Because it has more wheels than a car.

Q: What is true about the man?

选D)。本题为推断题。女士想知道为什么火车比汽车跑得快,男士回答:“因为火车比汽车的轮子多。”很显然男士所给的回答并非真正的原因,只是因说不清原因故意搪塞而已,所以选D)。选项B)具有一定的迷惑性,但是从对话中无法推出此结论,属过度推断。

8. M: I despair^③, Fred, how do you manage to get so many things wrong in a day?

W: Because I always get here early, sir!

Q: What can we learn about Fred?

选B)。本题考查对对话内容的理解和推断能力。对话中男士说:“我失望透了,弗雷德,你怎么在一天的时间里做这么多错事?”弗雷德的回答刁钻古怪,她显然是在耍滑头,她说:“因为我总是来得很早。”就算她真的来得很早,这也不应该成为做错事的理由,所以答案为B)。

9. W: Tommy, name five things that contain milk.

M: Butter and cheese, ice cream and two cows.

Q: How many things did Tommy say correctly?

选A)。本题考查对问题本质的理解和判断能力。对话中女士说:“Tommy,请说出含有牛奶的五种东西。”男士回答:“黄油、奶酪、冰淇淋和两头奶牛。”问

题问的是“Tommy 说对了几样东西?”虽然 Tommy 提到了包括两头奶牛的五样东西,但根据常识可判断出前三样是正确的回答,故选 A)。

10. W: The moon is so large that several million people can live there.

M: It sure must get crowded when it's a half moon.

Q: What is probably true about the man?

选 C)。本题考查理解对话内容并进行推断的能力。女士说:“月球很大,可以住几百万人。”男士担忧地说:“到了半个月亮的时候,那里一定很挤。”这一听就是孩子气的话,孩子总是缺乏基本的常识,说明他并不了解月球,所以应该选 C)。

11. W: I want to make a phone call, but I find that the key **beating**^④ the number 4 doesn't work.

M: Mom, why don't you try two plus two?

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

选 A)。本题考查综合理解对话的能力。这是一组母子间的对话,母亲说:“我想打电话,可我发现‘4’这个键出毛病了。”儿子回答:“妈妈,为什么不试试按 2 加 2?”真是奇思妙想,先不论其行得通与否,至少可见孩子想问题不拘一格、天真烂漫。四个选项中只有 A) 与对话内容相符。

12. W: Young man, this is the first homework assignment you've handed in all week. Why is that?

M: I was in a hurry last night and didn't have time to think up a good excuse.

Q: What can we learn about the man?

选 C)。本题考查对对话内容的理解能力。这是一组师生对话,老师说:“年轻人,这是你在整整一个星期中上交的第一份家庭作业。为什么会这样?”学生答道:“我昨天晚上很忙,没有想出一个好的借口”。言外之意就是,如果他能想出一个好的借口,那么,这次作业也就免交了。所以,选项 C) 是对对话信息的正确转述。

13. W: When you are on the bus, you should give up a seat to ladies or old persons.

M: Mom, Daddy also said so. When I was on the bus with Daddy this morning, he told me to give up my seat to a lady. But I was sitting on Daddy's lap.

Q: How does the man imply about giving up his seat to that lady?

选 B)。本题属推断题。这是一组发生在母子间的对话。母亲教育儿子坐车时要给女士或老人让座。儿子回答说:“爸爸也这么说。今天早上我和爸爸坐车,他叫我把位子让给一位女士,但我当时正坐在爸爸的膝上。”因为男孩是坐在爸爸的腿上,如果这时他为女士让座,女士势必要坐到他爸爸的膝盖上。可

见,男孩的爸爸别有用心,面对那位女士,心痒难忍,打算一倾芳泽。

14. W: Oh, dear, did everything go all right when you're in the X-ray^⑤ room?

M: Sure. They took a picture of my bones. It was great. I didn't even have to take my skin off!

Q: Where does the conversation probably take place?

选C) 本题考查通过对话的细节推断对话发生的地点。女士问:“噢,亲爱的,你在X光室里一切都进展顺利吗?”男士回答:“当然。他们给我的骨头拍照了。太棒了,我都不用把皮肤脱下来(take my skin off)。”男士的想法真是奇特,其实仅从X-ray room就可以判断出对话发生在医院。正确选项为C)。

15. W: Abraham Lincoln had a very hard childhood. He had to walk 7 miles to school everyday.

M: Well, he should have got up earlier and caught the school bus like everyone else!

Q: What does the man imply about Lincoln?

选A) 本题考查根据对话内容推断说话者观点态度的能力。女士谈到林肯的童年很艰苦,每天得步行7英里去上学。而男士却回答说:“他应该和所有的孩子一样起早一点,这样才能赶上校车!”显然男士(一定是个小男孩)不知道林肯当时并没有校车可坐,只能步行。依他的思维当然是以为林肯小时候很懒惰了。正确选项为A)。



高手支招

如何阅读选择项

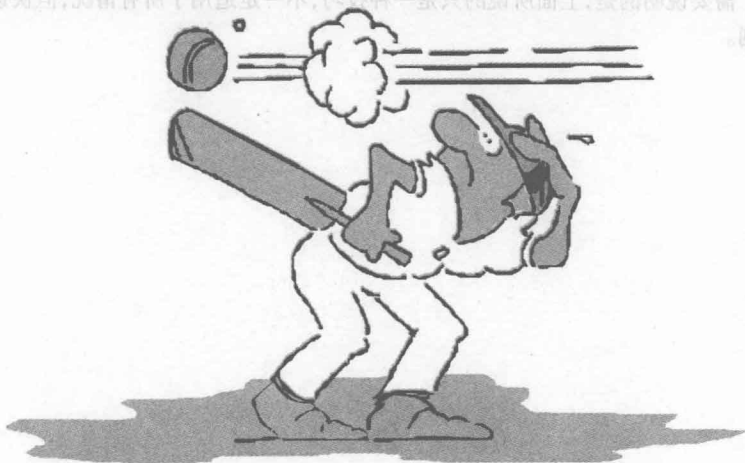
因为听力理解的问题不是以书面形式出现在卷面上,而是在讲话内容之后才出现,所以,我们必须抓住空隙时间抢先阅读选择项。这样便可以根据选择项的内容预测谈话或短文的内容和提问形式,提前了解谈话或短文中可能出现的单词或词组。只有这样,在听音时才能有目的地听、有选择地记。

对待选择项应采取快速阅读的方法。在听音前看选择项主要应用略读技巧。一定要避免逐词阅读,否则就不可能在听音前看完选择项。选择项的长短、简繁不一,具体处理方法也要有所不同。

选择项都比较短时,可采用扫视法。用眼光扫过选择项,大体了解其内容。

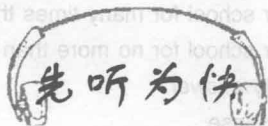
当选择项较长时(B节的选择项往往较长),可分两步处理。第一步,整体看,

急中生智



Chapter Two

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) The woman couldn't see the stars in the sky.
B) They were sleeping in a tent.
C) Someone stole their tent.
D) The woman thought it was a beautiful night.
2. A) The brides cry because they can't marry those they want to marry.
B) The brides cry because they are so exciting.
C) The brides cry because they can't choose their bridegrooms.
D) The woman's words have a double meaning.
3. A) The woman was dissatisfied with the man for his being late for school.
B) The man would ride to school with the woman.
C) The man agreed to come to school on time.
D) The woman will be ten minutes late for school every morning.
4. A) A general practitioner can treat more disease than a specialist does.
B) A general practitioner is better than a specialist.
C) The man prefers a general practitioner to a specialist.
D) The woman must be a general practitioner.
5. A) The child wanted to be a pilot.
B) The child wanted to reach a new height in his study.
C) He who studies in the airplane will achieve a higher education.
D) There is connection between the airplane and education.
6. A) He always tells the truth.
B) He always tells lies.
C) He is a great president.
D) He sometimes tells the truth, sometimes tells the lie.
7. A) He does know how many times he has been late for school.
B) He has never been late for school this year.