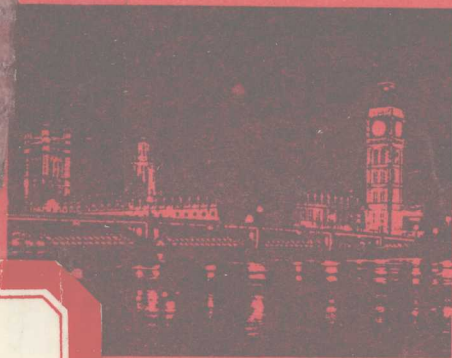


大学英语

听力技巧与训练 1

- COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST -



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大学英语听力技巧与训练

(1)

赵旭仁 主编



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前 言

在大学英语教学和测试中，听力理解往往是学生最感吃力、丢分较多的部分。

几年来的教学实践，使我们感到：要提高听力理解能力，多听是必要的。然而，我们如能在听的过程中，结合听力测试的重点和难点，循序渐进地学习一些听力技巧，多做一些有针对性的训练，既培养学生根据已知信息对要听的内容进行预测的能力，又培养学生有意识地进行积极的联想、对比、分析、猜测和判断的能力，就能使学生在较短的时间内，迅速提高听力理解和应试能力。

本书以两个大纲为依据，参照了大纲所附的《功能意念表》和《语言微技能表》的听力技能，以及大学英语四、六级考试大纲的考试内容，并根据我国文、理、工科的学生大多不了解听力技巧的实际情况，结合听力中的单句、对话和短文的特点，分门别类地介绍了 Jane Willis (1981) 归纳分类的九大听力技巧。（即：1. 预测说话内容。2. 从容地猜测生词语的意思。3. 运用有关学科知识帮助理解。4. 辨认和区别有关信息和无关信息。5. 记住有关要点（做笔记、归纳）。6. 辨认话语标记。7. 辨认语句承接的标记。8. 弄清不同语调和重音类型所暗示的意义和说话的场景。9. 推断出说话人的态度和目的等方面的信息。）

本书讲解、训练和测试的听力材料均选自国外引进的原文书刊，题多量大，内容新颖，并富有知识性和趣味性。各

训练题和测试题均配有录音磁带，共7合。特邀外籍专家 Joy Johnston, Steve Schofstall, and Maggi Pyrane 录制。音质清晰，语音规范。语速按大纲规定由慢而快，起点为 80~100 词/分，终点为 140 词/分。录音内容作为附录收入书中。

本书既可作大专院校 1~6 级的课外听力教材，也可供参加 E. P. T.; V. S. T. 和 TOEFL 等考试的出国人员自学用，而且也是英语听力教师不可多得的教学辅助资料。

因编者的水平有限，时间仓促，错漏之处，敬请读者不吝赐教，批评指正。

编 者

1990年9月

目 录

第 一 部 分

第一章 单句 (Statements)	1
概述 (Introduction)	1
§ 1. 1 辨音 (Sound Recognition)	2
Drill One	6
§ 1. 2 辨别数字 (Number Discrimination)	9
Drill Two	14
§ 1. 3 计算 (Calculation)	18
Drill Three	21
§ 1. 4 意译/复述 (Paraphrasing/Restatement)	26
Drill Four	28
§ 1. 5 否定 (Negation)	32
Drill Five	36
§ 1. 6 条件句 (Conditionals)	40
Drill Six	44
§ 1. 7 比较句 (Comparisons)	48
Drill Seven	51
§ 1. 8 因果句 (Cause and Effect)	55
Drill Eight	58
§ 1. 9 参考上下文 (Contextual Reference)	62
Drill Nine	64
§ 1. 10 先后顺序 (Chronological Order)	68

Drill Ten	70
-----------------	----

第二章 对话 (Short Conversations) 75

概述 (Introduction)	75
-------------------------	----

§ 2. 1 辨音 (Sound Recognition)	78
-------------------------------------	----

Drill One	81
-----------------	----

§ 2. 2 计算 (Calculation)	85
-------------------------------	----

Drill Two	89
-----------------	----

§ 2. 3 否定 (Negation)	93
----------------------------	----

Drill Three	96
-------------------	----

§ 2. 4 辨别地点 (Identifying Places)	100
--	-----

Drill Four	103
------------------	-----

§ 2. 5 识别职业或关系 (Identifying Occupations or Relationships)	107
---	-----

Drill Five	110
------------------	-----

§ 2. 6 态度和看法 (Attitudes and Opinions)	114
---	-----

Drill Six	116
-----------------	-----

第 二 部 分

综合测试	121
------------	-----

Test One	121
----------------	-----

Test Two	125
----------------	-----

Test Three	129
------------------	-----

Test Four	134
-----------------	-----

Test Five	138
-----------------	-----

Test Six	143
----------------	-----

Test Seven	146
------------------	-----

Test Eight	150
------------------	-----

Test Nine	153
Test Ten	157
Test Eleven	160
Test Twelve	164
Test Thirteen	168
Test Fourteen	171
Test Fifteen	174

附录:

I . Scripts for Drills	179
1. Scripts for Statements	179
2. Scripts for Short Conversations	198
II . Scripts for Tests	226

第一部分

第一章 单句(Statements)

概述(Introduction)

英语听力测试由单句、对话和短文三部分组成。单句部分的测试要求学生在听到单句后的 12—15 秒钟内,在四个选择项中找出与原句在意义上最相近的句子。

单句部分的考题特点是:原文是一个独立的句子,没有上下文,听懂原文是做题的唯一依据。它不象对话或短文,某个地方漏过去没听明白,还可根据上下文的内容去推断。而单句如果没听懂原文,哪怕分析、推断的能力再强,也无从着手。一个句子,一晃而过,只听一遍就要把握句子整个含义,确有一定难度。而且这部分考题的选择项,除正确答案项外,其余三项多是在语音、词汇或句法结构上与原文相似的干扰题。如果稍有疏忽,就很容易凭听到的某个词或某个词的读音的印象,忽视整句含义,作出错误判断。

例如:

A. Mary was late.

B. Mary was on time.

C. Mary's watch has been slow ever since she bought it.

D. Mary's watch is very accurate.

原文是: If Mary's watch hadn't been slow, she would have been here on time. 如果不注意句子的整体含义,或是没听懂整个句子,我们就很可能凭听的印象选择语音或结构相似或相近的

B 或 C。而从整个句子含义来看,是说“她今天没准时来,定是她的表慢了”。所以,正确答案只能是语音或结构上与原文最不相近而在含义上最相近的 A 项。因此,解这部分题的关键是:注意全句含义,选择与原文在意义上最相近的选择项。

单句部分的试题,或肯定或否定,或表示时间地点,或叙前因后果,或平铺直叙,或委婉含蓄,所含从句或多或少,种类繁多,长短各异。下面我们将根据单句部分的试题特点,从辨音、数字辨别、计算、意译、否定、条件、比较、因果、先后顺序和参考上下文等十个单节分别进行讲解和训练,使学生能循序渐进,做好单句练习,为听好对话和短文奠定好基础。

§ 1. 1 辨音 (Sound Recognition)

辨音即辨别英语中读音相近或相似的词,如: bid, bed; light, night; 或辨别读音相同含义不同的词,如: male, mail; piece, peace。有些听力试题专门用来测验这种辨音能力。

例如:

- A. He looked at the seat near us.
- B. We sat in the nook near the door.
- C. We left the books by the door.
- D. We took a seat on the floor.

在这四个选择项中,有两组词读音相近。一组是 looked, nook, book, took, 另一组是 door 和 floor。在听原文之前,可以用笔画出选择项中的这两组词。听音时,把重点放在辨别出原文中的这两个词上。

原文: We put the books on the seat near the door.

原文中是 books 和 door, 我们便可以排除其余三项干扰, 选择

C.

听原文前，对选择项进行预测，可以推测出试题设计人的意图，对考题的关键做到心中有数。学生应养成分析选择项，预测原文的习惯。如：在同一试题中的几个选择项中，出现几个或几组在读音上相近或相似的词，我们就可断定该题是考辨音能力的。在听原文时，就可把注意力集中在听清原文出现的与选择项中读音相近的词。以此为据，便可选出正确答案。

英语中读音相近（相似）或读音相同词义不同的词很普遍。如果我们辨音能力强，则可排除干扰，正确理解原文所表达的含义。否则，这种语音障碍将会时时阻碍着正确的听力理解。

一、英语中近音词的归类

1. 读音相似或相近的元音音素。如：

/i:/ /i/: least, list; dean, din;

/i:/e//æ/: hid, head, had; lid, led, lad;

/ei//e/: stayed, stead; bake, beck;

/æ//ɔ/: strack, stock; hat, hot;

/æ//ai/: fan, fine; bat, bite;

2. 读音相近（或相似的）辅音音素。如：

/f//v//w/: fine, vine, wine;

/θ//s/: thick, sick; mouth, mouse;

/ʃ//t/: share, chair; wash, watch;

/l//n/: life, knife; look, nook;

/l//r/: light, right; flee, free;

3. 读音相似的辅音群。如：

/tr//dr/: try, dry; train, drain;

/bl//br/: blue, brew; blade, braid;

/kl//kr/: clue, crew; climb, crime;

/fl//fr/: fly, fry; flight, fright;

/gl//gr/: glass, grass; glowing, growing;

/pl//pr/: play, pray; pleasant, present;

在辨别这类读音相近的词时,我们首先要从语音着手,读准并分清各音的发音特点。在做这类试题前,分析选择项,预测听音关键,是不难找出正确答案的。

二、英语同音同形异义、同音异形异义词的判断

这类词在听力测试题中,也能给学生带来一定的判断困难。例如: cite, sight; dear, deer; fair, fare; plain, plane; wait, weight; hour, our; hole, whole; hear, here; ate, eight; son, sun; 这几对词的读音完全一样。所以,在区别这些词时,就不能凭它的读音来判断,而应根据它在句中的词性、词义和它所起的句法作用来判断。例如:

A. I haven't wanted to fall for several weeks.

B. We have had several weeks of fall.

C. I haven't fallen for few weeks.

D. For several weeks it hasn't seemed like Autumn.

在这四个选择项中,三项有“fall”这个词,并且发音及拼写完全一致。只是A项和C项中的“fall”是动词,意为“跌倒、‘摔倒’”;而B项中的“fall”是名词,意为“秋天”,原文: It hasn't felt like fall for several weeks. (这几天的天气不象秋天。)原文中“fall”在句中是名词作表语,作“秋天”解。所以正确答案是D。

又如:

A. plane

B. play

C. plain

D. plan

原文是: The airport was in the middle of the/plein/. 这里 A 项和 C 项的读音都是/plein/, 只是词义不同。A 项是“飞机”, C 项是“大平原”。答案是 C。

要顺利通过这类辨音试题, 我们不仅要注意词的拼写、词性和词义, 而且还要注意把它与整个句子的意思联系起来判断。

常见的同音异义或同形、同音异义的词还有:

well (n. 井), well (a. 好的); spell (n. 一阵, 一段时间), spell (v. 拼写); figure (out) (v. 明白、懂得), figure (n. 体形); post (v. 邮寄), post (v. 张榜、公布); pole (n. 杆、柱子), pole (n. 极、南/北极); bear (n. 熊), bear (v. 忍受)

三、连读

连读即同一意群中的前一个以辅音结尾的词与后一个以元音开头的词连着发音。例如: lot of; a book on physics; 有的句子也有多处连读: He took a rabbit out of his hat. 正确辨别英语中这种连读, 我们平时要加强朗读训练, 培养语感。

请注意下面这些句子中的连读:

Thank you. Not at all.

What about you?

It's not an excuse.

I was in bed. Let it out.

All of the boxes were put in the car.

Haven't you kept up on the issue?

连读中最常见的是以上所讲的辅音和元音的连读。但还有辅音和辅音、元音和元音的连读。例如：Mary refused to accept the prize. 元音/u/与另一个元音/ə/连读。如：He used to like skating, but now he prefers skiing. 辅音/k/与/s/和/s/与/s/连读。

连读是英语中的一个重要特点，也是说话或朗读的一种语言习惯。学生要多听多练，学会并掌握连读，以养成自然的英语运用习惯。

Drill One

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. thought | B. taught | C. bought |
| 2. A. thinking | B. sinking | C. singing |
| 3. A. teaching | B. teasing | C. feasing |
| 4. A. jolk | B. yolk | C. folk |
| 5. A. jeers | B. tears | C. cheers |
| 6. A. tat | B. vat | C. bat |
| 7. A. veil | B. wail | C. sale |
| 8. A. tan | B. pan | C. fan |
| 9. A. fashion | B. passion | C. cashing |
| 10. A. leaf | B. leap | C. leave |
| 11. A. sin | B. thing | C. sing |
| 12. A. sing | B. sink | C. think |
13. A. She saw her friends at the store.
B. She didn't greet her friends at all.
C. She met them as they came in.
D. She sent them on their way.
14. A. The students passed the test.

- B. They only took half of the test.
- C. The test was taken by half the students.
- D. They had the test at ten-thirty.
15. A. She was sad and tried to change her mood.
- B. She built the chair and the table herself.
- C. She settled into a comfortable place.
- D. She liked to sit by herself.
16. A. Linder is developing into a fine film maker.
- B. Linder took a photograph of herself.
- C. Linder developed the film.
- D. Linder made a film about self-development.
17. A. How thin are you?
- B. Were you ever any heavier?
- C. Is Ben thin?
- D. Is it always made out of tin?
18. A. Mark will oppose Jack in the election.
- B. Marcus ran into Jack, the treasurer.
- C. Marcus decided to run against Jack.
- D. Marcus decided to have nothing to do with Jack.
19. A. William slept all the way from Georgia to New York without stopping to sleep.
- B. George didn't sleep at all on the trip.
- C. William was half asleep all the time that he was driving.
- D. We didn't sleep at all on the trip.
20. A. He spent fifty dollars.
- B. He missed Tina.
- C. There's some fog tonight.
- D. I'll eat dinner with Eve.
21. A. This room is very bright.
- B. You can have my son's room.

- C. You have a lot of rooms here.
- D. Your room isn't half as nice as mine.
22. A. It's crowded today.
- B. It was far away.
- C. He has many doubts.
- D. The sky was overcast.
23. A. What is the carpet made of?
- B. What was it you spilled?
- C. You spilled what was there.
- D. You spilled it in the car.
24. A. They showed us the clothes.
- B. The shore is close.
- C. The market was shut down.
- D. The exhibit was ended.
25. A. I frosted the cake when it was ready.
- B. I froze the dessert after we had dinner.
- C. I had already put the steak in the refrigerator.
- D. I cooked for the Fosters later on.
26. A. If it rains the team will use the pool.
- B. They're going by train to swim in the country.
- C. The team will take a train to the country.
- D. The team will practice at the club swimming pool.
27. A. The program will begin at ten o'clock.
- B. There won't be more than ten people at the program.
- C. It will continue beyond the tent.
- D. The program won't end by ten o'clock.
28. A. We needed our boots on the farm.
- B. The boat fared well during the storm.
- C. She bought the boots from the store.
- D. The storm sank the boat fast.