

主

编

贺金安

大学英语强化训练丛书

快速提高
四级听力能力
听力理解·听写

- ★ 把握最新动态
- ★ 蕴含全新内容
- ★ 覆盖所有题型

西北工业大学出版社

大学英语强化训练丛书

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【内容简介】 本书是按照国家教委公布的《大学英语四级考试大纲》和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的四级考试新题型编写的。全书共有六章：第一章为听力理解考试分析及应试技巧；第二章至第四章主要介绍了对话、短文和听写的考试题型及分项强化训练；第五章为八套模拟训练题；第六章为听力录音原文和答案。本书配有六盒录音磁带，由外籍英语专家录制，语速每分钟 120 个词，发音标准、清晰，符合大纲要求。

本书注重实用，针对性强，是四级考生和广大英语水平考试者必备的训练材料。

大学英语强化训练丛书 快速提高四级听力能力

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前 言

为了帮助广大学生了解大学英语四级新题型,熟悉和掌握听力测试新题型的内容、形式、特点和应试技巧,我们根据大纲的要求,结合我们教学实践经验编写了这本《快速提高四级听力能力》。

本书共分六章:第一章概括介绍了四级听力考试题型,内容和应试技巧;第二章第一部分分析了对话听力试题出题范围与各种题型,介绍了听力测试的应试方法与技巧,第二部分为单项强化训练,共有对话 80 组;第三章第一部分为短文听力试题分析和应试技巧,第二部分为 15 篇短文单项强化训练;第四章第一部分介绍了听力听写新题型的出题套路和解题方法,第二部分为 8 篇听写单项强化训练,第五章为 8 套听力模拟试题,旨在提高学生的听力应试能力;第六章为听力录音原文和答案,供学生参考。

编 者

1998 年 9 月

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第一章 大学英语听力理解 试题解析及应试技巧

第一节 听力理解试题解析

大学英语四级考试听力理解部分由两节组成,共有 20 道题。A 节试题的选材是日常生活中的简短对话。其特点是答题时间短,涉及的知识面广,且无一定规律,通常要求考生捕捉关键性词语来回答问题,或根据对话内容来进行判断。B 节试题的材料为短文,其问题侧重点是要求考生辨认内容重点、文章主题或进行简短的判断。为了提高学生运用英语的能力,大学英语四、六级考试委员会又陆续公布了两种听力新题型:听写填空(Spot Dictation)和复合式听写(Compound Dictation),以和短文相替换。这些听写短文的选材体裁和短文试题相同,目的是考查学生的听力技巧和一定的书面表达能力。

第二节 应试技巧

如何提高听力理解水平,这是众多考生非常想了解的。在调查中,我们发现影响考生听力理解成绩提高的障碍有两个:其一是整体理解能力;其二是应试技巧。听力整体能力的提高

主要取决于一个人的词汇量的大小,知识面的宽窄,听力训练的强度,即能否做到多听、多说、多练和持续的努力,因为“practice makes progress”。与此同时,还要掌握一定的应试技巧,这样才能提高听力测试水平。下面简单谈几点应试技巧。

1. 思想“入静”,心理放松

考试时心理紧张是考生中一种常见现象。由于听力测试速度快,难度高,要求注意力高度集中,因此更容易造成考生心理紧张。我们说考试需要注意力集中,但不能过分紧张,以免出现“稀里糊涂,什么都忘了”的情况。在此,我们建议考生考试时,要做到心理放松,思想进入一种气功式的入静状态,这样一听到录音的声音,就可以把注意力放在试题的内容上,不要为试题中的一个单词或一个句子没听懂而影响你的情绪,顾大局才是上策。

2. 浏览试题,预测题型

在听力测试前,迅速浏览一下供选择的答案,这样你就可以推测出试题的内容和题型,从而做到有目的地去听。例如,可判断出是 what、where、when、why 或 how 类型中的哪一类,是故事,说明文,还是名人传记。从而为抓住关键词,抓住要点指出方向,也能提高听力理解的准确性。

3. 细听问题,迅速选择

听懂问题是回答问题的关键。有些考生本来已经听懂了试题,但没有听懂问题而出现了失误。因此一定要弄清是特殊问句还是一般问句;是肯定问句还是否定问句;是客观判断题还是主观推断题。然后根据所听内容迅速做出判断,切不可过多考虑,以免影响对下一个题的理解。

另外还要养成边听边做标记或记录的习惯,这也是听力测试答题成功的关键。

以上只是一般性应试技巧,若想取得测试的成功,还需考生在平时更刻苦训练,总结出一套自己的方法。

第二章 对 话

第一节 对话听力理解 试题分析与应试技巧

对话(Short Conversation)为大学英语四、六级考试听力理解中 Section A 的题型。题目共有 10 个,每题由一组对话组成,一般有二到三句。对话在男女两人之间进行,字数通常在 30 字左右。对话后有一问句,每个问句后约有 13~15 秒的间隙,考生可在听完对话与问题后从试题所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。对话的内容一般都取材于日常生活、学习与工作,为人们所熟悉,句子的结构也比较简单,所用词语一般不超出大纲四级词汇表规定的范围。

Section A 中对话的题目均以问句形式出现,且基本上都是 wh-question,包括 what, when, where, who, why, how 等。

What 所涉及的题较多,但归纳起来主要有以下几种:

1. 做什么

What are the man and woman doing?

What will the woman probably do?

What does the woman want?

What does the man want to ask?

2. 发生了什么事

What happened to the couple?

What's wrong with the woman?

3. 对某事、某人的看法

What did the woman say about Peter?

What did the man mean?

What did the woman think the man should do?

4. 能得出什么结论或获取什么信息

What can be said about Hellen?

What can be learned from the conversation?

When 涉及到的问题都与时间有关,包括钟点、日期、星期、年、月等。

When (what time) will the train arrive? (Answer: 2:45)

When (on what day) is her daughter's birthday? (Answer: June 30th)

When (on what day) will the party be held? (Answer: Friday evening)

When (in which year) did the story take place? (Answer: In 1852)

Where 一般用来问对话发生的地点以及对话中涉及到的事情发生的地点:

Where does the conversation take place?

Where did she buy her hat?

Where are they going to travel?

Why 所涉及的问题是多方面的,但提问的方式比较单一:

Why does she eat so little?

Why is she late?

Why is she complaining?

Why is the man apologizing?

How 所提出的问题也比较多,可单独使用,问及人们的感受及通过什么方式干什么,也可与 old, long, much, many 等连起来提问:

How did the man feel about the movie?

How did the girls get there?

How long will it take you to fix my watch?

How old is the man?

How much does the lady want to borrow?

How many books did the man buy?

由于 short conversation 比较短,涉及的人物事件比较少,所以很少由 who, which 来提问,而在 short passage 中 who 与 whom 则时有出现,以 which 提问就更为常见了。

A 节中的对话尽管简短,提问也不复杂,但要很好地完成,取得高分却非易事,原因主要有两点:一是提出的问题往往在对话中找不到现成的答案,如:“What does the man's answer mean?”,“How does the woman feel about the man?”,“What can we learn from the conversation?”等,需要我们对听到的和题目中提供的文字材料进行分析、对比、推理判断,作出正确选择;二则主要是涉及到时间、金钱等方面的数字题,一般也需要进行简单的运算才能得到正确的答案。

第二节 对话单项训练

Directions: *In this exercise, you will hear 80 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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Example: you will hear :

you will read: (A) At the office.

(B) In the waiting room.

(C) At the airport.

(D) In a restaurant.

Sample Answer: (A) (B) (C) (D)

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, (A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose (A) on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

1. A) How much work he has done .

B) What the man is doing.

- C) How the man's health is.
D) If the man has made any progress.
2. A) She doesn't want to ask Mr. Jones herself.
B) She doesn't want to work for Mr. Jones.
C) Mr. Jones may have broken the radio.
D) Mr. Jones might fix the radio.
3. A) Stay at home. B) Go dancing.
C) Have a party. D) Attend a soccer game.
4. A) To buy a car. B) To buy tickets.
C) To visit friends. D) To hear a musical program.
5. A) 8 o'clock. B) 9 o'clock.
C) 10 o'clock. D) An hour later.
6. A) By plane. B) By bus.
C) By car. D) By train.
7. A) A cook. B) A waiter.
C) A serviceman. D) A salesman.
8. A) By car. B) By bus.
C) Standing up. D) No, he doesn't.
9. A) A teacher. B) A factory manager.
C) A child. D) The woman's brother.
10. A) At a department store.
B) In a book-shop.
C) At a gas station.
D) In a post office.
11. A) The traffic was too heavy.
B) His car was held up by the police.

- C) He didn't realize that the time had passed so quickly.
- D) He didn't expect the woman to wait for him.
12. A) \$ 0.22. B) \$ 2.80.
C) \$ 3.80. D) \$ 1.80.
13. A) Clean up her room.
B) Get her report back.
C) Not wait for him.
D) Not worry about her raincoat.
14. A) He enjoys playing chess.
B) He hates playing chess.
C) He cannot play chess.
D) He was not a good student.
15. A) The 1st floor. B) The 2nd floor.
C) The 3rd floor. D) The top floor.
16. A) Before the man came home.
B) After the man came home.
C) After the woman left.
D) When both were at home.
17. A) No doubt.
B) Yes, if the car does not break down.
C) Yes, if there are no hold-ups.
D) Impossible.
18. A) The chemistry class.
B) The English class.
C) The chemistry and English class.

D) The physics class.

19. A) \$ 2. B) \$ 1.
C) \$ 6. D) \$ 4.
20. A) Six thirty. B) Seven o'clock.
C) Seven thirty. D) Eight o'clock.
21. A) He ran into a tree.
B) He ran into a truck.
C) He was driving too fast.
D) He hurt his back and his head.
22. A) Everyday. B) Tuesday.
C) Saturday. D) Sunday.
23. A) Two men. B) Robin and Joan.
C) Four dogs. D) The woman.
24. A) At 7:30. B) At 8:00.
C) At 8:30. D) At 9:00.
25. A) June. B) July.
C) August. D) September.
26. A) \$ 16. B) \$ 10.
C) \$ 6. D) \$ 7.
27. A) She isn't paying any attention to the man.
B) She is hard of hearing.
C) She doesn't mind the noise.
D) Both B) and C).
28. A) The one the woman bought yesterday.
B) The man's.
C) Both the man and Jack's.

- D) Jack's.
29. A) She is almost out of T-shirts.
B) She has too much work to do.
C) The man is going to do it for her.
D) She doesn't know how.
30. A) She agreed. B) She disagreed.
C) She was impatient. D) She was worried.
31. A) He is carrying something downstairs.
B) He fell on the stairs.
C) He has got something for the doctor.
D) He is ill.
32. A) To the library. B) To the repair shop.
C) To the grocery. D) To school.
33. A) A bicycle. B) A game.
C) A shirt. D) Baseball shoes.
34. A) Unfair. B) Hard of hearing.
C) Near by. D) Complaining.
35. A) His neighbor. B) A shop assistant.
C) A friend. D) A policeman.
36. A) About 5 or 6 days. B) About 10 days.
C) 25 to 30 days. D) About 15 days.
37. A) He wants to save it.
B) He doesn't like it.
C) He has a toothache.
D) He has trouble eating anything.
38. A) A movie camera.