

全新四级  
710分快速  
突破丛书

LISTENING  
听力

总主编/黄小勇 主编/吴华松 朱红梅

(第2版)



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全新四级 710 分快速突破丛书

# 听 力

(第二版)

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## 前 言

随着我国高等教育教学改革的深化,为满足新时期国家对人才培养的需要,2004年初教育部高教司组织制定并在全中国部分高校开始试点《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》,作为各高等学校组织非英语专业本科生英语教学的主要依据。

新的《教学要求》规定,大学英语课程的教学目标是:培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流,同时增强其自主学习能力,提高综合文化素养,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要。

为此,作为对我国在校大学生英语能力是否达到《教学要求》的主要鉴定手段的大学英语四、六级考试也进行了相应改革,以适应新的形势,使考试能更好地为贯彻《教学要求》服务。大学英语四、六级考试改革的目标是更准确地测量我国在校大学生的英语综合应用能力,尤其是英语听说能力,以体现社会改革开放对我国大学生英语综合应用能力的要求。

在考试内容和形式上,四、六级考试内容的重点是听力、理解方面的测试,根据新的教学要求,听力、听说能力要大大加强。具体体现在试卷上,听力将从原来的20%的百分比提高到35%。试点阶段的四、六级考试由四部分构成:听力理解、阅读理解、综合测试和写作测试。听力理解部分的比例提高到35%,其中听力对话占15%,听力短文占20%。听力对话部分包括短对话和长对话的听力理解;听力短文部分包括短文听写和选择题型的短文理解;听力题材选用对话、讲座、广播电视节目等更具真实性的材料。

正是在这种前提之下,为提高大学生英语的听力技能和语言实际运用能力,本书应运而生。本书具有以下特点:

1. 紧扣《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》和四、六级改革方案。在整本书的编写过程中,紧紧围绕新的教学要求和四、六级改革方案,对考试改革方向和题型理解准确。

2. 突出听力技能训练,培养良好的听力素养。简单的材料堆积和听力浸泡都不是本书的目的。本书目的在于“授之以渔”,教给同学们解题的技能,以便自己能够分析问题、解决问题。更重要的是养成良好的听力习惯。

3. 题材广泛,材料真实新颖,内容全面。听力理解是个综合能力的考察。对话题知识的了解是影响听力理解的重要因素之一。本书取材广泛,且材料新颖,涉及社会文化生活的方方面面。材料选自VOA, BBC, New York Times等英美报刊、杂志或广播电视节目,在给予足够的知识输入的同时,也能增强同学们将来遇到相关话题听力的信心,达到好的听力效果。

4. 循序渐进,讲练结合。本书在给予足够材料输入的同时,也重视语言的输出过程,讲练结合,使学习者对自己的听力水平有动态的了解和正确评估,增强学生的学习自主性(另附学生英语听力理解能力自评/互评表)。

本书主要由两大部分构成:对话部分和短文部分。对话部分包括短对话和长对话;短文部分包括短文理解和复合式短文听写。各部分都有针对性的听力技能训练,经典试题分析。所有听力材料均选自英美报刊、杂志或广播电视节目。题材广泛,材料真实。

本书适合于参加大学英语四级考试的在校大学生作系统强化训练,也适合英语爱好者自学使用。

本书是编者十多年大学英语教学经验的累积,但疏漏及不妥之处难免,敬请广大读者和同仁不吝赐教。

编者  
2008.6

# 目 录

第一章 综述 .....	(1)
一、大纲要求 .....	(1)
二、全国大学英语四、六级考试改革 .....	(1)
三、试题类型 .....	(1)
四、考试内容 .....	(2)
五、总体战略 .....	(3)
第二章 各类题型特点及应试技巧 .....	(4)
第一节 对话听力理解 .....	(4)
一、短对话做题思路:预读 .....	(4)
二、长对话做题思路 .....	(49)
第二节 短文听力理解 .....	(56)
一、四级考试对短文听力理解的要求 .....	(56)
二、短文听力的特点 .....	(57)
三、短文听力的基本解题技巧介绍 .....	(71)
四、短文听力常见问题类型 .....	(76)
五、如何提高听力水平 .....	(80)
第三节 复合式听写 .....	(85)
一、题型设计 .....	(85)
二、解题步骤 .....	(87)
三、历年真题 .....	(87)
Key to Exercises .....	(98)
听力原文 .....	(101)
附录1 学生英语听力理解能力自评/互评表 .....	(159)
附录2 大学英语四级考试(CET-4)报道分数百分位对照表 .....	(160)

# 第一章 综 述

## 一、大纲要求

《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》明确指出:“……大学阶段的英语教学要求分为三个层次:一般要求、较高要求和更高要求。三个层次对于英语听力理解能力的要求分别为:

一般要求的听力理解能力:能听懂英语授课,能听懂日常谈话和一般性题材讲座,能听懂慢速英语节目,语速为每分钟 130 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帮助理解。

较高要求的听力理解能力:能基本听懂英语国家人士的谈话和讲座,能听懂题材熟悉、篇幅较长的国内英语广播或电视节目,语速为每分钟 150 词左右,能掌握其中心大意,抓住要点和相关细节。能基本听懂外国专家用英语讲授的专业课程。

更高要求的听力理解能力:能听懂内容稍长的对话、短文等,并在其结构较为复杂、观点较为隐含时也能理解要点,能基本听懂英语国家的广播电视节目,能听懂所学专业的讲座,掌握其中心大意,抓住要点。”

## 二、全国大学英语四、六级考试改革

教育部于 2005 年 2 月 25 日举行新闻发布会,宣布对全国大学英语四、六级考试进行历史性改革,并公布了我国《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》。备受关注的大学英语四、六级考试改革终于“千呼万唤始出来”,这是自该考试举行 17 年以来的首次改革,影响面超过上千万考生。

而大学英语四、六级考试委员会主任委员、上海交通大学教授金艳在发布会上就考试内容的改革进行了介绍:“……四、六级考试的重点是听力、理解方面的测试,根据新的教学要求,听力、听说能力要大大加强,具体体现在试卷上,听力将从原来的 20% 的百分比提高到 35%,而且我们还有听力的对话,听力的短文;听力对话增加了听力的长对话,原来只有短文、对话,将来听力短文的听写和听力短文的理解要一起考,占了 35%……”

这次大学英语四、六级考试改革中考试内容变化最大的是听力部分。此次改革加大了听力部分的题量和比例,改变了“哑巴英语”的测试风格,……听力理解部分的比例提高到 35%,其中听力对话占 15%,听力短文占 20%。听力对话部分包括短对话和长对话的听力理解;听力短文部分包括短文听写和选择题型的短文理解;听力题材选用对话、讲座、广播电视节目等更具真实性的材料……

## 三、试题类型

结合《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》及《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》,四级英语听力试题类型分为对话听力及短文听力两大类。其中对话听力在原来 10 个短对话的基础上增加了 2 个长对话,在短文听力部分将原来短文听力理解与复合式听写轮换改为并

存,目的就是要在四、六级考试中加大对听力考察的力度。整个听力部分分值占卷面分比重的35%,听力部分用时35分钟,根据对样题的统计分析,听力部分的朗读语速达到120词/分钟。(长、短)对话及短文理解题着重考查听力理解能力,而复合式听写题(compound dictation)主要考察听力、拼写能力、速记能力等多项能力。

#### 1. 听力对话(短听力对话与长听力对话)(short conversations and long conversations)

短对话由8组男女对话组成,每组对话后提出一个简短问题,要求考生根据从对话中获取的信息,从试卷所给出的每题四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。对话部分考查的重点有:地点;职业、身份;计算题;言外之意、弦外之音。短对话题包含的信息量不大,因此其难度也不大,但是有些题目要求我们进行一定的推理或者运算,那么一般考生都能能在15秒钟完成,并能利用剩余的几秒钟迅速地预览下一题的选项。

注意,录音只放一遍,两组对话之间有15秒的停顿。

根据《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》要求,四级考试对话部分增加了长对话,题材为接近真实生活的广播、日常对话、访谈等内容,为两人或三人对话模式。长对话后出现3至4个问题。相对于短对话,长对话信息量加大,且对话转换轮次明显增加(一般有十个轮次左右),角色转换加快,考生对信息的接收难度也随之加大。

注意,录音只放一遍,对话后的每个问题之间有15秒的停顿。考生利用这15秒思考和做出选择。

#### 2. 听力短文(short passages)

该部分共有三篇短文,文章体裁丰富,包括叙事、议论、说明、新闻等,而且题材丰富,涉及各个方面的内容。每篇短文的长度在200词至300词左右,对考生的听力理解和记忆力要求都较高,难度较大,每篇短文大致有3个或4个问题,从每个问题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,共设10个小题。重点考查两方面的内容:对主题的判断和对具体事实的判断。

#### 3. 复合式听写(compound dictation)

试卷上给出一段350词左右的短文,共播放三遍,文中有11个空格,前8个空格主要考查单词的拼写,要求考生毫无差错地填出短文所缺单词。后3个空格是补全信息,主要考查对句子的理解。一般情况下,每段的第一句主题句已经给出,要求填出具体细节内容说明主题。通常会出现三个比较长的句子,考生既可以按听力内容一字不差地忠实填写,也可以根据自己对句子的理解,用自己的话将原文的意思忠实地表达出来。这一部分既考查考生的听力理解能力也考查考生的听力听写和书面表达能力。

### 四、考试内容

1. 对话部分是日常生活中的一般对话,可分为校园、公共场所、家庭等方面,如 shopping, finding the way, doing homework, seeing a doctor, making a phone call 等,其句子结构和内容都不太复杂;

2. 短文听力材料是题材熟悉,情节不太复杂的故事、谈话、叙述、对话等,如健康、环境、教育、心理、动物介绍、地区及大学的情况介绍等,有些虽然是有关国外的介绍,但由于课堂上接触得比较多,考生还是容易理解的;

3. 所用词汇不超出《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》四级规定的范围。

## 五、总体战略

### 1. 充分并合理地用好时间

首先,要对考试中可能出现的四大题型及 Directions 了然于胸,不至于在考试时被动地倾听指令。此时应充分利用各部分录音播放 Directions 的时间,迅速浏览该部分各题,并快速做出合理的猜测。为节省时间,要采取先易后难的原则。

根据各部分指令所占时间的不同,要进行合理的分配。各部分指令所用时间如下:

a. 短对话、长对话:100 秒(加上试音音乐则为 125 秒)。该部分 15 道题,时间应有剩余。

b. 短文理解:40 秒。对于三篇短文计 10 个问题的猜测略显不足,但若对话部分时间分配合理,亦可。

c. 复合式听写:60 秒。除了快速浏览文字部分并大致了解文章的大意外,要将注意力集中在前 8 个空的猜测上。

此外,还要高效利用各题之间的间隙(约为 15 秒),做完一题后,马上准备下一题。

### 2. 尽量排除干扰因素

首先,要调整好状态,既要谨慎,又要有自信心。

应试时要适度紧张,不可过度紧张,也不要太放松。经过一定时间的训练后,读者会发现,在很多试题中,个别单词没有听懂往往并不影响对该题的理解,因此在应试中不要强求听懂每一个词。当然,没有听懂关键词而影响答题的情况也是有的,此时不要硬想该题的解答,以免影响后面的答题。



## 第二章 各类题型特点及应试技巧

### 第一节 对话听力理解

#### 一、短对话做题思路:预读

预读选项就是在听到题目前我们提前浏览选项的方法。

##### 1. 预读的重要性

能推测出题型,以便提前做好准备。对文章/对话中出现的内容,有一定的心理准备。不同的题型有不同的做题要求,有的题型会要求我们在考题旁做标记,或者有些题型会要求我们记下一些数字等。而且选项能够帮助我们对文章对话中的大概内容做出心理准备。比方说下面的一道题中,我们会看到这样四个选择项:

例:A) They try to put up with Gypsies.

B) They are envious of Gypsies.

C) They are unfriendly to Gypsies.

D) They admire the musical talent of the Gypsies.

预读选项时,我们发现4个选项都提到了 Gypsies(吉普赛人),这样我们就会知道这个对话应该与 Gypsies 有关系。而且我们通过阅读选项,发现 A、B、C、D 四项里面动作都是表示对人的态度的。比方说 put up with 容忍,are envious of 羡慕,are unfriendly to 对……不友好,admire 钦佩。那么我们就可以推测出这道题是问人们对 Gypsies 的态度的。因此,预读选项不仅能帮助我们对文章大概内容有一番了解,而且能帮助我们预测出题目的问题是什么。

##### 2. 预读时间的安排

一般情况下利用 Directions 的时间(约2分钟),另每两个对话之间的间隔15秒钟,在选出上一题的答案后,迅速用剩余时间看下一题的选项。

##### 3. 预读选项的方法

预读选项时,不要一字一句地读,要将四个选项放在一起,纵向用扫视的方法读,找出选项之间的共同点,来推测题目的类型。

例:A) By selling services that make life comfortable.

B) By selling land containing oil.

C) By selling public lards.

D) By selling coal and after natural products.

四个选项我们从上到下这么一看,发现都是用 By selling(通过卖什么东西)开头的,我们就能迅速推测出问题应该是“How...”(用通过卖什么东西的方法来达到某个目的)。因为“By...”通常表示方法和手段。

根据选项来推测题型的方法,下面在讲题型时我们会详细讲到怎样根据预读选项内容来

推测题型。

### 1. 主题类型题

对一段谈话的主要内容的理解,尤其是针对两个谈话者其中之一的话提问的,就是主题类型题。通常情况下,其提问方式有:

What does the man/woman mean?

What does the man/woman want?

What do we know about the man/woman?

What does the man/woman imply?

What can we learn (conclude, infer... ) from the conversation?

主题类型题是近年来考得比较多的一种题型。这种题型近年来越考越多,究其原因是因为它不像计算题、地点人物题、事件题那样有明显的提示词语,考生甚至不用听懂主句,只用听懂个别的词语就能作对答案了。这种针对主要内容的题实际上对学生听力水平的要求更高。它不但对话中没有明显的听音点,选项也没有明显的听音点(特点)。比方说四个选项都是数字、地点等。主题类型题的选项可以都是句子,有可能句子结构是相似的,比如说,都用“The man wants to...”开头,也可以四个选项都是动词短语,用 Do 开头、To do 或 Doing 开头,也有可能四个选项之中并没有结构相似之处。但这种题我们在预读选择项的基础上,还是有迹可寻的,比方说,如果我们看到四个选项都是 He 或 The man 开头,那么在我们听的时候,男士所说的话就是我们听音的重点;如果 4 个选项都是用 She 或 The woman 开头的话,那么这位女士所说的话就是我们听音的重点。举例:

A) He wants to go to the conference.

B) He wants to be welcome.

C) He wants to see Mr. Jackson.

D) He wants to cancel the appointment.

M: I'd like to see Mr. Jackson. I have an appointment at four o'clock.

W: I'm sorry. Mr. Jackson is in conference at the moment but he should be back here before long. You're welcome to wait if you wish.

Q: What does the man want?

这道题的 4 个选项都是用“He wants to...”开头,我们应该意识到,对话中男士的话是我们听音的重点,而且我们要重点听他“想要”做什么事情。如果第一位说话的人就是男士,他说“I'd like to see Mr. Jackson...”那么接下来女士的话我们就没有必要重点听了,因为男士的话是我们听音的重点。所以 C 选项就是正确答案。再举一例,下面一道题在听音之前我们可以将 4 个选项从上到下地扫视一遍,我们会发现四个选项都用“He”开头,那么我们就应知道这一题同样要重点听男士的话。例:

A) It's awfully dull.

B) It's really exciting.

C) It's very exhausting.

D) It's quite challenging.

M: Wouldn't you get bored with the same routine year after year teaching the same thing to children?

W: I don't think it would be as boring as working in an office. Teaching is most stimulating.

Q: What does the woman imply about office work?

我们由女士在对话中说的话“I don't think it would be as boring as working in an office”(我认为教书没有办公室工作那么乏味),可判断答案应是 A (办公室工作十分乏味)。

刚才我们讲到当选项的开头都是用 He/She, The man/The woman, 或者 It/They 时,我们能够从选项中得到什么样的信息。那么,还有另外一些选项,从它们的开头部分,我们也可以得到一些跟题目有关的信息。比方说,如果四个选项都用 Do 或 To do 开头的时候,很有可能问题就是在问“What is the man/woman going to do?”, “What will the man/woman do?”或者“What does the man suggest the woman to do?”或“What does the woman suggest the man to do?”等等。如果四个选项都用“For”开头的,很有可能问题就会问“Why”(原因)。那么,我们在听音的过程中,就要特别注意与原因有关的“because”, “for”, “due to”, “so”这样一些词及后面的内容。

这种通过阅读选项来猜测问题,从而确定听音重点的方法,对小对话及段落题都很重要。可能有同学会问,两个人对话中是不是有一人说的话是考试的重点?一般来说在一套 8 道题的小对话中,绝大多数问题是针对 second speaker(第二个人的话)来提问的,但是如果我们能够根据选项推测出问题针对 the man 还是 the woman 的话,要以我们根据选项做出的推断为准。另外,如果 the first speaker 提出了一个问题,而 the second speaker 回答了他的问题,那么问题一般是针对第二个人的“答案”来问的,比方说下面的这道题,我们会听到:

W: Shall we have an English test this afternoon?

M: It's postponed because the teacher has to attend a meeting.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

- A) The teacher postponed the meeting.
- B) There won't be a test this afternoon.
- C) The students will be attending the meeting.
- D) The students will take an English test this afternoon.

第一个人问“Shall we have an English test this afternoon?”第二人回答她的问题,那么考试的问题就是针对第二人回答而出的。第二人说“It's postponed because the teacher...”我们从对话中可以得到这样的信息,考试延期了,因为老师要去开会。所以答案应选择 B。也就是说,在这样一问一答的对话中,回答问题的这句话,通常就是考试出题的地方,我们就要注意听这句回答的话。

有时候主题类型题还会针对谈话内容展开。如:

M: I was terribly embarrassed when some of the audience got up and left in the middle of the performance.

W: Well, some people just can't seem to appreciate real life drama.

Q: What are they talking about?

- A) A movie.
- B) A lecture.
- C) A play.
- D) A speech.

从对话中涉及的词汇“audience, performance, real life drama”中,我们不难听出他们在谈论戏剧。

### Exercise 1

1. A) He saw the big tower he visited on TV.
- B) He has visited the TV tower twice.

- C) He has visited the TV tower once.  
D) He will visit the TV tower in June.
2. A) Most students would like to work for a newspaper.  
B) Most students find a job by reading advertisements.  
C) Most students find it hard to get a job after they graduate.  
D) Most students don't want jobs advertised in the newspapers.
3. A) He threw his hat in the air.  
B) He ran to the end of the court.  
C) He threw his bag in the air.  
D) He ran to Charles who ran that touchdown.
4. A) The man enjoys traveling by car.  
B) The man lives far from the subway.  
C) The man is good at driving.  
D) The man used to own a car.
5. A) Because it was not important at all.  
B) Ralph is going to play baseball again.  
C) Ralph has never played any ball.  
D) Ralph used to play baseball very often.
6. A) The man wants to see the movie a second time.  
B) The woman wants to see the movie, but the man doesn't.  
C) The man wants to see the movie, but the woman doesn't.  
D) They both want to see the movie for the first time.
7. A) She saw them before.  
B) She understands and she'll get them right now.  
C) She understands but she won't do it all.  
D) She understands and she'll start immediately.
8. A) The man probably took the woman for her sister.  
B) The man met the woman before but he forgot.  
C) The woman was pretty well known.  
D) The man was making a fuss.
9. A) He wants Maria to substitute tomatoes for cucumbers.  
B) He wants Maria to make salad without cucumbers.  
C) He wants Maria to substitute cucumbers for tomatoes.  
D) He wants Maria to give him salad without tomatoes and cucumbers.
10. A) She is not interested in the news.  
B) She is too tired to enjoy the news.  
C) She wants to go to bed early after a day's hard work.  
D) She wants to relax in the evening.
11. A) The colors are for boys only.

- B) The clothes are for girls only.
  - C) The colors of the clothes go with both boys and girls.
  - D) The colors of the clothes are for girls only.
12. A) He doesn't like the book because it's not interesting.
  - B) He has finished the book because it's short.
  - C) He doesn't like the book because it's too long.
  - D) He likes the book though he hasn't finished it yet.
13. A) A mystery story.
  - B) The hiring of a shop assistant.
  - C) The search for a reliable witness.
  - D) An unsolved case of robbery.
14. A) The woman doesn't think it exciting to travel by air.
  - B) They'll stay at home during the holidays.
  - C) They are offered some plane tickets for their holidays.
  - D) They'll be flying somewhere for their vacation.
15. A) She contacts her parents occasionally.
  - B) She phones her parents regularly at weekends.
  - C) She visits her parents at weekends when the fares are down.
  - D) She often calls her parents regardless of the rates.
16. 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.
17. A) The man has changed his destination.
  - B) The man is returning his ticket.
  - C) The man is flying to New York tomorrow morning.
  - D) The man can't manage to go to New York as planned.
18. A) The woman insists on going out.
  - B) The woman doesn't like watching TV.
  - C) The man promised her a gift on her birthday.
  - D) The man is too tired to go out.
19. A) The weather forecast says it will be fine.
  - B) The weather doesn't count in their plan.
  - C) They will not do as planned in case of rain.
  - D) They will postpone the program if it rains.
20. A) The woman would understand if she did Mary's job.
  - B) The woman should do the typing for Mary.
  - C) The woman should work as hard as Mary.
  - D) The woman isn't a skillful typist.

21. A) The man thought the essay was easy.  
B) They both had a hard time writing the essay.  
C) The woman thought the essay was easy.  
D) Neither of them has finished the assignment yet.
22. A) She doesn't want to talk about the contest.  
B) She's modest about her success in the contest.  
C) She's spent two years studying English in Canada.  
D) She's very proud of her success in the speech contest.
23. A) He is going to give a talk on fishing.  
B) He thinks fishing is a good way to kill time.  
C) He has the same hobby as Susan's father.  
D) He is eager to meet Susan's parents.
24. A) Tony could not continue the experiment.  
B) Tony finished the experiment last night.  
C) Tony thought the experiment was well done.  
D) Tony had expected the experiment to be easier.
25. A) She has to post a letter instead.  
B) She has to turn down the man's request.  
C) She's not sure if the computer is fixed.  
D) She can't send the message right now.
26. A) He didn't get the book he needed.  
B) He had no idea where the book was.  
C) The library is closed on weekends.  
D) He was not allowed to check out the book.
27. A) Jenny does not want to go with him.  
B) Jenny wants to go to the party tomorrow.  
C) He asked Jenny to go to the meeting tomorrow.  
D) He's been unable to ask Jenny.
28. A) He wishes to have more courses like it.  
B) He finds it hard to follow the teacher.  
C) He wishes the teacher would talk more.  
D) He doesn't like the teacher's accent.
29. A) He wants to get a new position.  
B) He is asking the woman for help.  
C) He has left the woman a good impression.  
D) He enjoys letter writing.
30. A) She has learned a lot from the literature class.  
B) She has met some of the world's best writers.  
C) She has written some books about world class.

- D) She is just back from a trip around the world.
31. A) The man likes it. B) The man dislikes it.  
C) Only tourists dislike it. D) Only people here like it.
32. A) The new teacher is sick.  
B) He hasn't met the teacher yet.  
C) There are three new teachers.  
D) He didn't like the teacher.
33. A) They will return before Bill.  
B) The woman wants to wait for Bill.  
C) Bill will be back in just a second.  
D) Writing a message for Bill will take too much time.
34. A) They're talking about nice children.  
B) The man has a house for sale.  
C) The woman lives in a nice house.  
D) The man has three children.
35. A) Take a walk. B) Give a performance.  
C) Listen to the music. D) Dance to the music.
36. A) She is tired of driving in heavy traffic.  
B) She doesn't mind it as the road condition is good.  
C) She is unhappy to have to drive such a long way every day.  
D) She enjoys it because she's good at driving.
37. A) There is always some gap between generations.  
B) Tom is stubborn sometimes, but on the whole he is quite creative.  
C) The man and the woman each evaluate Tom from their experience.  
D) It's hard to find a right school for children nowadays.
38. A) Look for a more expensive hotel.  
B) Go to another hotel by bus.  
C) Try to find a quiet place.  
D) Take a walk around the city.
39. A) He is afraid he won't be chosen for the trip.  
B) The boss has not decided where to go.  
C) Such a trip is necessary for the company.  
D) It's not certain whether the trip will take place.
40. A) Mr. Long's briefing was unnecessarily long.  
B) The woman should have been more attentive.  
C) Mr. Long's briefing was not relevant to the mission.  
D) The woman needn't have attended the briefing.

## 2. 词义解析题

对重点词汇,惯用语及词组的解释题。这种类型题本质上也属于主题类型题的范畴,其选

项特征与提问方式都与主题类型题一致。但是这种题的考点在于对对话中出现的某个词组、固定搭配甚至单词的理解,选项中对该考点通常用同义词、词组、句子的方式进行再解释。这种题也是考查考生词汇量及对某些词、词组的理解,另外还包括对对话中常用的句子的正确理解。比如:I can't agree with you more. (我十分赞同你的意见)It's raining cats and dogs. (大雨倾盆)等。因而在平时学习、练习的时候要培养对这些重点的词、词组、短语、固定搭配的敏感性,要背熟并牢记它们。例如:

A) Mrs. Lee's class is quite interesting.

B) Mrs. Lee's class is quite dull.

C) The man doesn't mind her dozing off in class.

D) The woman can't help laughing in class.

M: I'm always absent-minded in Mrs. Lee's class.

W: So do I. Her class is so boring that I can't help dozing off.

Q: What can we learn from this conversation?

在此对话中考查的短语就是: absent-minded(心不在焉,走神), can't help doing(忍不住,无法控制), doze off(打瞌睡), 理解了这三个短语,我们就知道了 Mrs. Lee's class, 让“我们”心不在焉,走神,而且忍不住打瞌睡,因此, Mrs. Lee 的课就是很“枯燥,无聊”,这样,我们就可以选出正确的答案为 B, 所以这一题实际上是考查我们对几个重点短语的理解。又如:

A) These books should be returned one week later.

B) The woman is happy to see that these books are kept fine.

C) The man will be fined because he doesn't return the books on time.

D) The books are due to be returned now.

M: I like to return these books.

W: Let me see. These books are one week overdue. I'm sorry, but you'll have to pay a fine.

Q: Which of the following is true according to the conversation?

这一题实际上是考查我们对第二个人的话里面的“overdue”(过期)这一单词以及“pay a fine”(交罚款)这个短语的理解。理解了 overdue 和 pay a fine, 既然 the first speaker 的书过期未还, 应该交纳罚款, 我们很容易就能选出正确答案是 C 了。再看一个例子:

A) She plans to go to graduate school.

B) She will drop out of school.

C) She will stop working and concentrate on her studies.

D) She will take a part-time job.

M: Are you going to return to your present job after the vacation?

W: No, I plan to graduate next semester. That means I will have to be a full time student.

Q: What will the woman do? (2002/1/6)

“... a full time student”的言外之意是“不做任何其他事, 全职做学生”。“She will stop working...”意思是“她会停下眼前的工作, 专心学习”。故 C 是正确答案。

例:

A) The woman is seeing a doctor.

B) The woman is a close friend of the man.



C) The woman is tired of her work.

D) The woman has been working too hard.

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

W: 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.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation? (2000/1/1)

由男士的 What can I do for you? 可以看出,二者不是很好的朋友关系,而且可从女士的答语中看出可能是在向医生诉说病情。故应选 A。

由于词汇解释题型在历年考题中的比例较高,词组和惯用语成为重点中的重点。在这类题型中,对这些重点词、词组及短语的理解直接影响我们答案的选择。最常见又容易误解的词组如下: pick up, a good many, after all, above all, all but, allow for, answer for, anything but, apart from, as a rule, as far as... be concerned, as regards, as well, aside from, at all events, at best, at hand, at intervals, at large, at length, at no time, at sb's disposal, at times, at the mercy of, be about to, be around, bear in mind, before long, beyond question, break down/in/off/out/through/up, bring forward, bring into effect/operation, build up, but for, fall in with, far from, figure out, find out, for good/for ever, for the sake of, gain an advantage over, get down to, get on with, get the best of, give in, give rise to, give way to, go in for, go wrong, hand in/out, hang on/up, have nothing to do with, head for, help oneself, how about, if only, in accordance with, in advance, in charge of, in common, in consequence of, in effect, in favor of, in honor of, in part, in person, in return for, in turn, in vain, keep an eye on, keep to, knock down, lay off, let alone, look forward to, make a difference, make fun of, make out, make sense, live up to, make up for, may (just) as well, no less than, no longer, nothing but, now that, on account of, on board, on earth, on occasion, once in a while, or else, out of order, out of place, out of the question, pick out, prior to, put aside, put forward, put off, put up with, regardless of, run out of, see off, see to, set about, set off, settle down, show up, so far, stand by, stand out, stick to, take... for, take after, take for granted, take in, take one's time, throw light on, tune in, turn down, wash up, watch out for, wear out, what if, with regard/respect to, with the exception of, word for word, work out, would rather, what about.

## Exercise 2

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. A) He has a taste for it.                     | B) He appreciates it.            |
| C) He has no idea about it.                      | D) He doesn't like it.           |
| 2. A) He'll become very angry.                   | B) He'll lend the man a disc.    |
| C) He'll try to find it.                         | D) He'll get another one.        |
| 3. A) He will do anything to help.               |                                  |
| B) He doesn't like salad.                        |                                  |
| C) He prefers to do another dish.                |                                  |
| D) He doesn't want to do anything for the party. |                                  |
| 4. A) Go across the bridge.                      | B) Make up for her physics exam. |
| C) Wait and see what happens.                    | D) Play bridge.                  |