

Q: What're they complaining about?

4. A) They attend a house-sitter's party.
B) They check a house-sitter's references.
C) They interview a house-sitter's friends.
D) They look at a house-sitter's transcripts.

录音原文:

- (man) I really don't know what to do this summer. I can't afford to just sit around, and there don't seem to be any jobs available.
- (woman) Why don't you try house-sitting? Last summer my friend Margaret house-sat for the Dodds when they went away on vacation. Mr. Dodd hired Margaret to stay in their house because he didn't want it left empty.
- (man) You mean the Dodds paid Margaret just to live in their house?
- (woman) It wasn't that easy. She had to mow the lawn and water the house plants. And when Eric house-sat for Dr. Cohen, he had to take care of her pets.
- (man) House-sitting sounds like a good job. I guess it is a little like baby-sitting — except you're taking care of a house instead of children.
- (woman) The student employment office still has a few jobs posted.
- (man) Do I just have to fill out an application?
- (woman) Margaret and Eric had the interview with the homeowners and provide three references each.
- (man) That seems like a lot of trouble for a summer job.
- (woman) Well, the homeowners want some guarantee that they can trust the house-sitter. You know they want to make sure you're not the type who'll throw wild parties in their house, or move a group of friends in with you.
- (man) House-sitters who do that sort of thing probably aren't paid then.
- (woman) Usually they're paid anyway just because the homeowners don't want to make a fuss. But if the homeowner reported it, then the house-sitter wouldn't be able to get another job. So why don't you apply?
- (man) Yeah, I think I will.

1. What does the man want to do this summer?

答案:D

【解析】这段对话通篇者是围绕着暑期打工这个话题,“job”和“paid”反复出现,显然,M 希望在暑假找份兼职,赚些钱。

2. What did the Dodds do when they went away last summer?

答案:A

【解析】W 向 M 介绍的兼职工作是“house-sitting”,即住在家里并帮助照顾宠物或修剪花园里的杂草等,并且说她的朋友 Margaret 就为 Dodd 家做过这种兼职。可见, Dodd 一家去年休假时请了 Margaret 来看家。

3. What is one responsibility the house-sitter probably wouldn't have?

答案:C

【解析】回答这道题,关键在于抓住一句话,即 it is a little like baby-sitting — except you're taking care of a house instead of children。可见,照看小孩不是 house-sitter 的工作。因此选 C。

4. How do homeowners determine the reliability of a house-sitter?

答案:B

【解析】根据对话,屋主通过两种方式来确定 house-sitter 的可靠性,即 reference 和 interview。选项 C 是一个干扰项,需要考生听出屋主是要跟 house-sitter 本人面谈,而不是 house-sitter 的朋友。



四、段落理解题型分析与应对策略

(一)段落理解题型的课余四步自我训练办法

Step 1 第一遍听磁带时认真做题,对所选取的每段文章都要认真仔细听,注意时间,模拟考场氛围。做完以后还需注意统计对错个数,并分析选项设置特点,练习快速扫描选项的能力。

Step 2 脱离文字材料再听 4~5 遍磁带。此时绝对不允许照着文字材料听,应该反复使用录音机上的重复键,尽最大努力听懂全文内容。听第 5 遍或第 6 遍的时候,可以一边听一边将全文笔录下来,然后对照文字材料,看看笔录有什么问题,分析听不懂的原因,是语音、词汇还是语法?然后有针对性地加以解决。

Step 3 在足够熟悉此段落中的内容后,打开文字材料,一边听录音一边看,并在段落中相应考点和问题答案,仔细体会,分析自己为什么被某些干扰项误导。

Step 4 跟着磁带大声朗读,以提高自己的语速。如果自己的语速能基本跟上听力材料的语速,再做同类型题目,困难就不大了。

练习过程中的注意事项:

①鸵鸟式听法

很多同学听力过程中没有动手的习惯,听就是听,在做题时才努力回忆与该题有关的信息。甚至有同学喜欢闭着眼睛听或者把头低下来,伏在桌子上听,并认为这样注意力更集中,但这样往往容易走神,听的效率非常低。

②多而不精

对于已经听过的材料,很多同学都很少再听,这是一个错误的观念。片面追求练习的量,并不能有效提高做听力题时的悟性,必须用心去感受才能收到显著的效果。

③不愿对着文字材料大声朗读

很多同学认为听力就是听力,没有必要和朗读口语联系起来,其实听力考的是口头语言,口语提高了,听力也就自然而然上去了。同时朗读可以培养正确的语音语调,可以加强我们对文章的领悟力。

④训练时间安排不得当

听力训练需要思想高度集中,故时间安排以每天精神最佳时候为宜。时间不宜过长,每次连续听半小时到一小时就可。另外,由于听力是一种习惯成自然的技巧训练,所以最好每天安排一段时间,切忌三天打鱼,两天晒网。

(二)段落理解题型提问方式

(1)中心思想归纳题

这类问题主要是测试文章的主题思想。

提问方式有:What is the main idea of the passage?

What can we learn from this passage?

What is the best title for this passage?

What is the passage mainly about?

What is the speaker talking about?

(2) 事实和细节题

所考察的细节包括具体时间、地点、主要人物或事件、各种数字等,问题一般为 wh-question 的形式。

(3) 正误判断题

提问方式有: Which of the following is true (not true), according to the passage?

Which of the following is not mentioned?

(4) 推理推测题

这类题需要对文中的信息进行分析推断,才能作出正确的选择。

提问方式有: What can be infer from the passage?

What does the speaker think about the problem...

What does the speaker most concerned about?

How does the writer feel about...



五、复合式听写题型分析与应对策略

(一) 复合式听写题型考点分析与失分情况

考察要点:考察综合能力,对听的能力,书写能力以及单词、语法的熟练程度要求都相当高。

失分情况:词汇量问题,发音不准造成误听,速记跟不上。

(二) 复合式听写应对策略

① 原句照搬法 将原句一字不落地全部写下来。

② 关键词重构法 录音的前两遍尽量把组成句子结构的名词、动词、形容词、数词记录下来,第三遍开始补充介词、冠词、助动词、连词等相对次要的词。即使补充不完整也没有关系。

③ 复杂词句替换法 可以在意思不变的基础上把难单词替换成简单同义词,把复杂的句子替换为简洁的表达方式。只要要点准确,替换词不出现歧义就算听写基本成功。

(三) 复合式听写题型做题步骤总结

Step 1 听前预测:判断主题,判断时态。

Step 2 精听速记:难词简缩 eg: environment.

Step 3 全面检查:检查漏词、多词现象。

- 检查拼写错误;
- 检查大小写问题;
- 检查时态问题;
- 检查名词单、复数问题。



六、听力应试七大原则

原则 1: 先看后听,抓住重点

在听每一道题之前,一定要先阅读 A、B、C、D 选项,阅读的速度和理解能力直接影响做听力题的效果,阅读速度快的学员请读遍 A、B、C、D,而速度较慢的考生也要至少读完两个选项(如 A、B 或 A、C 或 B、D 等等任意两个),读选项时,我们不给出过多的、不实用的指导原则,仅仅要求学员获得如下信息:

(1) 明确录音人即将提及的地点和人物的名字,如 Florida, beach, tennis court, Ted, Ed, Mary 等等;

影响听力理解的主要因素为:练习、词汇量、注意力、反应力和记忆力。由此看出,影响考生听力理解的最主要的因素是缺乏足够的练习和词汇。这就要求考生在平时培养学习英语的兴趣,变被动的接收为主动的学习,巩固对单词的短暂记忆和长久记忆,就有可能在较短的时间内提高听力理解的能力。

(二)克服心理障碍、树立自信心

听力理解主要特点是语速快、答题时间短,而且录音只放一遍,因此,大多数考生感到非常困难,因而产生害怕的心理状态。放音还未开始,心里就特别紧张,等到录音机一响,有的考生脑子里一片空白,本来熟悉的词在这种情况下也会听而不闻、没有多少印象,如果遇到生词就更乱了方寸,自然什么都听不进去,更不用说在理解的基础之上答题了。这种状况对于参加英语四级考试的考生普遍存在,因此对症下药的去解决是有必要的。考生在考场中过于紧张的主要原因是平时缺乏足够的练习、对四级听力的考点心中无数等。由此可见,平时注意心理素质培养、树立自信心,有助于听者进入良好听力状态。

(三)“精听”与“半精听”相结合

有的考生意识到自己的听力比较差,每天至少花半个小时听英文广播,有的考生也去录音室录制各种各样的磁带,但仍感到进步不快。他们共同的问题是很少记录听的内容。在听 VOA 和 BBC 台,只要求自己听懂大意。也就是说他们无论是在听磁带还是广播,都不注意语言形式。虽然花了很多时间练听力,但多数时间心不在焉。常常是一边听,一边做其他的事情,有时听着听着睡着了。这种泛泛而听的收效甚微。

富有成效的听力活动应是“精听”与“半精听”相结合。在收听 VOA 或 BBC 时,最好边听边做笔记,听完后根据笔记定内容提要。这属于“半精听”,只听一遍,精力主要放在内容上,但不忽视语言形式。边听边做笔记至少有三个好处,一是促进注意力集中,二是提高对语言形式的意识程度,三是可以训练自己的写作能力。

精听要求听懂每一个字、每一句话,就像做 Dictation。这正是此书的编写目的,因为可用做“半精听”的材料十分丰富,例如去录音室录制磁带,收听 VOA 和 BBC 等。

(四)扩大知识面,练好基本功

英语语言基本功包括:词汇量、词法、句法、语音等诸多方面。语音方面要注意省略、连续、不完全爆破、强弱读、意群停顿、英美读音的差异等。词汇量的多少是直接影响听力理解的重要因素之一。特别要注意一词多义的现象。如很多学生一听到 policy,就马上反应为“政策”,而在“Having gone through your claims for fire damage, I don't think the policy you have provided protection against loss by fire.”中, policy 表示“保单”。

词语搭配在英文中更是灵活多变,致使很多句子字面与含义相距甚远。比如,短语 ring a bell 字面意思为“敲响门铃”,而其实际含义是“熟悉……”。再如, with flying colors 意为“凯旋而归”, take French leave 意为“不辞而别”。这些,对知识面偏窄的听者都会构成听力理解上的障碍。请看下面两道真题:

Example 1

- A) The man will go to meet the woman this evening.
- B) The man and the woman have an appointment at 7 o'clock.
- C) The woman can't finish making the jam before 7 o'clock.
- D) The woman won't be able to see the man this evening.

W: Hello, is that Steve? I'm stuck in the traffic jam. I'm afraid I can't make it before 7 o'clock.

M: Never mind. I'll be here waiting for you.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

答案 B Traffic jam 是常用搭配,表示“交通阻塞”,口语常用句型 I can't make it. 表示“我不能到达”。本题的考点是 jam 和 I can't make it。选择项正是针对这两个考点而设。

Example 2

- A) The furnished apartment was inexpensive.
- B) The apartment was provided with some old furniture.
- C) The furniture in the market was on sale every Sunday.
- D) The furniture he bought was very cheap.

W: You've got your apartment furnished, haven't you?

M: Yes, I bought some used furniture at the Sunday Market. And it was a real bargain.

Q: What does the man mean?

答案 D 测试考生对习惯用语 a real bargain(非常合算的交易)的理解。

文化背景知识是听力练习中不容忽视的重要因素。语言交际的实质是一种跨文化的交际(cross-cultural communication)。中西文化既有某些相通、相似之处,也存在着巨大的差异。不了解这些差异,在语言交际中会出现用语失误,形成交际障碍。要努力了解英语国家的风俗习惯、思维方式,会有助于在听话中捕捉说话人的目的以及理解其要传达的信息。

(五)扩大文化背景知识,消除理解歧义

只有对所听到的内容比较熟悉,听起来才不会因为题材生疏而造成心理障碍,才能以平常心态去接受语言信息。这就要求考生平时看一些英美概况、英文杂志,多了解一些西方国家的人文、地理、社会、政治、经济等各方面的综合知识。

Example 3

- A) The woman is driving too fast.
- B) The woman is driving at a slow speed.
- C) The woman has broken a traffic rule.
- D) The woman has parked her car in a wrong place.

W: This is a one-way street. Didn't you see the sign?

M: Sorry, I didn't.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

答案 C 男士说:“这是单行道,难道你没看见交通标志吗?”这句话含有责备之意,弦外之音是这位妇女违反了交通规则。误选 D 的考生达 36%。究其原因,主要在于不懂 one-way street 的意思。由此可见,扩大背景知识和相应的词汇是提高听力的必要条件。补充: speech limit 时速限制, No parking 禁止停车。

(六)培养良好的听力习惯是提高听力水平的保障

语言最重要的功能是交际(communication),因而在听力实践中,应首先把握住语言篇章意义。应把重点放在听文章中心思想、主旨、概要、说话人的意图上,而不是辨别单个词义上。遇到个别不熟悉的词或短语不要慌,要学会放过它,注意听后面的解释说明。上下文的语境有助于猜词。任何一个人,无论他的听力有多好,也无法把所听到的每一个词都马上反映出来。比如当听到这样一句话: Jack says that he is up to his eyes in work at present, and really can't afford the time to have dinner with us. 虽然有的考生不熟悉习语 be up to one's eyes(忙得要命),但这个短语完全可以从后面的语句中猜测出来,“他真的抽不出时间和我们一起吃饭”,说明他很忙。所以考生在听音时,要学会放弃,学会抓住关键词语,把握整体,善于把语言 and 语境联系起来,牢记“Grasp all, Lose all”的道理。

时间与数字题

第2天



速/成/胜/经/

数字与日常生活和工作有着千丝万缕的联系。身高、体重、温度、年龄、尺寸、价格、门牌、街号、距离、日期、时刻、电话号码、邮政编码、技术数据等都需要用数字来表示。在四级听力测试中,数字计算题几乎年年都有,成了小对话中的一个保留项目。对所听到的数字或时间进行运算可得出一个新的信息,其关键在于听清两个已知数字或时间的关系并采用正确的算法。对于考生来说,口头速算是小学阶段就已经解决了的问题,但数字时间信息用英文表达出来就不那么轻而易举了。



一、数字价格计算题

日常生活中经常要推算出一个数字,尤其是在商业场所进行买卖活动可能涉及加、减、乘、除甚至混合运算。考生要对数字的发音高度敏感。准确记住数字是解题的先决条件。请区分下列数字的读音,注意[i]和[i:]的区别。

thirty — thirteen	seventy — seventeen
forty — fourteen	eighty — eighteen
fifty — fifteen	ninety — nineteen
sixty — sixteen	

试着读出下列数字,尽量流利地读出长数字。

135	623	1,087	4,801
20,531	12,345	88,088	5,716
444,444	876,543	1,234,567	1,001,001

注意下列与计算题有关的关键信息词和短语。

spend, cost	花费
save, spare	节省
buy, purchase	购买
plus	加上,还有
amount	数量
dollar, cent	美元;美分
pound, penny	英镑;便士
change	零钱
twice, couple, double, pair	两倍;一对;双;一副
quarter	1/4
zero point six	0.6
less than one and a half	不到 1/2

地点与场景题

第3天



速/成/胜/经/



一、地点与场景题中常见词群

下面列出的以地点为主题的词群在各种听力考试特别是小对话中常常出现。

(一) Library 图书馆

[speakers: librarian and reader 馆员和读者]

librarian 馆员	periodical 期刊
borrow 借入	magazine 通俗刊物
loan 借出	journal 学术刊物
check out 办手续借入	current issue 现刊
renew 续借	back issue 过刊
bound volume 合订本	index 索引
book on reserve 保留图书	reader's card 读者证
reference book 参考书	library card 借书证
dictionary 工具书, 词典	borrower's card 借书证

(二) School 学校

[speakers: teacher and student 师生; classmates 同学]

campus 校园	term paper 学期论文
dorm(itory) 宿舍	thesis 毕业论文
department/faculty 系	graduation 毕业(典礼)
gym(nasium) 体育馆	extension 论文延期
tuition 学费	final exam 期末考试
credit 学分	freshman(大学) 一年级学生
hour 学时	sophomore(大学) 二年级学生
course 课程	junior(大学) 三年级学生
group discussion 小组讨论	senior(大学) 四年级学生
seminar 讨论课	program 授课计划, 课程
excellent 优秀	BA/BS 文科/理科学士学位
good 良好	MA/MS 文科/理科硕士学位
pass 及格	Ph. D 博士学位
fail 不及格	MBA 工商管理硕士

(三) Hospital 医院

[speakers: doctor and patient 医生和病人]

clinic 诊所	surgeon 外科医生
-----------	--------------

来看,对话内容主要涉及日常生活,以学生的活动为主体,不会出现政治、商业谈判、体育、军事、外交、科技等方面的内容,即使在医院、法庭、银行、旅馆、机场等常见语境下发生的对话也不会出现太专业的词汇。

在两个对话者给出一定信息后,考生需要迅速找到相关词并推理对话最有可能在什么地点进行。

Example 1

M: You said no room? But you just gave one to a young lady.

W: The young lady made a reservation last week.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A) At an airport.

B) At a college.

C) At a hotel.

D) At a travel agency.

对话中男士想要一个房间,对方声称没有房间,却把钥匙交给了一个年轻妇女。男士得到不公平的对待,因而在此提出质疑,原来那个年轻妇女上星期已经预订了房间。只要听到 room 和 make a reservation 就能果断地判断 C 为正确答案。make a reservation 可以表示预订机票、酒席和房间,小对话习惯上考订房间的意思,本题中也直接提到了 room。

Example 2

M: How many hours are you taking this semester?

W: Eighteen, plus two at the lab.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A) At an office. B) In a university. C) In a supermarket. D) In a restaurant.

答案为选项 B。

对话主题是选课,即第一个人所问到的“每学期选多少课时的课”,第二个人给出了具体数字。本题并不要求做加减运算,而是推理对话地点。对话中出现了 hour, semester 和 lab, 与学校有关,对此要加以注意。

Example 3

M: Excuse me. Where can I find the back issues of Time magazine?

W: Which particular issues are you looking for?

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

A) In a museum. B) In a library. C) In a book store. D) In a supermarket.

答案为选项 B。

本题中的关键词为 back issues 和 magazine。一位读者正在寻找《时代》周刊杂志的过刊,工作人员让他准确说出想找哪几期。四级听力中这类题比较模式化,一提杂志过刊就是学生在图书馆查资料,故对话应发生在图书馆。

Example 4

M: Sending parcel post would be cheaper, but it wouldn't arrive for about two months.

The rate for parcel post is \$ 2.05.

W: Oh, I want to arrive earlier than that. I'll send it first class.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A) At home.

B) In a supermarket.

C) At a post office.

D) At an office.

答案为选项 C。

(19) pick up 取走, 领取

Why did Margaret call yesterday?

She wanted to pick up some magazines she lent me.

昨天玛格丽特为什么打电话?

她想借给我的一些杂志取走。

(20) book up (车票、机票、座位等) 订完了

All the morning flights have been booked up. The earliest we can get for you is the two o'clock flight in the afternoon.

上午所有航班的机票都订完了。我们能给您最早的机票是下午两点的。

(21) a table for (number) 有……位吃饭

Have you a table for four?

Certainly, Sir. A corner table or would you rather be near the window?

有没有四个人用餐的饭桌?

当然, 先生。您想要角落的位置还是愿意离窗户近一些?

(22) accompanied by 伴随有……

It's been very cold in the past two days.

We haven't seen the worst of it. More snow is forecast next week accompanied by strong winds.

过去两天天气特别冷。

我们还没见到最糟的情况。预报下周将下更多的雪, 同时伴随有大风。

(23) out of print 未重印; 停印

I'd like to buy a copy of professor Franklin's book on sea shells.

I'm sorry, Ms. That book has been out of print for some time.

我想买一本富兰克林教授写的关于海贝的书。

很抱歉, 女士。那本书已经停印一段时间了。

请记:

out of time (date) 过时

out of place 不合适, 不妥

out of fashion 过时

out of stock 没存货了

out of work 没有工作

out of tune 走调

out of breath 上气不接下气

out of sight 消失

(24) on vacation 度假

If I buy some plants for the house, will you water them for me while I'm away?

Sure I will, if you water mine while I'm on vacation.

如果我买些植物放在家里, 你愿意在我外出的时候帮我浇水吗?

当然愿意, 不过我度假的时候你要给我的植物浇水。

(25) office hours 办公、值班时间

Excuse me, Prof. Hill. May I ask you a few questions?

Yes, of course, but I'm sorry I have a class at 10. Why don't you come in my office hours? That's four to five p.m. Monday, Thursday and Friday.

对不起, 希尔教授, 我能问您几个问题吗?

当然可以, 不过很抱歉, 我在10点钟有课。你为什么不在我值班时间来呢? 周一、周四和周五从下午4:00到5:00。

第5天

(26) feel like doing sth. 想做某事

I don't feel like going out. Why don't we just stay home and watch TV instead?

Come on. You promised to take me out for dinner and to the theater on my birthday.

我不想出门。为什么我们不呆在家里看看电视呢?

喂,你答应过生日这天带我出去吃饭并且去看电影的。

(27) look forward to 期望,期待

Is Jane looking forward to going home for the summer vacation?

She is counting the days.

简正期待着回家过暑假吗?

她正在倒计时。(已经迫不及待了)

(28) one-way street 单行道

This is a one-way street. Didn't you see the sign?

Sorry, I didn't.

这是条单行道,你难道没看到标志吗?

对不起,我没看到。

(29) worn out 疲惫

Hello, Mrs. White. What can I do for you?

I don't know what's the matter with me. I'm always feeling tired. I'm usually worn out at the end of the day.

您好,怀特夫人。我能为您做些什么?

我不知道自己出了什么毛病。我总是感觉很累,通常一天下来疲惫不堪。

confirm one's appointment with 确认是否如期见面

Good morning. This is John Parker speaking. I'm just ringing to confirm my appointment with Mr. Smith for this afternoon.

Yes. Mr. Smith's expecting you at three o'clock.

早上好,我是约翰·帕克。我打电话是想确认一下下午和史密斯先生的见面。

好的,史密斯先生将在下午3:00准时恭候您的光临。

此部分所涉及的词组及惯用语都是在全真题中出现过的,当然复习中不能满足于一两片树叶,要看到后面广袤的森林。考生对这些内容熟悉之后,要想到听力的奥秘不仅在于耳朵是否机敏、头脑是否清醒,打下扎实的语言基本功才是决胜的关键。



三、真题再现

1. A) Jane is looking for a summer job.
B) Jane is packing for the summer vacation.
C) Jane is on her way home.
D) Jane is eager to go home for the vacation.
2. A) The woman will be more careful next time.
B) They try to think of a solution.
C) The woman find a spare key.
D) They come downstairs.
3. A) Margaret wanted to return some magazines to the woman.
B) Margaret wanted to lend some magazines to the woman.

建议与请求题

第6天



速 / 成 / 胜 / 经



一、表示建议的句型

通常情况下第二个 speaker 使用某种建议句型建议第一个 speaker 进行特殊动作行为,而问题往往围绕着建议的内容发问,有时也涉及第一个 speaker 目前的麻烦。常见的建议句型有:

You should (must)...

You'd better...

You may (might) as well...

Would you like to...

Shall we...

How about v. + ing...

Why don't you...

Why not...

Wouldn't it be better to...

I suggest you (should) to...

If I were you, I would...

It's high (about) time that you (did)...

I'd rather you (did)...

Nothing is to be done before you...

Pattern I

1st speaker: trouble...

2nd speaker: suggestion.

Q: trouble 的原因或 suggestion 的内容?

Pattern II

1st speaker: suggestion.

2nd speaker: 建议不可行的原因。

Q: 实际选择的方案?

Example 1

W: John, I don't know what to get for your father. He has just about everything. Do you have any suggestions?

M: Why don't you get him a pocket calculator?

答案为选项 B。

同样属于第二种建议题模式,男士首先建议女士住在城里,这样就不必乘火车上下班,饱受奔波之苦。而女士强调了此建议不可行的原因是春秋两季农村的风景太美了,言外之意是她喜欢住在农村。解题时要注意 country 和 countryside 是同义词。美国英语中常用 country 取代 countryside,如:country music 乡村音乐;country pumpkin 乡下佬。

Example 5

W: I'm thinking of taking five courses next semester.

M: Wouldn't four be wiser?

Q: What does the man mean?

- A) There are too many courses offered to students.
- B) The woman should take fewer courses next term.
- C) The man will take four courses next semester.
- D) It is wiser to take more than four courses.

答案为选项 B。

在美国读书时要格外谨慎,选课不可贪多。不少学生为了提前一学期或一年拿到学位而迫使自己多选课,给自己的学习增添过多压力。由于每门课都要完成很多阅读和研究工作,并写一篇理论性较强的学期论文,选课太多反而会搞得每门课的学习都狼狈不堪。当女士提出下学期想选五门课时,男士马上用反问句的形式建议,“难道选四门不是更明智吗?”言外之意是应当少选一些课程以便让自己顺利过关。



二、表示请求的句型

I wonder if...

Would you mind...

Would you like to...

Will you please...

Could you do me a favor?

How about...

解这类题目时,考生注意力主要要放在第二个人的谈话上,因为无论是建议还是请求,第二个人的反应才是解题关键。

表示接受请求的句型有:

Thank you.

I'd love to, thanks.

OK.

Great idea!

It's very nice of you doing so.

表示拒绝请求的句型有:

No, thanks.

Thank you all the same.

It's so kind of you, but...

Sorry, ...

No, I don't think it necessary.

还有一些用虚拟语气来表达拒绝:

If I . . . , I would do that.

阅读下列真题实例,以便更好地掌握这种题型。

Example 1

W: Could you lend me a pen? Mine has just run out of ink.

M: I'm afraid I don't have an extra one. Would a pencil do.

Q: How did the man respond to the woman's request?

- A) He lent her his extra pen.
- B) He was afraid of losing his pen.
- C) He offered her a pencil.
- D) He said he didn't have any extra ink.

答案是 C。

男的说 Would a pencil do? 就是力所能及主动提出帮助(offered her a pencil)。

Example 2

M: I haven't received the furniture I ordered yet. Maybe I should call to check on it.

W: Don't worry. It takes at least a week to arrive.

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

- A) Place another order.
- B) Call to check on it.
- C) Wait patiently.
- D) Go and find the furniture.

答案是 C。

据女的讲,订货起码一个星期才到,说明要耐心等待。

Example 3

W: Have you finished reading my research report? I put it on your desk last week.

M: Yes, but you have to revise some parts of it, I'm afraid, if you want to get it published.

Q: What does the man suggest that the woman should do?

- A) Put her report on his desk.
- B) Read some papers he recommended.
- C) Improve some parts of her paper.
- D) Mail her report to the publisher.

答案是 C。

revise 意为“修订,改写”。男的建议改进论文的某些部分。



三、真题再现

1. A) He will only be available in the afternoon.
B) It's not his office hour.
C) He doesn't have time.
D) He is too tired after class.

2. A) Spending more time on sightseeing.
B) Visiting the city with a group.
C) Touring the city on a fine day.
D) Taking the man with her on the tour.
3. A) They are both anxious to try Italian food.
B) They are likely to have dinner together.
C) The man will treat the woman to dinner tonight.
D) The woman refused to have dinner with the man.
4. A) The man is inviting the woman to dinner.
B) The woman is too busy to join the man for dinner.
C) The woman is a friend of the Stevensons.
D) The man is going to visit the Stevensons.
5. A) Give Bob a phone call.
B) Go and pick Bob up.
C) Go and look for Bob.
D) Wait for Bob.
6. A) The woman has been complaining too much.
B) The woman's headache will go away by itself.
C) The woman should have seen the doctor earlier.
D) The woman should confirm her appointment with the doctor.
7. A) There is no more left. B) It doesn't appeal to her.
C) It's incredibly delicious. D) She has already tasted it.
8. A) The man will drive the woman to school.
B) The man has finished his assignment.
C) The man is willing to help the woman.
D) The man is losing patience with the woman.
9. A) The man no longer smokes.
B) The man is under pressure from his wife.
C) The man usually follows his wife's advice.
D) The man refuses to listen to his doctor's advice.
10. A) She can find the right person to help the man.
B) She can help the man out.
C) She's also in need of a textbook.
D) She picked up the book from the bus floor.

Keys

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. B

Transcript

1. W: Excuse me, Professor Hill. May I ask you a few questions?

M: Yes, of course. But I'm sorry I have a class at ten. Why don't you call me in my office hours? That is 4 to 5 p. m. Monday, Thursday and Friday.

4. A) She doesn't know why the food is bad.
B) She wonders if something happened at the restaurant at the corner.
C) She only wants drinks because she isn't hungry.
D) She thinks that they ought to go to the restaurant at the corner.
5. A) Go swimming. B) Stay at home.
C) Attend a football game. D) Buy something golden.
6. A) She can tell Joan when she sees her at noon.
B) She should tell Joan's brother about the reception.
C) She must call on Joan after the reception.
D) She may see Joan's brother at lunch.
7. A) There are too many courses offered to students.
B) The woman should take fewer courses next term.
C) The man will take four courses next semester.
D) It is wiser to take more than four courses.
8. A) Take a walk. B) Listen to the music.
C) Dance to the music. D) Give a performance.
9. A) Read more than one article.
B) Choose a better article to read.
C) Present a different theory to the class.
D) Read an article on political science.
10. A) They set off early. B) They wait for a fine day.
C) They go sightseeing. D) They go to the seaside.

🔗 答案解析

1. M: If I were in your shoes, I'd take the bus to work. Driving in that rush-hour traffic is terrible.

W: But by the time the bus gets to my stop, there aren't any seats left.

Q: How does the woman go to work?

C 男士向女士建议乘车上班, 女的说乘车太挤。解题关键还是 but, 说明女的没有接受男士的建议, 可以排除选项 A。除掉 A 干扰项后, 问题的答案很清晰, 因为男的说过 Driving in that rush-hour traffic is terrible.

2. M: Look, I'm sorry to bother you about this but could you turn that music down?

W: Sorry, I didn't realize you could hear it.

Q: What will the woman probably do?

C 女的提出... but could you turn that music down? 男的说 Sorry, I didn't realize you could hear it. 用了过去式, 表示原以为女的听不见不会影响她, 但现在知道了。由此可推断男的会把声音关小一些。

3. W: Would you like to join us to visit the museum?

M: That'll be a nice way of spending a rainy and cold day like this.

赞成、否定关系题

第7天



速/成/胜/经



一、专题总结

赞成和否定关系题主要考查英语中否定的表达,这类题目有一定的难度。不过只要熟悉有关赞成和否定的单词、短语和固定表达,一切问题都能迎刃而解。

一般而言,一人用肯定的方式表达,另一人也表示赞同,常用到:yes, sure, of course, thanks, right, (That's) a good idea, please do, out of question, no problem, by all means 等词和短语。

若另一人表示不赞同、不完全赞同或反对,则常用到:no, not really, not likely, sorry, I'm not sure, please don't, I am afraid not, not at all, no way, out of the question 等词和短语。

若一人用否定表述,另一人表示赞同,常用到:no, of course not, you don't 等词语;若另一个人表示反对,则用 yes, of course, you do 等词语表示。

此外,一些短语、句型等可以含蓄地表达否定的意义,这类词有:

never, scarcely, seldom, rarely, hardly, barely, unable, impossible, incapable, unnecessary, unbelievable, little, ill-minded, no one, nobody, none, nothing, neither, nor, dislike, ignore, fail, refuse, hate, stop... from, miss, deny, overlook, keep... from, far from, anything but, without, instead of, (run) out of, short of, too... to..., rather than, prefer... to, beyond 等。

最后,要提请考生注意的是:

①双重否定表示肯定意义,如 not impossible, not untrue, can't agree none, not unusual, Not single... absent, no one... not 等。

②当 all, every, many, always 等与 not 同时出现在一句话中时,构成部分否定(或部分肯定),意思是“并非全都,不是每个”等。

③虚拟语气表述的内容在事实上是不存在的(即对所表述的内容是否定的)。

值得注意的是,有时否定并不靠词或短语表达,而是通过语气。比如反意问句也是种否定的表达方式。另外 but 引导的句子实际上就暗含了对前面的否定。

以下的四级真题能帮助你更好地了解和熟悉否定题型:

Example 1

M: I sent a letter to make a reservation for a single room a few days ago.

W: I'm sorry, your request arrived too late. There are some conferences in town this week and we're full up.

Q: Are there any spare rooms at the hotel?

A) No, all the rooms are taken.

B) Yes, there is a double room.