

710分

最新题型快突破

最新四级标准听力700题

主审◎上海交通大学博士 王海华
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- 依照710分最新题型设计，其题量、难度和考点的覆盖面与实考真题相近
- 信息量大，20套模拟试题囊括听力考试常考话题
- 听力光盘按四级听力标准，由外籍专家录制，语言地道，音质清晰

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前言

► 编写依据

本书完全依据《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》精神,严格按照四级考试最新题型“样卷”以及参考 2006 年 6 月至 2008 年 12 月六套 710 分真实考题来设计。

参加本书编写的作者都是具有多年一线教学以及考试辅导经验的专家、教授。他们洞悉四、六级考试的改革方向及命题规律,因而具有一定的权威性。

► 编写特色

本书最大特色是:全新题型,体现改革最新动向。尤其是增加改革新题型——长对话。

本书共设计 20 套模拟试题,每套试题都具有一定的区分度和灵活性,其难度、考点和覆盖面与四级样题和真题相近,考生可通过 20 套试题的模拟实战训练掌握最新考试的重点。本书试题答案注释详尽,试题的录音按照四级标准的朗读语速由外籍专家录制。

► 考试要点解惑

为了帮助广大考生更详尽地了解改革后的“听力”题型,我们设计了以下“九问九答”,希望考生能从中受益,从而顺利通过考试。

1. 问:《大学英语课程教学要求》对学生听力的具体要求是什么?

答:《大学英语课程教学要求》对学生听力的要求分为三个层次:一般要求、较高要求和更高要求。听力理解的一般要求是能听懂英语授课、日常英语谈话和一般性题材讲座;能基本听懂慢速英语节目,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。较高要求包括: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。更高要求是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。

2. 问:大学英语四级考试新题型,听力理解部分都有什么形式? 分值比例分别是多少?

答:新题型听力理解部分包括短对话理解(8%)、长对话理解(7%)、短文理解(20%)及复合式听写(10%),占整个考试分值的 35%。

3. 问:“短对话理解”部分的考试内容都有什么?

答:短对话理解部分由 8 个简短对话组成,同改革前的题型相比其形式没有变化。内容主要涉及学习工作、文化艺术、日常生活、旅游住宿、体育娱乐等等。具体形式为两人一轮对话,然后针对对话内容提出问题,对话约 30 词左右。

4. 问:“短对话理解”部分通常都提出什么样的问题?

答:1)事实详情题

如:What do we learn from the conversation?

2)人物关系题

如:What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

3)地点位置题

如:Where does the conversation most probably take place?

4)数字计算题

如:When is the train leaving?

5)话题讨论题

如:What are the speakers talking about?

6)观点态度题

如:How does the woman feel about driving to work?

7)原因结果题

如:Why didn't the man accept the job?

8)行为判断题

如:What is the woman going to do?

9)活动建议题

如:What does the man suggest the woman to do?

10)职业身份题

如:What probably is the man?

5. 问:“长对话理解”部分的考试有什么特点?

答:长对话听力理解是大学英语四级考试新增形式,它由2个长对话组成,共设有7个多项选择题。选材贴近大学生的生活,内容涉及校园生活、语言学习、日常生活、现代科技、文化艺术和体育娱乐等。长对话形式是以两人对话为主,随后分别提问3至4个问题。长对话探讨的内容更加深入,句子也较长,字数大量增多,每篇对话大约在200字左右。

6. 问:“长对话理解”部分通常都提出什么样的问题?

答:1)主旨大意题 提问对话的中心思想或主要话题。

如:What's the main idea of the conversation?

What are the speakers talking about?

2)行为判断题 提问谈话一方或双方在做什么。

如:What is the man doing?

What are the speakers doing?

3)事实细节题 提问对话中的主要细节、重要时间、地点及人物等。

如:Where can the man find the relevant articles?

According to the conversation, what can life in the country offer us the city lacks?

4)隐含推理题 提问对话中表面文字信息所陈述的观点或事实的隐含意义和深层意义。

如:What can you infer from the conversation?

What does the man imply?

5)观点态度题 提问对话中一方对另一方或对第三方的态度、评价等。

如:What does the librarian think of the topic the man is working on?

What does the woman say about the equipment of their factory?

6)原因结果题 提问对话中一方或双方或被谈论的对象做某事的原因。

如: Why does the woman suggest advertising on TV?

Why has John not been promoted?

7. 问: 短文理解部分的试题有什么特点?

答: 短文理解部分由三篇短文组成, 共设十个多项选择题。短文的选材十分广泛, 包括社会、生活、文化、科技等各个层面, 体裁有说明文、议论文和记叙文。每篇短文的平均字数约 240 词左右。

8. 问: “短文理解”部分通常都提出什么样的问题?

答: 1) 主旨大意题 提问文章的中心思想或所谈论的话题。

如: What's the main idea of the passage?

What's the topic of the passage?

2) 事实细节题 提问文章中阐述主旨大意的细节及有关事实。

如: What is the special requirement for passengers traveling to the moon?

What does the passage tell us about the colleges of Cambridge University?

3) 隐含推理题 提问文章中表面文字信息所陈述的观点或事实的隐含意义和深层意义。

如: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

What can we know from the passage?


9. 问: 复合式听写部分的考试形式有什么特点?



答: 复合式听写部分的体裁、题材和难度与短文理解部分相同。全文共有 11 个空格, 前 8 个空格要求考生准确写出所听录音的原词, 后 3 个空格要求考生根据录音写出原句或原意, 全文共朗读三遍。第一遍要求考生理解文章的大意, 第二遍要求考生写出单词和句子, 第三遍要求考生检查所写内容是否正确。复合式听写部分短文字数在 300 词左右。

编者

2009 年 1 月

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精典试题

Test 1

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center.

Questions 1 to 8 are based on the conversations you have just heard.

1. A) He's already finished the program.
B) He doesn't know the nurse.
C) He doesn't have to make the call.
D) He'd like to get additional information.
2. A) The barbecue has been changed to another day.
B) The weather will change dramatically.
C) The man will be late for the barbecue.

- ☒ D) Informal dress will be appropriate.
3. ☒ A) Her roommate has a lot of things to do.
☒ B) Her roommate was not qualified to attend the meeting.
☒ C) Her roommate is unreliable about delivering messages.
☒ D) Her roommate is short of money.
4. ☒ A) He thinks that he is not in good health.
☒ B) The students only do half the physical exercises.
☒ C) The students aren't in good physical condition.
☒ D) He doesn't believe in others' words.
5. ☒ A) Steve has found a job as an actor.
☒ B) Steve has been in his position for quite a long time.
☒ C) Steve's job as a manager is difficult.
☒ D) Steve's behavior may cause his loss of the job.
6. ☒ A) Keep on reading. ✓
☒ B) Meet friends at a bar.
☒ C) Drink coffee and stop reading. ✓
☒ D) Start to read something about coffee-making. ✓
- ☒ 7. ☒ A) The doctor is very much engaged.
☒ B) She has chosen the correct doctor.
☒ C) She probably can't find him.
☒ D) The doctor has given up his job.
8. ☒ A) She hasn't gone hiking for three years.
☒ B) She plans to visit her relatives.
☒ C) Her sister's children like to hike in the mountains.
☒ D) She will help her sister move back to Colorado.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. ☒ A) Know your spouse better.
☒ B) Ways to better a marriage.
☒ C) Emphasize on quality time.

- D) How to please your spouse.
10. A) Marriage needs to be improved.
 B) People get caught up with their careers.
 C) People like to raise kids.
 D) One's own goals in life are the most important.
11. A) Flatter our spouses in public.
 B) Be loyal to our spouses.
 C) Present words of praise to our spouses.
 D) Criticize our spouses in public.
12. A) Spend some time apart.
 B) Care only about the feelings of one's own.
 C) Remember to please our spouses.
 D) Show our admiration to our spouses.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) They are short of desks.
 B) There is too much noise.
 C) Office supplies are taking up too much space.
 D) Some teaching assistants don't have classes.
14. A) Give Jack a different office.
 B) Complain to the dean of the department.
 C) Move the cabinets to the storage room.
 D) Try to get a room to use for meetings.
15. A) They have to ask for permission.
 B) Jack doesn't like the idea.
 C) She thinks it might work.
 D) The other assistants should be informed.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of

each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) Social position, power and wealth.
B) Social position, wealth and comfort.
C) Social position, ability and wealth.
D) Social position, power and comfort.
17. A) In 1970s. B) In 1940s.
C) After October 1973. D) After November 1970.
18. A) Learning from the car makers in Japan and other countries.
B) Changing its production from time to time.
C) Reducing the production of big cars.
D) Producing low-priced, high-quality cars.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) Economic growth.
B) Reducing unemployment.
C) Social security.
D) How to pay growing numbers of pensioners.
20. A) Aging populations will bankrupt government.
B) Aging populations will erode economic vitality.
C) Aging populations will harm geopolitical strength.

D) The truth is that such fears are widely exaggerated.

21. A) Political will. B) Demographics.
C) Social security. D) Medicare.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) Because it cannot be noticed by human senses.
B) Because sometimes it can be detected by human sense.
C) Because it may be all around us.
D) Because it may be touched sometimes.
23. A) By killing all the cells.
B) By killing the vital organs.
C) By killing the vital cells.
D) By killing masses of cells in vital organs.
24. A) A few cells of an animal or human being are damaged by radiation.
B) A few cells of an animal or human being are damaged by radiation and then reproduce themselves.
C) A few cells of an animal or human being are killed by radiation.
D) A few cells of an animal or human being are killed by radiation and will never reproduce themselves.
25. A) He may feel fine.
B) He may die of cancer.
C) He may bring harm to his descendants.
D) All of the above.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 26 to 33 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 34 to 36 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can ei-

ther use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Ever since Mathew Durnin saw his first giant panda in Washington D. C. zoo at the age of fifteen, he felt led into the panda's (26) private world by something he does not quite understand. "Maybe I just have a strong feeling for (27) nature and wild animals," he says.

For the past two years, Durnin and two Chinese (28) X from the Wolong Nature Reserve in South-west China have been looking for potential panda dens. In the reserve they see black bears as well as giant pandas.

The research is (29) designed to find out exactly what has caused the decrease in the number of pandas. Approximately 1000 pandas still live in the wild, and in (30) —, in the whole of China. Previous research indicates that in the last two decades, the wild population of pandas has decreased by more than fifty percent.

Various suggestions have been made for this decrease. Some (31) ✓ point to the small number of wild animals that remain in the wild; others suggest that as humans move into new areas, the pandas, traditional movements and (32) breeding grounds have been broken up. It may be too that pandas are (33) X on by wild dogs or other wild animals.

In Wolong, each panda regards 4.8 square kilometers as home. (34) —. But a survey carried out at the end of the 1980s reported fewer than 100 pandas living in the reserve despite the existence of sufficient bamboo, which pandas eat. (35) —. Secondly, they want to find out if giant pandas compete with Asiatic black bears. (36) " — ", says Durnin. If dens are not the problem, they will then look at the development of corridors for pandas to use to help them to move from one area to another.

Test 2

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center.*

Questions 1 to 8 are based on the conversations you have just heard.

1. A) Treat her in the cafeteria this evening.
B) Find out when the cafeteria opens.
C) Try to save his money.
D) Consult with the staff in the new cafeteria.
2. A) He has got the phone bill.
B) His calls weren't included.
C) The woman doesn't need to pay for it.
D) He has received a long-distance call.
3. A) Try to find a tape of famous lectures.
B) Listen to a tape of her presentation.

- C) Record practicing the presentation of himself.
D) Find a comfortable place to practice.
4. A) They were very disappointed.
B) They found it was a sad story.
C) They thought it was very funny.
D) They were outraged by the story.
5. A) He would have finished his job.
B) He wouldn't be able to go on a vacation.
C) He didn't like Mexico.
D) He wouldn't like to take a break.
6. A) The modern art prints are worth the money.
B) He really appreciates the woman's gift.
C) He hopes the woman will like the museum print.
D) People who enjoy modern art would like the prints.
7. A) She hadn't begun to study biology.
B) She didn't like the previous biology course.
C) She did very well in elementary biology.
D) She'd already taken all the biology courses.
8. A) At eleven o'clock.
B) At one o'clock.
C) At twelve o'clock.
D) At two o'clock.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) He has lost his office key.
B) He has taken the wrong exams.
C) He is unable to talk.
D) He doesn't like his new class.
10. A) Check the latest homework assignment.
B) Put a notice of class change on the classroom door.