

CET-4

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孔繁霞 主编

4级

梯度合理 循序渐进 两线点评

大学英语4级考试

阶梯
听力

新题型
MP3版

南京大学电子音像出版社

CET-4

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大学英语四级考试

阶梯 听力

南京大学电子音像出版社

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大学英语 4 级考试阶梯听力

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前言

在大学英语新的改革后的四级考试中,听力理解部分的占分比例从原来的 20% 提高到了 35%,在原来的基础上,增加了听力长对话。因而听力考试的内容题量也更大,难度比过去增加了许多。因此听力理解能力的高低是决定四级考试能否得高分的关键因素。

针对大学生亟需快速提高英语听力能力的强烈愿望,帮助和指导考生全面熟悉和适应听力新题型考试,我们特编写了此书。

本书具有以下特色:

体例独具匠心,以阶梯式渐进方式,由浅入深。全书从一级渐进到四级,共由六章组成。第一章为大学英语统考四级听力测试简介及技巧,第二章为一级测试题型共 3 套,第三章为二级测试题型共 4 套,第四章为三级测试题型共 4 套,第五章为四级测试题型共 6 套,第

六章为大学英语四级考试听力模拟试题共 4 套。

题材广泛新颖,内容丰富多样。在选材上注意了其知识性、趣味性、信息性和真实性。内容贴近生活,实用性强。对话及短文涉及文化、语言学习、校园生活、历史、今日科技、环境、交通、医疗、娱乐、风土人情、地方风俗等。给应试者提供了活的语言环境。

技巧归纳,实用性强。本书通过对往年试题以及命题原则潜心研究,总结出一套行之有效的训练方法,使考生能养成正确而有效的听音习惯,并能在短时间内迅速提高自己的听力技能。

MP3 录音清晰,语音语调真实自然。听力材料由在华任教的美籍教师录音,语速以及口音、停顿等特征与真题一致,有助于学生适应真实场景的语言交际,提高听力能力。

本书的使用建议:

考生最好在规定时间内完成每一个单元,每个单元限制在 30—40 分钟内完成,做完后再去看答案解析。这样不仅可以培养自己准确的掌握时间、速度和临场适应感,还可以发现自己的弱处,从而做到充分认识自己,加以巩固强化。

由于编者水平有限,书中疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者和同行专家不吝赐教。

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大学英语四级听力技巧

第一节 测试类型

大学英语四级听力考试主要测试学生是否能听懂交际场合中各种会话和讲话,即获得口头信息的能力,测试考生掌握听力材料中心思想和主要内容的能力,以及判断对话情景、场合、人物关系及说话人的意图和话语含义的能力。新的四级题型听力理解部分的比例从原来的 20% 提高到了 35%,是各种题型中所占比例最大的,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(具体情况见下表格)。

	测试内容		测试题型	比例
第 1 部分:听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	8%
		长对话	多项选择	7%
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	10%
		短文听写	复合式听写	10%
				共 35%

针对新的听力题型,考生应注意听力题材的选用更为广泛、实用,主要包括日常对话、讲座、广播电视节目等更具真实性的材料。听力对话部分增加了 TOEFL 听力中的长对话,目的是弥补传统短对话测试听力的不足。长对话主要测试对日常生活对话、教授讲座、广播节目等的理解能力。听力考试中还加入了短文听写,这一题型在近几年考试中已经出现过,考生普遍反映难度很大。新的四级考试在取消及格线后,复合式短文听写每次必考,这将会是拉开考生分数档次的一部分。

下面几节本书将分别就四级新的听力考试的题型内容,解题技巧做一具体的说明,以帮助考生了解熟悉各类题型及掌握一定的解题技巧,在四级考试中获取听力高分。

第二节 短对话技巧

短对话听力考试部分一般是由 8 个对话组成,每个对话设一个小问题,要求同学们根据对话内容从四个选项中选择正确答案。短对话部分的内容主要是日常生活中的一般性对话,即衣、食、住、行、工作、学习等话题,可分为校园、公共场所、家庭等方面。若按对话内容分类,则主要可分为以下几种类型。

① 数字计算题

数字计算题在四级英语听力考试中属于比较简单的题型,常见的计算题包括时间、日期、价格、年龄、距离、金钱、速度等数量概念。出题形式包括直接计算型、辨认型和替换型,以加减计算题为主。考生只要事先浏览了选项,数字类题目的对话中,多出现两处,甚至三、四处数字或时间,除了用辨别方法外,有时必须用计算方法才能得出正确答案。因此,留意对话中的数字或时间稍经计算和分析,就能答对。所以,考生一定要把握好这类拿分题。

例① W: Here's a 10-dollar bill. Give me two tickets for tonight's show please.

M: Sure. Two tickets and here is 1.40 change.

Q: How much does one ticket cost?

A. 1.40.

B. 4.30.

C. 6.40.

D. 8.60

【答案】A

【解析】用 10 美元买两张票,找零 1.40 美元,经过简单运算可以得出说明每张票为 4.30 美元。此题关键要听清楚问题,问的是一张票还是两张票的价格。

例② W: It's awfully dark for 4 o'clock. Do you think it's going to rain?

M: You'd better do something about that watch of yours. It must have stopped hours ago. Mine says 7.

Q: What conclusion can we draw from this conversation?

A. Neither of their watches keeps good time.

B. The woman's watch stopped 3 hours ago.

C. The man's watch goes too fast.

D. It's too dark for the woman to read her watch.

【答案】B

【解析】对话中女士说 4 点钟天就这么黑了,男士说我的表显示是 7 点钟,通过 Mine says 7 和 4 o'clock 计算选 B。以此说明该女士的表已停了 3 个小时了。

Tips

从以上两个例子可以看出,含有数字概念的题,对话中提到的数字一般不可能为正确答案,总要求考生进行一些简单的加减运算,方可推出答案。

• 真题回放 • 2004. 6

W: So when are the other guys going to get here? The train is leaving in 10 minutes.
We can't wait here forever.

M: It's ten thirty already? They are supposed to be here by now. I told everybody to meet here by 10:15.

Q: When is the train leaving?

- A. At 10:30 B. At 10:25 C. At 10:40 D. At 10:45

【答案】C

【解析】根据对话中的 The train is leaving in 10 minutes. 和 It's ten thirty already? 判断火车将在 10:40 开。此题关键是要不要受 10:15 的干扰,否则会误选 B 为正确答案。

• 真题回放 • 2001. 6

M: I wonder if Sue will be here by five o'clock.

W: Her husband said she left home at half past four. She should be here at ten after five and a quarter past five at the latest.

Q: What time did Sue leave home?

- A. 5:10. B. 5:00. C. 4:30. D. 5:15.

【答案】C

【解析】从对话中的 she left home at half past four, 可判断 Sue 是在四点半离开家的。此题考生很容易判断错误,因为对话中提到了四个选项的时间。关键是要听清楚所问的问题,就很容易得出答案。

数字计算题常见的提问方式

—What time did...?

—When is the train / plane / bus leaving?

—What conclusion can we draw from this conversation?

—How much does... cost?

—How many pounds of... does the man want?

② 人物身份关系题

人物身份关系题几乎每次考试都会出现。该题型要求考生通过对话内容判断出对话者之间的关系或说话者自身的身份或职业。四级听力中常见的人物关系有 teacher and student, librarian and student, shop assistant and customer, doctor and patient, waiter (waitress) and customer, husband and wife, boss and secretary, 或 customer and repairman 等。这种类型的题目相对比较简单。考生可以通过抓关键的特征词来判断。首先,四个选项往往是4种不同职业或者是表示两个对话者之间关系的词。选择项的特点决定了提问的内容。了解这一点后,在听音过程中,就可以把注意力集中到一些关键词或词组上,以便做出准确判断。其次,提问的方式比较单一固定。

人物身份关系题的题型设计主要有两种:

(1) 说话者自身的身份或职业

例 ① W: Good morning, Professor David. My name is Susan Gray. I'm with the local newspaper. Do you mind if I ask you a few questions?

M: Not at all. Go ahead, please.

Q: What is Susan Gray?

A. A writer.

B. A teacher.

C. A reporter.

D. A student.

【答案】C

【解析】对话中的女士首先进行了自我介绍,并请求是否可以问对方几个问题,再由 local newspaper 可以判断说话者是位记者,想进行采访。

例 ② M: How about the food I ordered? I've been waiting for 20 minutes already.

W: I'm very sorry, sir. I'll be back with your order in a minute.

Q: Who is the man most probably speaking to?

A. A shop assistant.

B. A telephone operator.

C. A waitress.

D. A clerk.

【答案】C

【解析】此对话的关键是要听清 the food I ordered, 不难判断出与 order 有关的自然是 waitress, 由此判断答案为 C。

(2) 说话双方之间的关系

例 ① W: How long will it take you to fix my watch?

M: I'll call you when it's ready. But it shouldn't take longer than a week.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Librarian and student.

B. Operator and caller.

C. Boss and secretary.

D. Customer and repairman.

【答案】D

【解析】此对话一定要听清楚动宾结构的含义, fix my match 的意思是修表, 说明对方是 repairman, 而自己是 customer。

• 真题回放 • 2000. 1 •

M: Sorry to trouble you. But is there any possibility of borrowing a blanket? I feel cold.

W: I think we've got one. Could you wait until after take-off please?

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. A guest and a receptionist.

B. A passenger and an air hostess.

C. A customer and a shop assistant.

D. A guest and a waitress.

【答案】B

【解析】对话中 take-off 一词的使用说明飞机即将起飞, 因此该信息表明女士应该是空姐。

从以上例子可以看出, 职业、身份以及说话双方关系的选择所依据的同样是信息词。当然, 要判断双方的关系, 还可以从说话的方式入手。

人物身份关系题常见的提问方式

—What's the man/ woman?

—What does the man/ woman do?

—What's the man's / woman's job/ profession/ occupation?

—What's the probable relationship between the man and woman?

—What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

③因果关系题

提高这类测试题的应试能力, 考生必须学会分析选择项。根据选择项特征来确定测试的具体类型。即该题是就原因提问还是就结果进行提问; 同时根据选择项中的主语、人称代词的性质明确听音的重点, 即是集中注意力听男声部分还是女士的谈话。就原因提问的测试题, 其选择项特点较为明显, 通常都由 because 引导。但也有不少含蓄型的题目。这类测试题的选择项没有 because, 不过, 只要认真分析一下选择项的谓语部分也能加以确定。

例① M: What happened to you? You are so late.

W: The bus I took broke down in front of the hospital and I had to walk from there.

Q: Why was the woman so late?

A. Something went wrong with the bus.

B. She took somebody to hospital.

C. Something prevented her from catching the bus.

D. She came on foot instead of taking a bus.

【答案】A

【解析】因为 Something went wrong 是对 the bus break down 的概括性表述。所表达的意思是一样的,都表示:公共汽车抛锚了。请同学们注意英语中同义词或词组的转述。

• 真题回放 • 2000. 6 •

M: I turned down the offer because it would mean frequent business trips away from my family.

W: If I were you, I would have accepted the job.

Q: Why didn't the man accept the job?

A. He doesn't enjoy business trips as much as he used to.

B. He doesn't think he is capable of doing the job.

C. He thinks the pay is too low to support his family.

D. He wants to spend more time with his family.

【答案】D

【解析】根据 because it would mean frequent business trips away from my family, 接受这份工作就意味着经常出差离开家人,因此该男士拒绝了。这是一个很明显的因果关系题,同学们听对话时,关键要对 because 后的原因理解到位。

因果关系题常见的提问方式

—Why was... late/ crying/ angry...?

—Why didn't the man / woman accept...?

—Why can't the man go / do... now?

—Why is the man / woman making... now?

4 地点场所题

地点与场所类的题目主要要求考生根据对话内容所提到的场所来辨别和判断对话发生的地点,或判断对话中某一方要去的地方,以及判断第三者所在的位置等。这类题在听力对话中较简单,提问的方式比较单一,选择项特点明显,一般四个选择项都是表示地点状语的介词短语。如一听到 boarding 一词,就想到是机场。一般来讲,常见的场所有学校、邮局、医院、机场等等,地点包括直接型和含蓄型。

Tips

地点场所题相关场所一般为: Hotel; Restaurant; Library; Post office; Store; Bank; Hospital; School; Airport



例① W: Dear, I feel hungry now. How about you?

M: So do I. Let me call service. Hello, room service. Please menu to 320 right away.

Q: Where are the two speakers?

A. In a hotel.

B. At a dinner table.

C. In the street.

D. At the man's house.

【答案】A

【解析】该题通过 hungry 和 menu 来迷惑同学们,引导大家选择 B,其实,本题所借助的信息词是 room service 和 320 这个房间号。因此可判断该对话发生在饭/酒店。

例② M: I did not see our boss yesterday. Has he come back?

W: He was just back from France besides visiting Britain, Germany, and Spain.

Q: Which country did the woman visit first?

A. France.

B. Britain.

C. Germany.

D. Spain.

【答案】B

【解析】四个地点都是访问过的地点,要求考生能够分清先后。

例③ M: Will Mr. Smith come to the party at the weekend?

W: He'll be supposed to, but he won't be back from his trip until the next week.

Q: Where will Mr. Smith be on Saturday?

A. At the party.

B. At home.

C. Still on his trip.

D. Back from his trip.

【答案】C

【解析】本题是将事情与时间连在一起,要求考生在听的同时注意区别每个事件所发生的时间。关键是理解 but 后的句子意义,注意对 not...until 的正确解释判断。

Tips

有时对话中提到的地点不只一个,这时,一般是将所有的地点都包括在选项之中。这种情况下,同学们不必考虑信息词问题,事件联系起来就可确定答案。

• 真题回放 • 2002. 1 •

W: You seem very confident about the job interview, don't you?

M: Yes, I feel ready for it. I bought a good suit in the clothing store. I had my hair cut. I have studied almost everything about finance and economics.

Q: Where is the man probably going to work?

A. In a bank.

B. In a school.

C. In a clothing store.

D. In a barbershop.

【答案】A

【解析】对话中 confident 是信息词,表明该男士为工作做好了准备,再根据该题 I have studied almost everything about finance and economics. 可知该男子将去银行工作,故选 A。

• 真题回放 • 2001. 1 •

W: Can I help you, Sir?

M: Yes. Can you show me the way to Gate 9 for flight 901 to Hong Kong? I'm confused here.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. At a book office.

B. In a Hong Kong hotel.

C. On a busy street.

D. At an airport.

【答案】D

【解析】根据 Can you show me the way to Gate 9 for flight 901 to Hong Kong? flight 一词为关键信息词,因此可判断对话地点应为机场,故选 D。

地点场所题常见的提问方式

—Where does /did the conversation most probably take place/ occur?

—Where are the two speakers now? Where are the man and woman?

—Where do you think this conversation most probably take place?

—Where is the man/ woman going?

—Where is Mary now?

⑤ 态度反应题

这类题涉及的主要是对话中男女双方对某人某事的看法。主要测试考生的分析判断能力。四个选择项都有比较明显的特点,即选择项中往往出现表示人的情感或态度的动词或形容词等。如:be afraid, think, believe, feel, like 等。另外,在选择项中常会出现表明人的喜、怒、哀、乐等情感的形容词,如:excited, bored 等。有时也会出现描述事物性质的词,如:big, small, cheap 等。值得提醒的是,听力测试中还有一种特殊现象。对话中的另一方(第二个说话的人)并不直接说出自己的看法,而是用 also, too, neither, either, so, the same 来表明自己的态度。在这种情况下,就必须听清第一个人的讲话并准确理解其态度,只有这样才能做出正确选择。

例① M: Did you like the film?

W: Not particularly. I was rather disappointed. I'd expected it to be much more exciting.

Q: What can we learn from this conversation?

- A. On the whole, she liked the film.
- B. She didn't see the film.
- C. The film was very exciting.
- D. The film wasn't as good as she'd expected.

【答案】D

【解析】根据该句 I was rather disappointed. I'd expected it to be much more exciting 可知该女士本以为电影非常好看,结果却令她很失望。因此选 D。

例② M: What do you think of Professor Brown's lecture?

W: The topic was interesting, but the lecture was much more difficult to follow the lecture than I had expected.

Q: What does the woman say about the lecture?

- A. It was a long lecture, but easy to understand.
- B. It was not as easy as she had expected.
- C. It was as difficult as she had expected.
- D. It was interesting and easy to follow.

【答案】B

【解析】本题的关键是对 but 后的句子意义的理解,表明该女士虽然认为讲座很有趣,但难以理解。注意选项与 much more difficult to follow than I had expected 同义的应该是 B。

• 真题回放 • 2002. 6 •

W: You took an optional course this semester, didn't you? How is it going?

M: Terrible! It seems like the more the professor talks, the less I understand.

Q: How did the man feel about the course?

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.

【答案】B

【解析】根据该句 It seems like the more the professor talks, the less I understand, 可知该男子很难跟上老师的讲课。

• 真题回放 • 1991. 6 •

M: You didn't go to the concert last night either, did you?

W: No, I had a slight headache.

Q: What can we learn from this conversation?

A. The man went to the concert, but the woman didn't.

B. The woman went to the concert, but the man didn't.

C. The speakers did not go to the concert.

D. Both speakers went to the concert.

【答案】C

【解析】根据该句 You didn't go to the concert last night either, did you? 可知说话双方都没有去听音乐会。特别是 either“也”为主要信息词, 请注意对反意疑问句的理解。

态度反应题常见的提问方式

—What does the man/ woman think of...?

—What's their opinion of...?

—How did the man / woman feel about...?

—What is the man's answer?

—How did the man / woman feel?

6 计划与行动题

计划与行动类题也是四级听力测试中最常见的题型之一。且题量较大,这一类谈话内容可涉及上课、娱乐、工作、日常生活等各种情况。四级考试主要从以下两方面出题:

1. 某人计划或打算做什么。选择项常以动词原形或动词不定式形式出现;也有以句子形式出现的选择项,这类选择项的谓语部分常出现 will, be going 或 be to。解题时,应首先根据选择项确定提问的对象,即男士还是女士计划或准备去做某事,这样听音时就可以集中注意力去听相关部分,解题时,通常要集中注意力听清楚对话中第二个人的谈话,特别是谓语动词。

2. 某人正在做什么。选择项通常是动词的-ing 形式。有时也会出现句子,但其谓语动词都是进行时的形式。这类测试题的提问方式比较单一,一般都是 What's the man/ woman doing now? 或 What are they doing now? 这种类型的测试往往比较简单,只要集中注意力听清对话中的谓语动词基本都能做出正确的判断。

例① W: Do you want a day course or an evening course?

M: Well, it would have to be an evening course since I work during the day.

Q: What are they talking about?

A. The choice of courses.

B. A day course.

C. An evening course.

D. Their work.

【答案】A

【解析】根据对话内容,双方谈论的是有关选修白天的课还是晚上的课,由此可以判断答案应该是 A。如选 B 或 C 答案都不全面。

例② W: We do need another bookshelf in this room. But the problem is the space for it.

M: How about moving the old dining table to the kitchen?

Q: What does the man suggest they should do?

A. Finding a larger room.

B. Sell the old table.

C. Buy two bookshelves.

D. Rearrange some furniture.

【答案】D

【解析】该对话中的女士想买一个书架,但是房间里却没有空间,因此男士建议说:moving the dining table to the kitchen,由此可判断答案为 D。