

题的标准重新选材、设题，以期让考生在有限的时间里最大限度地熟悉考试的题型和答题的技巧，时刻与考试动态保持同步。

4. 解析更细、更加标准化

不管是书中的例题还是练习，第3版的解析更加细致入微。同时，统一了解析模式，使考生使用起来更方便、更容易理解并掌握所学知识和技巧。

5. 录音更全、更便于备考

《大学英语新四级听力周计划》的录音时长达到420分钟，《大学英语新六级听力周计划》的录音时长更是达到了460分钟。超长的听力训练时间，不仅便于考生对讲解的知识点更深入地理解，而且也能让考生在备考中一直保持足够的量的积累，最终产生质的飞跃。

本丛书在出版前已经多个辅导班学生使用，结果证明，考生如按照本丛书规划认真复习备考，定能有效提高复习效率，取得更加理想的考试成绩！本丛书是一线辅导教师的倾力之作，凝结了我们的大量心血，辅导精华尽现书中，可谓辅导和图书出版的完美结合。编者衷心希望本丛书能让更多考生受益，如是，将深感欣慰！

编者

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听力导学 >>>

一、听力命题方向

听力理解能力一直是四级考试测试的重点，四级新题型将听力所占比例由原来的20%增加到35%，从目前考试的趋势来看，近几年内听力的比重仍有可能继续加大。因此，对于考生来说，提高听力能力势在必行。

目前的四级考试中听力部分包括四种题型：短对话、长对话、短文理解和复合式听写。各题型的出题形式及所占比例如下：

听力题型	测试形式	数量	比例
短对话	多项选择	8个对话，8道题	8%
长对话	多项选择	2个对话，7道题	7%
短文理解	多项选择	3篇短文，10道题	10%
复合式听写	填空	1篇短文，8个单词填空，3个句子填空	10%

听力理解部分测试考生获取口头信息的能力。录音材料是用标准的英式或美式英语朗读，语速约为每分钟130词。听力一直是四、六级考生的一大难题，随着听力比重的逐渐加大，它越来越成为考生四、六级通关道路上的一只拦路虎。在短期内熟悉听力考点，掌握解题技巧，最终提高听力能力，获得高分，已经越来越成为考生的迫切需要。

然而，正所谓知己知彼，方能百战不殆。光熟悉听力考试不行，考生必须首先弄清楚自己处在一个什么水平上，自己的弱点在哪。这样才能有针对性地进行训练，达到事半功倍的效果。因此，接下来，我们为考生准备了一套典型的听力试题，并配有详尽的点评和分析，考生可以通过自我测评，了解自己哪方面知识和能力欠缺，哪种技巧没有掌握，为自己准确定位，然后开始有计划地一一提高。

二、典型试题自测

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.

11. A) She used to be in poor health. B) She was popular among boys.
 C) She was somewhat overweight. D) She didn't do well at high school.
12. A) He quitted teaching in June.
 B) He has left the army recently.
 C) He opened a restaurant near the school.
 D) He has taken over his brother's business.
13. A) He is taking care of his twin brother. B) He has been feeling ill all week.
 C) He is worried about Rod's health. D) He has been in perfect condition.
14. A) She wants to get some sleep.
 B) She needs time to write a paper.
 C) She has a literature class to attend.
 D) She is troubled by her sleep problems.
15. A) Teaching her son by herself. B) Having confidence in her son.
 C) Asking the teacher for extra help. D) Telling her son not to worry.
16. A) The woman possesses a natural talent for art.
 B) Women have a better artistic taste than men.
 C) He isn't good at abstract thinking.
 D) He doesn't like abstract paintings.
17. A) The tickets are more expensive than expected.
 B) The tickets are sold in advance at half price.
 C) It's difficult to buy the tickets on the spot.
 D) It's better to buy the tickets beforehand.
18. A) At the airport. B) In a restaurant.
 C) In a booking office. D) At the hotel reception.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) To go boating on the St. Lawrence River.
 B) To go sightseeing in Quebec Province.
 C) To call on a friend in Quebec City.
 D) To attend a wedding in Montreal.
20. A) Study the map of Quebec Province. B) Find more about Quebec City.
 C) Brush up on her French. D) Learn more about the local customs.
21. A) It's most beautiful in summer.
 B) It has many historical buildings.
 C) It was greatly expanded in the 18th century.
 D) It's the only French-speaking city in Canada.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A) The hotel clerk had put his reservation under another name.

- B) The hotel clerk insisted that he didn't make any reservation.
C) The hotel clerk tried to take advantage of his inexperience.
D) The hotel clerk couldn't find his reservation for that night.
23. A) A grand wedding was being held in the hotel.
B) There was a conference going on in the city.
C) The hotel was undergoing major repairs.
D) It was a busy season for holiday-makers.
24. A) It was free of charge on weekends.
B) It had a 15% discount on weekdays.
C) It was offered to frequent guests only.
D) It was 10% cheaper than in other hotels.
25. A) Demand compensation from the hotel.
B) Ask for an additional discount.
C) Complain to the hotel manager.
D) Find a cheaper room in another hotel.

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 the questions 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 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) They strongly believe in family rules.
B) They are very likely to succeed in life.
C) They tend to take responsibility for themselves.
D) They are in the habit of obeying their parents.
27. A) They grow up to be funny and charming.
B) They often have a poor sense of direction.
C) They get less attention from their parents.
D) They tend to be smart and strong-willed.
28. A) They usually don't follow family rules.
B) They don't like to take chances in their lives.
C) They are less likely to be successful in life.
D) They tend to believe in their parent's ideas.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) How animals survive harsh conditions in the wild.

21. A) It's most beautiful in summer.
 B) It has many historical buildings.
 C) It was greatly expanded in the 18th century.
 D) It's the only French-speaking city in Canada.

W: Wow, and do you think I can get by in English? My French is OK, but not that good. I know most people there speak French, but can I also use English?

M: Well, people speak both French and English there, but you'll hear French most of the time and all the street signs are in French. In fact, Montreal is the third largest French-speaking city in the world. So (20) you'd better practice your French before you go.

W: Good advice. What about Quebec City? I'll visit a friend from college who lives there now. What's it like?

M: It's a beautiful city, very old. (21) Many old buildings have been nicely restored. Some of them were built in the 17th and 18th centuries. You'll love there.

W: Fantastic. I can't wait to go.

由选项推主题: 通读3道题选项, 由 Quebec Province, Quebec City 及 Montreal 可推测对话应与这些地方的介绍有关。

19. What's the woman's main purpose of visiting Quebec?

听前读题: 选项都是不定式短语, 结合其后的地点名词可推断, 本题很可能考查某人到某处的目的。

答案解析: 选 D。主旨题。本题问, 女士去 Quebec 省的主要目的是什么。对话开头女士即交代了自己去 Quebec 的目的是去参加朋友的婚礼 (go to a friend's wedding), 而由她后面的话可知她朋友的婚礼是在 Montreal 举行。

错误原因: 听前没有认真分析选项, 导致听的时候没有针对性。只听到 Quebec 而错选了 C 或 D。

考点分析: 本题一是考查对细节信息的归纳能力和把握对话主旨大意的能力; 二是考查对常见地名的听觉分辨能力以及对对话开头的把握。

20. What does the man advise the woman to do before the trip?

听前读题: 选项都以动词原形开头。结合历年真题的设题规律可推测, 问题应该是关于某项建议或行为活动。选项内容则表明本题应该是关于去 Quebec 之前的准备。

答案解析: 选 C。细节题。本题问, 男士建议女士在去旅行之前先做什么。由男士话中的 you'd better... 可知他建议女士在去旅行前

错误原因: 归纳推理能力不够, 只能抓住部分细节信息; 对细节信息的捕捉能力不够, 没有抓住对话双方谈话的焦点是 tonight。

考点分析: 本题一是考查对细节信息的捕捉能力; 二是考查对细节信息的归纳能力和把握对话主旨大意的能力。

23. Why did the hotel clerk say they didn't have any rooms for that night?

听前读题: 选项中的 wedding, conference, repair 和 busy season 都可能成为宾馆没有空房间的理由, 因此该题可能考查宾馆没有空房间的原因。

答案解析: 选 B。细节题。本题问, 为什么宾馆职员说他们当晚没有空房间。女士 (即 the hotel clerk) 指出, 当晚没有空房间的原因是该市现在正在举行一个会议 (conference)。

错误原因: 没有抓住关键词 conference。

考点分析: 本题主要是考查对细节信息的捕捉能力。

24. What did the clerk say about breakfast in the hotel?

听前读题: 选项中的 free of charge, discount, cheaper 等词表明, 本题很可能是关于宾馆可以提供的某种折扣或优惠。

答案解析: 选 A。细节题。本题问, 关于宾馆的早餐宾馆职员说了什么。由女士 (即 the hotel clerk) 话中的 a free continent breakfast and only in weekends 可知, 该宾馆只有在周末早餐才是免费的。

错误原因: 对细节信息的归纳能力不够。没能记清楚数字和其对应的信息。

考点分析: 本题一是考查对细节信息的归纳能力; 二是考查对数字信息的辨听能力。

25. What did the man imply he would do at the end of the conversation?

听前读题: 选项表明该题可能考查某人的行为, 由选项内容来看, 问题很可能涉及顾客采取的措施。

答案解析: 选 C。推理题。本题问, 对话结尾男士暗示他会采取什么措施。对话最后男士提出, 他想要 talk to the manager, 结合之前双方的争议和女士对男士要去找经理的反应可推知, 男士找经理应该就是为了投诉。

错误原因: 没有听清或充分理解问题, 受对话中其他信息干扰而错选了 A 或 B。

考点分析: 本题主要考查对细节信息的推断能力。

Passage One

选项

26. A) They strongly believe in family rules.

B) They are very likely to succeed in life.

原文

Were you the first or last child in your family? Or were you a middle or an only child? Some people think it matters where you were born in your family. But

Passage Two

选项

29. A) How animals survive harsh conditions in the wild.
 B) How animals alter colors to match their surroundings.
 C) How animals protect themselves against predators.
 D) How animals learn to disguise themselves effectively.
30. A) Its enormous size.
 B) Its plant-like appearance.
 C) Its instantaneous response.
 D) Its offensive smell.
31. A) It helps improve their safety.
 B) It allows them to swim faster.
 C) It helps them fight their predators.
 D) It allows them to avoid twists and turns.

原文

(29①) Over time animals have developed many ways to stay away from predators. A (29②) predator is an animal that hunts and eats other animals. Hiding is one of the best ways to stay alive. Some animals hide by looking like the places where they live. To see how this works, (30①) let's look at the sea dragon. It's a master of disguise. The sea dragon is covered with skin that looks like leaves. (30②) The skin helps the dragon look like a piece of seaweed. A hungry meat eater would stay away from anything that looks like seaweed. Other animals stay safe by showing their colors. They want other animals to see them. Scientists call these bright colors warning colors. You have probably seen animals that have warning colors. Some grasshoppers show off their own bright colors. Those colors don't just look attractive; they tell their enemies to stay away. Of course, hungry (29③) predators sometimes ignore the warning. They still go off the grasshopper. If that happens, the grasshopper has a backup of defense. It makes lots of foams. The foams taste so bad that the (29④) predator won't do it again. Color doesn't offer enough protection for some other animals. They have different defenses that help them survive in the wild. (31) Many fish live in groups or schools. That's because of the safety in numbers. At the first sign of trouble, schooling fish swim as close together as they can get. Then the school of fish makes lots of twists and turns. All that movement makes it hard for (29⑤) predators to see individuals in a large group.

32. What must Greeks do to keep the dead resting in ever-lasting peace?

听前读题: 选项涉及墓地和尸体, 故问题很可能与安置尸体的方式有关。

答案解析: 选 D。细节题。本题问, 希腊人必须做什么以保证尸体能够安静地长眠于地下。短文开头提到, 只有富人才能安静地长眠于地下, 也就是说, 必须要有钱, 四个选项中与钱有关系的只有 D (买一块墓地), 短文接下来又提到, 大部分人的尸体在埋藏一段时间以后都要被挖出来, 放在盒子里, 然后安置在一个房间里, 而买一块墓地则是避免尸体被挖出来的唯一办法。

错误原因: 对细节信息的归纳能力不够, 没能理解上下文之间的内部联系。

考点分析: 本题考查对细节信息的归纳和推理能力。

33. Why are most dead bodies in Amphons dug up after three years?

听前读题: 选项均为不定式表明本题很可能是考查做某事的目的或原因。由 decayed, move, graveyard 等词可推测, 选项中的代词 they 和 them 应该是代指 bodies。由此可推测, 本题可能与移动尸体的目的或原因有关。

答案解析: 选 A。细节题。本题问, 在 Amphons 大部分尸体 3 年以后被挖出来的原因是什么。由文中的 “Lack of space in Amphons is the main reason why...” 一句可知, 这是因为当地的墓地空间有限。

错误原因: 没能抓住表示原因的关键词 the main reason why。

考点分析: 本题考查对因果信息的捕捉。

34. What suggestions does the church give about the burying of the dead bodies?

听前读题: 选项内容表明本题应该与如何埋藏尸体有关, 而 should 提示本题很可能与建议有关。

答案解析: 选 B。细节题。本题问, 关于埋藏尸体, 教会提出了什么建议。短文结尾提到, 为了节省空间, 教会建议尸体埋葬时应该竖起来 (standing up), 而不是放倒 (lying down)。

错误原因: 不熟悉短语 instead of。

考点分析: 本题一是考查对建议语句的信息捕捉能力; 二是考查对 instead of 的掌握。

35. What practice does the Greek church object to?

听前读题: 四个选项都表示处理尸体的方式, 故本题很可能是关于某地区的人或某类人处理尸体的方式。

答案解析: 选 A。细节题。本题是问希腊教会反对什么做法。文中提到, Amphons 市政府想要采用火化尸体的方法解决墓地空间紧张的问题, 但这一做法遭到了教会的反对。object to 相当于 resist, 意为 “反对”。

错误原因: 对前后逻辑关系把握不够; 没有理解同义转述。

考点分析: 本题考查对转折信息的捕捉。

Section C

For Americans, time is money. They say, "You only get so much time in this life; you'd better use it wisely." The (36) future will not be better than the past or present, as Americans are (37) trained to see things, unless people use their time for constructive activities. Thus, Americans (38) admire a "well-organized" person, one who has a written list of things to do and a (39) schedule for doing them. The ideal person is punctual and is (40) considerate of other people's time. They do not (41) waste people's time with conversation or other activity that has no (42) visible beneficial outcome.

The American attitude toward time is not (43) necessarily shared by others, especially non-Europeans. They are more likely to regard time as (44) something that is simply there around them, not something they can use. One of the more difficult things many students must adjust to in the States is the notion that time must be saved whenever possible and used wisely every day.

In this context (45) the fast food industry can be seen as a clear example of American cultural product. McDonald's, KFC, and other fast food establishments are successful in a country where many people want to spend the least amount of time preparing and eating meals. As McDonald's restaurants (46) spread around the world, they have been viewed as symbols of American society and culture, bringing not just hamburgers but an emphasis on speed, efficiency, and shiny cleanliness.

36. 听前读题: 分析句子结构可知, 所填词应为名词, 充当句子的主语。根据该句后面的 *than the past or present* 可知, 此处是与“过去或现在”的比较, 故空格处很可能是表示“将来”。

答案解析: **future**, 名词单数, 意为“未来”。

错误原因: 没有做听前预测; 开头注意力不集中而漏听; 分不清/tʃ/和/tr/的音。

37. 听前读题: 空格前的系动词 *are* 及空格后的不定式表明所填词很可能为过去分词, 其逻辑宾语是 *Americans*。

答案解析: **trained**, 动词过去分词, 意为“训练, 培训”, 注意不要写成原形。

错误原因: 没有做听前预测; 分不清/tʃ/和/tr/的音, 误写成 *chained*; 漏听词尾的 *-ed* 的音。

38. 听前读题: 分析句子结构可知, 所填词应充当句子的谓语动词; 主语为复数, 且前后句子的时态均为现在时, 故此处应填动词原形。“*thus*”表明本空所在句子应为前句内容导致的结果。既然美国人认为应该把时间用在有意义的事情上, 那么他们对于 *well-organized person* (有条理的人) 应该是持“赞赏”或“肯定”的态度。

答案解析: **admire**, 动词原形, 意为“赞赏”。



45. **听前读题:** 分析句子结构可知, 本空应该是一个完整的句子。in this context (在这种概念下) 指代的应该是上文的情况, 接下来描述的可能是上文情况所导致的结果, 根据空格后的 McDonald's, KFC, and other fast food 可知, 所填部分应该与快餐店有关。

答案解析: **the fast food industry can be seen as a clear example of American cultural product**, 意为“快餐业能够被看作是美国文化产物的一个鲜明的例子”。

Main Points: the fast food industry can be a good example of American culture product

错误原因: 听到什么写什么, 只想记全信息, 没有考虑写出内容的完整性。

46. **听前读题:** 分析句子结构可知, 空格所在句是由 as 引导的从句, 而空后是现在分词做状语, 故所填部分应该包含 as 从句的谓语部分及整个主句。空后的现在分词短语 bringing not... (不仅给人们带来了汉堡包而且导致了人们对速度、效率和洁净的重视) 应该是前面内容导致的结果, 因此空格所在句很可能是关于美国的快餐店给其他国家带来的影响。

答案解析: **spread around the world, they have been viewed as symbols of American society and culture**, 意为“随着麦当劳餐馆在全世界的扩展, 他们已经被看做美国社会和文化的象征”。

Main Points: spread all over the world, they have been seen as marks of U. S. society and culture

错误原因: 没有考虑句子的语法结构, 写出的内容不符合结构要求。

- C) The man likes the book more than Bob.
 D) Bob doesn't like the book, but the man does.
14. A) Turn to other students.
 B) Learn German.
 C) Go to Germany for further study.
 D) Do a part-time job to make money.
15. A) The woman has spent a lot of time on that book.
 B) The woman thinks that book is easy to understand.
 C) The woman needs more time to finish reading that book.
 D) The woman hasn't got a chance to read that book.
16. A) She has a part-time job.
 B) She wouldn't like to help.
 C) She is going to the restaurant for dinner.
 D) She has a date with someone.
17. A) She has done half of it already.
 B) She agrees that it is very long.
 C) They have all semester to finish it.
 D) They are very lucky to have finished it.
18. A) The exam paper only had one page.
 B) The exam was difficult for the woman.
 C) The woman found the exam easy.
 D) The woman completed the exam paper in one hour.

四、名师答疑

11.

选项

- A) He will not accept a late paper.
 B) He wants the woman to correct her paper later.
 C) He agrees the woman hands in the paper later.
 D) They should have written the paper better.

原文

W: I have plenty of ideas, Professor Johnson, but I haven't been able to organize them clearly. May I give you the paper a few days later?

M: You know that I always prefer a well-written paper even if it is late.

Q: What does the professor mean?

解析: 选 C。女士问教授她可不可以晚几天再交论文, 教授表示即使晚几天, 他也宁愿要一篇好论文, 言外之意是同意女士迟交论文。

<p>C) The woman found the exam easy. D) The woman completed the exam paper in one hour.</p>	<p><u>the first page. I barely had time to get the last question.</u> Q: What can we learn from the conversation?</p>
<p>解析: 选 B。男士问女士期末考试 (final exam) 感觉如何, 女士说她本以为这次考试很容易, 但是都快过去一个小时了, 她还没答完第一页, 而且她差点来不及答最后一题。由此可推断, 女士觉得这次考试很难。barely 意为“几乎没有, 勉强”。</p>	

五、练习中重点知识提炼

注: 放到原文语境中记忆效果更好, 括号中标明了词语和句子出自第几题。

词语提炼

prefer 宁愿 (11)

hand in the paper 上交论文 (11)

correct the paper 批改试卷

colleague 同事 (12)

attend class 上课 (12)

recommend 推荐 (13)

tuition fee 学费 (14)

turn to 求助于 (14)

assignment 作业 (17)

semester 学期 (17)

final exam 期末考试 (18)

barely 几乎没有, 勉强 (18)

句式提炼

I'd like to, but I must attend Professor Li's class. 我很想去, 但是我必须上李教授的课。(12)

I don't think I like it as much as he does. 我想我和他一样不喜欢那本书。(13)

Why don't you tutor students in German? 为什么你不去当德语家教呢?(14)

I must admit it took me quite a while to get through. 我必须承认, 我花了很长时间才完成它。(15)

We will be lucky if we can get half of it done. 如果我们能完成一半, 就很好了。(17)

I was expecting it to be easy, but... 我本来以为它会很容易, 但是……(18)

band 乐队
 exhibition 展览
 painter 画家
 admission price 入场费
 worth the money/time 值得花费金钱/时间
 count me out/in 不要算我/算我一个
 orchestra section 前排的座位
 balcony 楼厅包厢
 TV channels 电视频道
 broadcast 广播, 播放
 live broadcast 现场直播
 program 电视节目
 TV theatre 电视剧场
 hobby 爱好
 gardening 园艺
 classical music 古典音乐
 folk music 民族音乐
 symphony 交响乐
 light music 轻音乐
 rock music 摇滚乐
 jazz 爵士乐
 bass 低音
 rehearse 排练
 rehearsal 彩排
 intermission 剧场休息
 stage effect 舞台效果
 sound effect 音响效果
 violence movie 暴力影片
 comedy 喜剧
 tragedy 悲剧
 horror movie 恐怖影片
 plot 情节
 performance 表演
 entertaining 有趣的, 愉快的

tennis court 网球场
 entertainment industry 娱乐行业
 clap/applaud 拍掌, 鼓掌
 tourist 游客
 leave for vacation 出去度假
 travel agency 旅行社
 package trip/tour 由旅行社全包的旅行
 book/reserve 预订
 reception desk 接待处
 service counter 服务台
 check in 住宿登记
 pack 打包
 go down to the beach/shore/seaside 去海滨
 go surfing 去冲浪
 take a sun bath 日光浴
 catch some rays 晒太阳
 hiking 徒步旅行
 canoe (划)独木舟
 highlights of the place 值得一游的地方
 sightseeing 观光, 游览
 scenic resort 旅游胜地
 summer resort 避暑胜地
 historic spots 历史名胜
 landscape 风景
 fantastic scene 奇异的景象
 beyond description 难以描述
 broaden one's horizon 开阔眼界
 film 胶卷
 focus 焦距
 shutter 快门
 lens 镜头
 flashlight 闪光灯
 develop 冲(胶卷)
 photo album 相册

5 生病、看病

infirmary 学校医院
 clinic 诊所

the dentist's 牙科诊所
 emergency room 急诊室