



大学英语第二课堂系列丛书

大学英语4级考试 听力强化训练 技巧与实战

主编 徐 新

- ✓ 多年培训与测试经验总结
- ✓ 单项技巧归纳与应试点拨
- ✓ 多家高校与辅导班首选教材



CET BAND FOUR **4级**



东南大学 出版社
音像出版社

大学英语 4 级考试 听力强化训练 技巧与实战

主 编 徐 新
编 者 施 辉 金光辉
刘 晶

东南大学出版社

内容提要

本书以教育部新修订的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》为依据,针对大学英语四级考试听力部分的三种题型(对话、短文、复合式听写),为广大考生归纳了四级考试听力部分各个项目的答题技巧。新颖的设计,大量的例句,精炼的讲解,再加上针对性的专项训练,一定会让考生受益匪浅。本书还为考生提供了5套全真模拟题,考生在完成了所有的专项训练后,利用已经掌握的技巧,可以进行“实战”性训练,以提高应战能力。本书是同名音像产品的附册。

朗读 Ary Wuall(加)
Maclean Brodre(美)
监制 宋增民
监听 胡晓蔚

大学英语4级考试听力强化训练技巧与实战

出版发行 东南大学出版社
东南大学音像出版社
出版人 宋增民
社址 南京市四牌楼2号(邮编:210096)
印刷 南京玉河印刷厂印刷
开本 850mm×1168mm 1/32
印张 3.75
字数 100千
版次 2003年5月第1版 2003年5月第1次印刷
印数 1—3000册
定价 18.00元(附册+2盘磁带)

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前言

教育部最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》总结了前两个大纲使用十多年来的经验,对大学英语教学的培养目标提出了更高的要求。新大纲的一个重要决策就是把大学英语四级定为全国各类高等院校均应达到的基本要求。由此,每年都有相当多来自高校和社会的考生报名参加大学英语四级考试。从四级考试所包括的几个项目看(听力、语法与词汇、阅读、写作等),听力一直是考生应试中的难中之难。

新大纲对学生听的能力的具体要求为:“能听懂英语讲课,并能听懂题材熟悉、句子结构简单、基本上没有生词、语速为每分钟130~150个词的简短会话、谈话、报道和讲座,掌握其中心大意,抓住要点和有关细节,领会讲话者的观点和态度。”

与旧大纲相比,新大纲对听力的要求有了明显的提高:语速由原来的120个词增加到130~150个词;由原来的基本听懂便达到要求提高到把握中心,抓住要点和有关细节,领会意图。而四级听力的难易程度正是按照新大纲中对听力方面所提出的要求来设定的。

本书编者针对四级考试听力部分的三种题型(对话、短文、复合式听写),充分利用多年积累的指导四级考试的经验,特地为广大考生归纳了大学英语四级考试听力部分各个项目的答题技巧。新颖的设计,大量的例句,精炼的讲解,再加上针对性的专项训练,相信本书一定会让考生受益匪浅。本书还为考生提供了5套全真模拟题,考生在完成了所有的专项训练后,利用已经掌握的技巧,可以进行“实战”性训练,以提高应战能力。

本书所配的录音磁带是由外籍专业教师朗读的,语音、语调纯正、清晰,语速符合大纲的要求。

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第一章 对话训练(Conversations)

对话(conversations)是大学英语四级考试听力部分最基本的项目之一,通常为十个对话。对话的双方一般为一男一女(每人说一句话),然后由第三者根据对话的内容向考生提出一个问题(所提的问题不出现在考卷上),考卷上为考生提供四个选择,要求考生根据对话内容以及所听到的问题选择一个正确的答案,如考生通过录音听到:

M: The test was really difficult. I'm afraid many of us will fail in it.

W: I heard that you are the only person who failed in the test.

Q (the third voice): What does the woman mean?

卷面上的四个选择为:

A: The test was very difficult.

B: The test was not difficult at all.

C: Many students failed in the test.

D: Only three boys failed in the test.

根据对话内容和所提出的问题,我们很容易判断出正确的答案为 B。

对话的内容可以说涉及面非常广,但基本上还是以日常生活方面的话题为主。通常,第三者提出的问题一般都是与对话中所涉及的时间、地点、原因、方式、计算、逻辑推理、人物关系、职业身份、感觉感情等方面有关。因此,考生在做对话部分的题目时,一定要尽可能多地找到对话中的“蛛丝马迹”,还没有等问题被提出来,心中已经对可能提出的问题有了准备,如此就可以尽快地从四个选择中找到正确的答案。

既然对话的内容是如此之丰富,问题所涉及的面又如此之广,不掌握一定的技巧,不进行大量的有针对性的训练是很难顺利过关的。本章依据历届四级考试对话部分的内容和出题特点,为考生总结和归纳六个主要方面。

第一节 对话与数字计算

数字计算类题型在历届四级考试的听力对话部分中都有出现,而且还占有相当的比例。这类题目大多都与时间(年、月、日)、年龄、价格、数量、距离、号码等有关。通常情况下,在同一个对话中会出现几个不同的数字,目的是混淆考生的听觉,检验考生的记忆和判断能力,如:

M: The train is due to arrive at 9:45, but it is already 10 o'clock now.

W: I heard that the train is half an hour late.

Q: When is the train supposed to arrive?

- A). 9:45
- B). 10:00
- C). 10:15 (✓)
- D). 10:30

这是一道典型的时间与数字计算的题目。对话中出现了几个数字,如 9:45, 10:00, half an hour 等,考生不应该简单地从其中选择一个,必须在很短的时间里进行判断和快速计算,然后才能得出准确的数字(时间)。再如价格方面的题目:

M: How much does this watch cost?

W: It is \$ 250, but it is for sale now. You can enjoy a 20% discount.

Q: How much does the man have to pay for the watch?

- A). \$ 200 (✓)
- B). \$ 190

C). \$ 180

D). \$ 170

这道题要求考生在很短的时间里计算出 250 美元打八折后的价格。

考生在做数字与计算方面的题目时,要掌握以下的解题技巧:

- 记住或记录所听到的数字以及数字间的关系。
- 仔细分清以-teen 和-ty 结尾的数字,如 thirteen 与 thirty, fourteen 与 forty, fifteen 与 fifty 等等。
- 注意对话中可能出现的与数字有关的单词,如 half, each, double, couple, times(倍数), dozen, return, twice, percent, more, less, decade, 以及分数等等,这些词都影响着数量的大小或多少。

- 第三者提出的问题多数以下列方式出现:

How many...

How much...

What is the price...

How old...

When...

How long...

How often...

What time...

.....

- 如果题目是有关商品价格方面的,要特别注意分清报价、折扣价以及报价与折扣价之间的差价。
- 如果题目是有关票务价格方面的,要特别注意报价、折扣价、报价与折扣价之间的差价、成人价、儿童价、单程价、来回票价等。
- 要记住,答案往往不是简单地从对话中听到的几个数字中选择一个,要经过快速的计算才能做出准确的判断。
- 出题者常常有意设计出一个陷阱,与你做一个数字游戏,你一定要有能力辨别是非,不要被陷阱套住。

- 数字计算要快速、准确,因为你只有几秒钟的思考时间。
- 力争在听录音前浏览一下考卷中的四个选择,根据选择中所提供的数据,使自己尽快掌握问题的大概内容,以便心里有所准备。

Exercise 1(练习 1):

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 20 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.*

1. A. \$ 348. B. \$ 235. C. \$ 438. D. \$ 325.
2. A. At 4:15. B. At 4:00. C. At 4:45. D. At 5:00.
3. A. 8 years. B. 100 years. C. 108 years. D. 92 years.
4. A. \$ 3.40. B. \$ 1.70. C. \$ 2.55. D. \$ 2.75.
5. A. 12. B. 48. C. 36. D. 24.
6. A. \$ 40. B. \$ 100. C. \$ 140. D. \$ 120.
7. A. On the 18th. B. On the 17th.
C. On the 19th. D. On the 20th.
8. A. \$ 1.75. B. \$ 2.50. C. \$ 1.50. D. \$ 1.15.
9. A. Six. B. Eight. C. Two. D. Fourteen.
10. A. 30 minutes. B. 20 minutes.
C. 15 minutes. D. 10 minutes.
11. A. \$ 56. B. \$ 114. C. \$ 86. D. \$ 190.
12. A. In 1981. B. In 1982. C. In 1980. D. In 1984.
13. A. 467. B. 7621. C. 467—7621. D. 7621—467.

14. A. \$29.50. B. \$50. C. \$58.5. D. \$29.
 15. A. 12 years ago. B. 20 years ago.
 C. 10 years ago. D. 2 years ago.
 16. A. At 6:30. B. At 6:45. C. At 6:00. D. At 7:00.
 17. A. By 12:00. B. By 11:35. C. By 12:10. D. By 11:55.
 18. A. 48. B. 5. C. 8. D. 16.
 19. A. At 7:00. B. At 1:00. C. At 6:00. D. At 5:00.
 20. A. At 6:30. B. At 3:30. C. At 3. D. At 6.

Keys to Exercise 1 (练习 1 参考答案):

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. D 7. A 8. A
 9. A 10. C 11. B 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. B 16. D
 17. B 18. A 19. C 20. A

Tape Scripts for Exercise 1 (练习 1 录音原文):

1. M: The single fare is \$348 first class and \$235 second class. The return fare is the same price.
 W: Second class, return ticket, please.
 Q: How much should the woman pay for the ticket?
 2. M: Oh, no. It's a quarter to five already and I'll miss my 5 o'clock train.
 W: Don't worry. That clock is half an hour fast. You have enough time to catch it.
 Q: When does this conversation take place?
 3. M: Your school seems quite new. How old is it?
 W: Well, this building was built eight years ago, but the school was founded a century ago.
 Q: How old was the school at the time of this conversation?

4. M: Does a half-gallon of fresh milk still sell for \$ 1.70?
W: Yes, but today if you buy two half-gallons, the second is only half price.
Q: How much will the man pay for a gallon of fresh milk today?
5. W: I'm so happy to find that pears are in season. Give me two dozen.
M: I hope that they are as good as they look.
Q: How many pears is the woman going to buy?
6. M: This room is fine. How much is the rent?
W: It's \$ 40 a week, or \$ 100 a month if you want to keep that long. On a daily basis, of course, I'll charge more. Eight dollars a night.
Q: How much does the man have to pay if he rents the room for three weeks?
7. M: Has the Time magazine come yet? It's already 16th of the month.
W: Sorry, it's late. Probably not till the day after tomorrow.
Q: When will the magazine probably come?
8. M: I'll buy these three bags. Are they 50 cents each?
W: These two are, but that one is 75 cents.
Q: How much will the three bags cost?
9. M: Do you live in Room 402?
W: Yes, I do. It's an eight-man room, but at the moment only six of us live there.
Q: How many people share the room now?
10. M: At what time will the performance begin?
W: It's scheduled to begin at seven, and my watch says 6:45. It won't be long.

- Q: How long will they have to wait before the performance begins?
11. M: The blue radio is \$ 28 and the yellow one is \$ 43.
W: I'd like to buy one blue and two yellow radios.
Q: How much will the woman pay?
12. M: Did you graduate when your cousin did in 1983?
W: No, I finished school a year before she did.
Q: When did the woman graduate?
13. M: Miss Bush's in bed with a temperature of a hundred and five degrees Fahrenheit. I've got Doctor Smith's number, Kensington 7621.
W: Oh, you're behind the times. Kensington became an all-figure exchange ages ago. Kensington is 467.
Q: What is Doctor Smith's number now?
14. M: I thought these watches cost 29 dollars.
W: They used to, but the price has gone up by fifty cents.
Q: How much do the watches cost now?
15. M: Oh, this dining room is wonderful. When was it built?
W: Two decades ago.
Q: When was the dining room built?
16. M: What time does your bus leave for the office in the morning?
W: Well, it leaves at 6:30, except on Friday when it leaves 30 minutes later.
Q: What time does her bus leave on Friday?
17. M: I'm not sure whether the bus will come or not. It is already quarter to twelve.
W: You just missed the last one which left ten minutes ago.
Q: When should the man have arrived?
18. M: I gave out 48 balloons at the wedding, and in less than

16 minutes the children took them all.

W: That's too bad. I wanted to save 5 to 8 of them for my children.

Q: How many balloons did the man hand out?

19. M: What time does your post office close?

W: It closes at 6:00 on weekdays, and 1:00 on Saturday.

Q: What time does the post office close on Friday?

20. M: When do you work?

W: Well, most days I work until 6:30, but on Fridays I get off early at about 3:30.

Q: When does the woman finish working on Tuesday?

第二节 对话与对话场所

四级考试中经常出现考察考生对对话场所或事情发生地加以判断的题型,要求考生就对话的内容判断该对话是在什么场所发生的或谈论的是在什么场所发生的事情。很多情况下,对话的场所所在对话中并不出现,但对话的内容决定着对话发生的场所,如:

M: How about your mother's operation?

W: The operation was a success, and she would recover very soon. She will come home in a few days.

Q: Where is the woman's mother now?

A). At home.

B). In a hospital. (✓)

C). In her office.

D). At work.

在这个对话中,“hospital”这个字样并没有出现,但根据对话中提到的“operation”,“recover”,“come home”等单词,我们可以肯定这些都与生病、医院有关,因此得出结论,她母亲现在在医院里。

当然,与第一节中讨论过的数字计算一样,出题者为了混淆考生的听觉,检验考生的记忆和判断能力,有意在对话中增加几个不同的场所,这无疑也增加了题目的难度,如:

W: Henry, I am going to the bookstore after I finish my homework. Will you go with me?

M: I'm sorry. I'm going to the post office or going back home directly.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

A). At the man's home.

B). In a bookstore.

C). In a post office.

D). At school. (✓)

在这个对话中出现了几个不同的场所,“the bookstore”,“the post office”,“home”等,这几个场所都是他们准备去的地方。对话中出现的“homework”(家庭作业)这个词对考生判断对话场所起一个非常关键的作用。

对话的内容往往决定着对话所发生的场所。很多对话都是在特定的场合下发生的。场合不同,谈论的话题也有很大的不同。讨价还价往往发生在购物场所,买票、订票通常发生在票务中心,就餐往往发生在饭店里,开户或兑现支票往往发生在银行里,医生与患者的对话往往发生在医院,老师与学生的对话往往发生在学校。尽管这些并不是绝对的,但有很大的普遍性。

此外,说话者的语气也对判断对话的场所有很大的帮助,如打电话时的语气、服务员与顾客说话时的语气、上级对下级说话时的语气等等。如:

M: You are wasting my money. If you make the same mistake again, I'll certainly fire you!

W: I'm sorry, sir. I promise you this will never happen again.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

A). At the woman's home.

B). In the man's office. (✓)

C). At school.

D). In a cinema.

从上面的对话中我们可以体会到对话双方存在着上下级的关系,上级对下级的工作很不满意,用警告和训斥的语言在威胁着对方,这种情况很有可能发生在办公室里。

不管出题者的“陷阱”设计得如何巧妙,但他必须为考生留有余地,以便让考生根据他提供的“蛛丝马迹”进行判断。要想充分利用好这些条件,准确地回答这类题目,考生需要掌握好下列解题技巧:

● 记住或记录对话中出现的场所,答案很可能就在其中。

● 抓住关键词或词组,这个关键词或词组,如“menu”,“cash the check”,“fasten your safety belt”,“declare(申报)”等等,通常决定着对话发生的场所。

● 这类题目最常见的提问方式有:

Where does the conversation most probably take place?

Where is the man/woman going to go?

Where can the man/woman find/get sth...

以及其他就地点、场所进行提问的表达方式。

● 快速浏览四个选项,一般情况下,介词后面跟场所、地点表明这是一道与对话场所有关的题目。

Exercise 2(练习 2):

Directions: (略)

1. A. In Rome.

B. In Paris.

C. In London.

D. In Madrid.

2. A. In a department store.

B. In a bank.

C. At a tourist bureau.

D. At a hotel.

3. A. Europe.

B. Here.

- C. France. D. In the office.
4. A. They were riding on a train.
B. The woman was speaking to a bus driver.
C. They were walking on a bus driver.
D. This conversation took place in a taxi.
5. A. Switzerland. B. Sweden.
C. America. D. Italy.
6. A. In a doctor's office. B. In the classroom.
C. In the dormitory. D. In the library.
7. A. In a shop. B. At an airport.
C. In a library. D. At a bank.
8. A. In a library. B. In a classroom.
C. In a club. D. In a kindergarten.
9. A. She lived in Paris. B. She lived in Frankfurt.
C. She lived in New York. D. She lived in Tokyo.
10. A. In Hong Kong. B. In Singapore.
C. In Shanghai. D. In Beijing.
11. A. At office. B. In a meeting.
C. In a factory. D. On the telephone.
12. A. Scotland. B. London.
C. England. D. Italy.
13. A. At home. B. In a hospital.
C. In a classroom. D. At a store.
14. A. In a bank. B. In a park.
C. At a supermarket. D. In a restaurant.
15. A. In a cosmetic shop. B. In a grain-shop.
C. In a restaurant. D. In a barber's shop.
16. A. The insurance company. B. The office.
C. Tom's home. D. The airport.
17. A. Under a tree.

- B. At a clinic.
 C. In the teaching building.
 D. Under a tree beside the clinic.
18. A. At a railway station. B. At a bus station.
 C. At an airport. D. At a theater.
19. A. At a department store. B. At home.
 C. At a drug store. D. At a doctor's office.
20. A. At a party. B. At a wedding.
 C. On the bus. D. At home.

Keys to Exercise 2 (练习 2 参考答案):

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. D 6. B 7. D 8. A
 9. B 10. B 11. D 12. C 13. B 14. C 15. A 16. D
 17. A 18. C 19. C 20. B

Tape Scripts for Exercise 2 (练习 2 录音原文):

1. M: London is a gorgeous city. From here you can see the palace guards.
 W: Wait until we get to Paris and Madrid. And don't forget about Rome.
 Q: Where did the conversation take place?
2. M: May I help you?
 W: Yes, I'd like to cash these travelers' checks first, and then open a savings account.
 Q: Where does this conversation probably take place?
3. M: Has John returned from Europe yet?
 W: Yes, he was here only for a week before his office sent him to France.