

Band 4 CET

四级考试

大学英语听力理解

新高点

总主编 张鑫友
主 编 高莉莉

华东师范大学出版社

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总主编 张鑫友
主 编 高莉莉
编 者 高莉莉
审 订 王明月
张鑫友

雷 新
丰国欣

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前 言

四级考试新高点是根据新的《大学英语教学大纲》和新的《大学英语通用词汇表(1—4级)》以及全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会最近几年已公布的各种新题型而设计和编写的一套考试丛书。全系列共五册:《大学英语听力理解》、《大学英语阅读理解》、《大学英语词汇与结构》、《大学英语写作与范文》及《大学英语模拟试题及详析》。前四册书分别为大学英语四级考试几种题型的单项训练,最后一册书是前四册书的综合,即大学英语四级考试的综合模拟试题。

本册为《大学英语听力理解》,共分四大部分:第一部分为应试指导,专门介绍了四级考试听力的常见题型和新题型,并对各类题型的听力技巧和解题技巧作了针对性的指导;第二部分为模拟训练,共包括10套分类模拟训练题,每套题依次以对话、段落、填空听写和复合式听写四种形式出现。该部分的每类模拟训练题的选材以国外最新的出版物为主,题材广泛,难易度适中,能反映英语四级听力的水平;第三部分为10套分类模拟训练题的听力原文;第四部分为参考答案。本书还配有录音带5盒。

张鑫友

1999年4月

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第一部分 应试指导

孙子兵法曰:知己知彼,百战不殆。每一个参加四级考试的考生,应该知题知己,百般训练。只有了解四级听力的命题规律,掌握解题技巧,通过系统训练逐步提高听力水平,考生才能使自己在考试中立于不败之地。

一、听力理解试题的测试目的与要求

设置四级考试听力理解测试部分的目的是为了测试学生获取口头信息的能力,其难易程度是根据《大学英语教学大纲》中对大学英语四级教学听力方面所提出的要求来确定的。教学大纲中对四级教学听力技能的要求是:“能听懂英语讲课,对题材熟悉,难度浅于课文,基本上无生词,语速为每分钟 120 词的听力材料,一遍可以听懂,理解的准确率不低于 70%”。大纲要求学生在学完四级时,应具备以下听力的技能:

1. 辨别单词中的音素(Discriminating Sounds in Isolated Word Forms);
2. 辨别语流中的音素(Discriminating Sounds in Connected Speech);
3. 辨别重音类型(Recognizing Stress Patterns);
4. 理解语调类型(Understanding Intonation Patterns);
5. 理解句子和话语的交际价值(Understanding the Communicative Value of Sentences and Utterances);
6. 辨认语篇中的要点和重点信息(Identifying the Main Point or Important Information in a Piece of Discourse);
7. 作准确的判断(Making Accurate Inferences);
8. 作笔记(Taking Notes)。

四级考试听力理解部分是对以上技能的一个综合测试。针对这些基本要求,《大学英语四级考试大纲》对试题确定了如下选材原则:

1. 录音的语速为每分钟约 120 词;
2. 对话部分(Section A)为日常生活中的一般对话,句子结构和内容不太复杂;
3. 短篇听力材料(Section B)为题材熟悉,情节不太复杂的故事、讲话、叙述等;
4. 所用词语不超过教学大纲词汇表四级规定的范围。

考生想要顺利地通过考试,就要在平时的听力训练中,有计划、有目的地培养这些能力,多听多练,使之达到或接近四级水平。

二、听力理解试题的形式与特点

听力理解部分是四级考试的第一个部分,一般说来包括以下几个题型:

(一) Section A(小对话)

这一部分包括 10 个小题,每一小题为一组对话,每组对话在一男一女之间进行。对话后有一个问句,由第三者根据对话内容提出一个问题。问题一般都通过录音播放出来,不出现在试卷上。每一组提问与下一组对话的间隙为 13 秒左右。

下面是 1997 年 6 月四级听力理解 Section A 的曝光题,附于此以便使考生对该题型有一个比较直观的认识。

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 10 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 centre.*

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) At the office.

C) At the airport.

B) In the waiting room.

D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had 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 centre.

Sample Answer: [~~A~~] [B] [C] [D]

- | | | | |
|---|---|------------|------------|
| 1. A) Skating. | C) Swimming. | | |
| B) Boating and swimming. | D) Boating and skating. | | |
| 2. A) Put her report on his desk. | C) Mail her report to the publisher. | | |
| B) Read some papers he recommended. | D) Improve some parts of her paper. | | |
| 3. A) She loves doing anything that is new. | C) She takes it as a kind of exercises. | | |
| B) She wants to save money. | D) Her office isn't very far. | | |
| 4. A) A shop assistant. | C) A clerk. | | |
| B) A telephone. | D) A waitress. | | |
| 5. A) A postal clerk. | C) A bus conductor. | | |
| B) A taxi driver. | D) A railway porter. | | |
| 6. A) Most people killed in traffic accidents are heavy drinkers. | | | |
| B) People should pay more attention to the danger of drunk driving. | | | |
| C) Drunk drivers are not guilty. | | | |
| D) She does not agree with the man. | | | |
| 7. A) £ 8.60. | B) £ 6.40. | C) £ 4.30. | D) £ 1.40. |
| 8. A) Collect papers for the man. | C) Do the typing once again. | | |
| B) Check the paper for typing errors. | D) Read the whole newspaper. | | |

9. A) The woman does not want to go to the movies.
B) The man is too tired to go to the movies.
C) The woman wants to go to the movies.
D) The man wants to go out for dinner.
10. A) On foot. B) By bike. C) By taxi. D) By bus.

(二) Section B(短文)

此部分一般由3篇短文组成。短文的体裁和题材都非常广泛,体裁包括议论文、记叙文、说明文等。而经常遇到的题材涉及文、理、工、农、医、财经等等多方面的内容。每篇短文的字数一般在150—170字之间,字数最多有时可达250字,最少仅有100个字左右。考试时,短文的录音只播一遍,即考生每篇短文只能听一遍,就得开始回答问题。

下面是1995年6月四级听力理解Section B的曝光题,附于此以便使考生对该题型有一个比较直观的认识。

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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Courses in British history. C) Courses in sports.
B) Language courses. D) Teacher training courses.
12. A) To attract more students.
B) To make the courses suitable for students of all levels.
C) To let the students have a good rest.
D) To make the summer school more like a holiday.
13. A) Because they all work hard.
B) Because their teachers are all native speakers of English.
C) Because they learn not only in but also out of class.
D) Because they are all advanced students.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) Because it takes too long to process all the applications.
B) Because its resources are limited.
C) Because it is a library for special purposes.
D) Because there is a shortage of staff.
15. A) Discard his application form. C) Cancel his video card.
B) Forbid him to borrow any items. D) Ask him to apply again.
16. A) One month. B) One week. C) Two weeks. D) Two months.

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) Chemicals. B) Vapor. C) Water. D) Gas.
18. A) By passing steam over dry ice. C) By heating dry ice.
 B) By turning ordinary ice into steam. D) By mixing dry ice with ordinary ice.
19. A) It takes a longer time to melt. C) It is cleaner to use than ordinary ice.
 B) It is lighter to carry. D) It is not so cold as ordinary ice.
20. A) In the 1920's. B) In the 1930's. C) In the 1940's. D) In the 1950's.

四级听力理解以往只有以上两种题型(Short Conversations 和 Passages)。这两种题型都属于客观测试题,考生只需要在 Answer Sheet 上划线即可,无需动手写一个单词。这两种题型测试范围广,测试内容丰富,便于阅卷。但这样的测试方式容易使学生在平时不重视单词拼写、语法结构、标点符号等基本功训练。为了进一步改进全国大学英语四、六级考试,提高考试的效度,考试委员会从 1993 年开始进行新题型的研究工作。考试委员会经过多年的实验、研究,并经国家教育委员会高等教育司批准,于 1995 年 7 月公布了第一批可能采用的两种题型:英译汉和听写填空(Spot Dictation)。此后又于 1996 年 7 月公布了第二批可能采用的新题型:简短回答问题和复合式听写(Compound Dictation)。这两部分新题型一起从 1997 年 1 月开始在全国大学英语四、六级考试中陆续使用,并于 1997 年 6 月和 1998 年 1 月的四级考试中使用了复合式听写这一新题型。

采用新题型的目的是促使各校把精力放在正常课堂教学上,切实提高学生的实际英语能力。所以每项考试中采用什么试题形式事先并不公布。每个考生在熟悉训练此题型的同时,一定要牢记:好的基础是取得好成绩的关键。

以下是新题型 Spot Dictation 和 Compound Dictation 的介绍:

1. 听写填空(Spot Dictation)

这一部分是在试卷上给出一段 120 词左右的短文,其中有 10 个左右空格。每个空格要求填入一个句子或者句子的一部分。全文以大学英语教学大纲规定的语速朗读三遍。第一遍全文朗读,没有停顿,供考生听懂全文内容;第二遍在空格后有停顿,要求考生把听到的内容(句子或句子的一部分)填入空格;第三遍同第一遍一样没有停顿,供考生进行核对。另外在录音停顿开始及结束时,都有不同的信号告知考生,以便考生能做好必要的准备。“听写填空”主要考核考生听的能力和一定的书面表达能力。

为了使考生熟悉这种新型的听写测试,以下附有 1995 年 6 月四级考试时,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会就听写测试中的听写填空在中南地区的三所大专院校进行测试的试题。

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what*

comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pause.

In the United States, people appear to be constantly on the move. (1) _____. How often (2) _____ moving vans on the road? (3) _____. Are so many people actually (4) _____? Yes, people in the United States are indeed on the move. (5) _____, about one third of the population (6) _____. Every person who moves (7) _____ for making such a decision. Some people may decide to move (8) _____. Some may wish (9) _____. And some have many other reasons. (10) _____, the amount of movement in this country is substantial.

听写填空的答案:

In the United States, people appear to be constantly on the move. (1) Think for a moment. / How often (2) do you see moving vans on the road? / (3) They seem to be everywhere. / Are so many people actually (4) changing their addresses? / Yes, people in the United States are indeed on the move. (5) Within any five-year period, / about one third of the population (6) change their place of residence. / Every person who moves (7) has his or her own personal reasons for making such a decision. / Some people may decide to move (8) because of employment opportunities. / Some may wish (9) to live in a warmer or a colder climate. / And some have many other reasons. (10) Regardless of the specific causes, / the amount of movement in this country is substantial.

2. 复合式听写(Compound Dictation)

1996年7月全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会第二次公布了四、六级考试的新题型,其中听力考试的新题型是复合式听写。它分为两个部分:第一部分是听写单词,第二部分是表达,要求考生根据所听的内容写出要点。第一部分的听写考察学生拼写单词、音素辨听的能力。第二部分则对听力提出了更高的要求,需要在听懂原文的基础上对原文进行分析与归纳,并通过遣词造句,把对原文的理解以书面的形式表达出来。为考生提供了一定限度的自由空间,能比较立体地反映学生的英语水平。复合式听写的材料是一篇250词左右的短文,朗读三遍。第一遍是全文朗读,没有停顿,要求考生注意听懂全文内容;第二遍朗读时,第一部分在每个空格之后略有停顿,让考生填入所缺单词;第二部分之后停顿5分钟,让考生根据所听到的内容写出主要意思。第三遍同第一遍一样,没有停顿,供考生进行核对。

为了使考生熟悉这种新型的复合式听写,以下附有1996年6月四级考试的曝光题。

Directions: In this section you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.

In police work you can never predict the next crime or problem. No working day is identical to any other, so there is no "(S1) _____" day for a police officer. Some days are (S2) _____

slow, and the job is (S3) _____; other days are so busy that there is no time to eat. I think I can (S4) _____ police work in one word; (S5) _____. Sometimes it's dangerous. One day, for example, I was working undercover, that is, I was on the job but I was wearing (S6) _____ clothes, not my police (S7) _____. I was trying to catch some robbers who were stealing money from people as they walked down the street. Suddenly, (S8) _____. Another policeman arrived and together we arrested three of the men; but the other four ran away. Another day I helped a woman who was going to have a baby. (S9) _____. I put her in my police car to get her there faster. I thought she was going to have the baby right there in my car. But fortunately (S10) _____.

复合式听写答案:

In police work you can never predict the next crime or problem. No working day is identical to any other, so there is no "(S1) typical" day for a police officer. Some days are (S2) relatively slow, and the job is (S3) boring; other days are so busy that there is no time to eat. I think I can (S4) describe police work in one word; (S5) variety. Sometimes it's dangerous. One day, for example, I was working undercover, that is, I was on the job but I was wearing (S6) normal clothes, not my police (S7) uniform. I was trying to catch some robbers who were stealing money from people as they walked down the street. Suddenly, (S8) seven bad men jumped out at me, one of them had a knife and we got into a fight. Another policeman arrived and together we arrested three of the men; but the other four ran away. Another day I helped a woman who was going to have a baby. (S9) She was trying to get to the hospital, but there was a bad traffic jam. I put her in my police car to get her there faster. I thought she was going to have the baby right there in my car. But fortunately (S10) the baby waited to "arrive" until we got to the hospital.

三、听力理解试题的解题技巧

听力理解部分考试成绩的好坏取决于考生平时听力的水平和临场的发挥。考生必须明确的是,扎实的基本功是取得好成绩的必要保障。考生只有在平时多听多练,听力水平和能力才能提高,单靠考前临时突击是不会有很大用处的。但是在平时苦练的基础上,考生还需要了解和掌握一些解题的技巧和方法。只有这样才能对症下药,达到事半功倍的效果。

(一) Section A(小对话)的解题技巧

对话是人们获得语言信息最基本的手段。四级考试中的 Section A 共有 10 组对话。每组对话在一男一女之间进行,而问题一般是由先讲话的人提出,即男方先说,就由男方提问,反之亦然。而提问的方式除了少数的 Yes-No question 外,大多数都为 Wh-question(特殊疑问句),即以 who, why, what, where, when, which, whose, whom, how 和 how many, how long 等开头的句子。因此,听的时候需要注意这些疑问词所涉及的内容。

虽然 Section A 的 10 组短小对话所谈内容非常广泛,但是通过对历届考题的分析,可以发现最常见的是以下 7 大类题型。下面我们逐一分析这几类题型,找出其解题技巧。

1) 数字和计算题(Numbers and Calculation)

此类题是 Section A 中最常见的,几乎每次考试都有。除了单纯的数字外,时间、价格、年

龄、电话号码、街道号码、房间号码等都能以数字的形式出现。但这类题极易识别,它的书面选择项均为数字。在做这类题时考生要特别把焦点放在数字上。

正确地做这类题的前提是能正确地读数字,会读才会听。这里对数字的读法做一个简要的说明。

① 一般的数字

考生在平时应从读两位数开始训练,然后练习读三位、四位乃至五位、六位以上的数字。其中两位数和三位数的读法是读所有数字的基础。

23——twenty-three

234——two hundred and thirty-four

2,345——two thousand, three hundred and forty-five

3,077——three thousand and seventy-seven

2,345,678——two million, three hundred and forty-five thousand, six hundred and seventy-eight

英文数字的读法和中文数字的读法不同。中文是每一位数字后都有一个不同的说明单位。例如:12345 读成一万二千三百四十五。而英文却是三位一节,把三位看成一个整体,后面再加一个单位。例如同样的 12345 这个数,英文的读法是先把整个数从个位数数起,一分为二,三位一节——12,345。345 读成 three hundred and forty-five。12 读成 twelve。而后的标点逗号“,”读成 thousand。最后一合并,读成 twelve thousand, three hundred and forty-five。对于很大的数字也是如此,三位一节,从右往左,第一个逗号读成 thousand,第二个逗号读成 million,第三个读成 billion(美国读法),以此类推。例如:

31,234,567,890

billion million thousand

读成:thirty-one billion, two hundred and thirty-four million, five hundred and sixty-seven thousand, eight hundred and ninety.

从上面的例子中不难看出,英文的读数方式很简单。只要掌握三位数以内的数字读法即可。

读熟了,听的问题自然迎刃而解。许多考生在听数字的时候总想把听到的数字翻译成中文,以为这样容易记。但由于汉英语言的差异,适得其反。在听数字的时候,牢记读的原则:读来读去都是三位数字。听到 million, thousand 等就以“,”代替。例如: You will hear: $\frac{three}{3}$

million, $\frac{four\ hundred\ and\ fifty-five}{455}$ thousand and $\frac{twenty-one}{021}$. 答案是:3,455,021。

下面是有关表示分数等的读法:

$\frac{1}{8}$ ——one eighth

$\frac{3}{7}$ ——three sevenths

$1\frac{5}{9}$ ——one and five ninths

0.5——point five/zero point five

3.375——three point three seven five

② 时间

◇ 年份:年份的表达用基数词,一般有两种读法。例如:

929——nine twenty-nine/nine hundred twenty-nine

1066——ten sixty-six/ten hundred sixty-six

1800——eighteen hundred

1801——eighteen hundred and one/eighteen O one

1998——nineteen ninety-eight/nineteen hundred ninety-eight

541 B. C. ——five four one B. C. /five hundred forty-one B. C.

682 A. D. ——six eight two A. D. /six hundred eighty-two A. D.

- ◇ 年代和世纪:年代指十年(decade),采用“基数词加上十位数复数”的形式。-20至-29称-20's即二十年代,-30至-39称-30's即三十年代,以此类推。

in the 1850's——in the eighteen fifties(十九世纪五十年代)

in the early 1970's——in the early nineteen seventies(二十世纪七十年代初期)

in the mid 1970's——in the mid nineteen seventies(二十世纪七十年代中期/中叶)

in the late 1970's——in the late nineteen seventies(二十世纪七十年代末期)

世纪指一百年(century),用“the + 序数词 + century”表示。

in the 16th century——在公元十六世纪

in the mid 18th century——在十八世纪中叶

in the early 19th century——在十九世纪初

in the late 19th century——在十九世纪末

注意不要把年代和世纪弄混。1925年是在二十世纪二十年代,1894年是在十九世纪九十年代。

- ◇ 钟点: 7:15——a quarter past seven/seven fifteen

8:30——half past eight/eight thirty

9:55——five to ten/nine fifty-five

24:00——midnight/twenty-four

14:00——fourteen hours/fourteen o'clock

00:20——twenty past midnight

- ◇ 日期:一月一日——The first of January/January the first

六月十七日——The seventeenth of June/June the seventeenth

- ◇ 价格: \$ 89.50——eighty-nine dollars and fifty cents

- ◇ 电话号码: 278-9538——two seven eight nine five three eight

- ◇ 房间号码: 201 号房 room two O one

我们可根据四级考试听力理解选择项的不同设置形式,把数字和计算题分为两类:辨别型数字题和计算型数字题。

所谓辨别型数字题,是指在选择项中设置一些形态上相近或者读音相似的数字。因此,考生在听录音时要仔细分辨这些近音或近形的数字,从而找出正确的答案。

[例 1] You will read:

A) At 9:50.

B) At 9:15.

C) At 19:00.

D) At 9:00.

You will hear:

W: Don't you have to go to work at 9:15?

M: No, I start at 9:50 today and 19:00 tomorrow.

Q: What time does the man start work today?

考生在听音过程中如能辨别出 9:50/'naɪn'fɪfti/; 9:15/'naɪn'fɪf'ti:n/; 19:00/'naɪn'ti:n/; 和 9:00/'naɪn/, 就很容易判定该题的正确答案为 A)。

[例 2] You will read:

- A) 1417. B) 4017. C) 1470. D) 4070.

You will hear:

W: Do the Timkens live at 1417, 5th Avenue?

M: No, they live at 1470.

Q: Where do the Timkens live?

该题选择项中出现的四个数字形态非常相近。因此考生在做这类题时应格外小心。

辨别型数字题最常考的是易混淆的“十几”(/'ti:n/)和“几十”(/'ti/)的区别以及几个易混的数字(例如 30 和 70, thirty 和 seventy)。所以做这类题时,一定要听清楚原文,并在选择项上将原文中提到的数字作上记号,然后再根据数字代表的含义和最后的问题来确定正确的答案。

所谓计算型数字题,是指根据原文中各个数字所代表的意义及数字之间的相互关系,根据提问来选用适当的计算方法以得出正确的答案。

[例 3] You will read:

- A) \$ 16.00. B) \$ 12.00. C) \$ 4.00. D) \$ 2.00.

You will hear:

W: Tickets are four dollars for adults. Children's tickets are half price.

M: O. K. I'd like to have two adults' and two children's tickets, please.

Q: How much did the man pay for the ticket?

对话指出的票价是成人每张 4 美元,孩子每张半价。而顾客需要购买两张成人票和两张儿童票。在理清了这些数字的关系之后,通过简单的算术, $2 \times 4 + 2 \times 2$,不难得出,票价总共是 12 美元,故选答案 B)。为了使自己把听到的各种关系理清,考生可以做一个简短的笔记。例如上一题,用 A 来代表成人(Adult),C 来代表儿童(Children),根据对话内容写出简单的算术: A——\$4, C——\$4×1/2, $2A + 2C = \$4 \times 2 + \$2 \times 2 = \$12$,故得出答案 B)。

做这类题的关键是搞清数字之间的关系以及最后所问的问题。在这类题中有一些表示数的变化的词需掌握。例如: add, increase, miss, lend, loan, twice, percentage, pair, a pair of, half, half of, double, quarter, one third 等。

[例 4] You will read:

- A) 3. B) 6. C) 12. D) 24.

You will hear:

M: This cake was cut in 6 squares.

W: Let's cut them in half so that each of us can have a piece of cake.

Q: How many people are there having the cake?

一块蛋糕分成六份——1/6, in half—— $1/6 \times 1/2 = 1/12$, $1P = 1C$ (一人一块蛋糕),问题是多少人?很明显答案是 C)。

2) 职业、地点和关系(Occupation, Location and Relationship)

这也是四级听力测试题中常考的一类题型。我们把这三种情况放在一起讨论,是因为这三种题型非常相似,可以举一反三。

[例1] You will read:

- A) A dentist. B) A cook. C) A waiter. D) A tailor.

You will hear:

M: Open wide. Now show me where it hurts.

W: Here on the bottom especially when I bite into something hot or cold.

Q: Who is the man?

男方给出一个指令:张开嘴,看看有什么问题。女方回答是在咬冷热东西时,底部特别疼。从内容上看,是一位牙医在给病人看病。从选项上看,这是一道职业题。答案为A。可当我们将问题和选项一换:Q: Where does this conversation probably take place?

- A) Clinic. B) Bank. C) Post office. D) Restaurant.

它就变成了一道地点题。答案为A)。

我们再把问题一换:Q: What's the relationship between the man and the woman?

- A) Doctor and patient. C) Servant and hostess.
B) Waiter and customer. D) Student and teacher.

它就又变成一道关系题。答案为A)。

综上所述,这类题大同小异,只要掌握这一类题的具体解题技巧,其他的也就不攻自破。解这类题的关键是找关键词。例如:医生和病人的谈话内容不外乎是与他们的身份有关的病情、处方、注意事项、病由等等。只要抓住这些关键词,他们的身份、谈话地点和相互关系也就不言而喻了。

下面是四级常考的一些特定地点中的特殊用语:

◇ Hotel(在旅馆):

reception, receptionist, reservation, single/double room, book a room, luggage, tip(小费), suite(套房), bath, full, front room, room key, check in(登记住宿), check out(结帐), room number

◇ Airport(在机场):

arrival/departure time, booking office(售票处), ticket agent(售票代理人), take off(起飞), land boarding card(登机牌), flight, hostess, airways, flight number, destination, aircraft, by air, airlines

◇ Restaurant(在餐馆):

dish, food, menu, bread, potato, tomato, soup, order, beef, waiter, waitress, dessert, salad, soft drink, care for(喜欢吃), bill

◇ Bank(在银行):

cash, check, traveler's check(旅行支票), account(户头), savings, fixed deposit(定期存款), current account(活期存款帐户)

◇ Bookstore(在书店):

book, dictionary order(订书), stack(书架), manager(书店经理), page, edition(版本)

◇ Library(在图书馆):

borrow, lend, library card, catalogue(目录), novel, magazine, reference(参考资料), bookshelf, renew, latest issue, stack

◇ Post Office(在邮局):

mail, air mail, ordinary mail, letter, stamp, postage deliver, oversea mail, telegram, post, send

◇ University or Other School(在大学或其他类学校):

quiz, test, exam, midterm exam, final exam, professor, lecturer, assistant, lab, score, grade, course, campus assignment, papers, dormitory, undergraduate(大学生), freshman(大学一年级学生), senior(四年级学生), graduate student(研究生), fail in, pass

◇ Hospital(在医院):

pain, cough, headache, stomachache, fever, temperature, heart attack, take medicine, pills, tablet, syrup(糖浆), flu(流行性感冒), operation, physical examination, be in surgery(在手术), symptom(症状), a sore throat, feel terrible, injection, doctor's waiting room

◇ Store(在商店):

men's department, women's department, counter, price, on sale(大减价), size, colour, style, cheap, expensive, fashion, cost, out of stock(无货)

◇ Court(在法庭上):

judge, lawyer, clerk(书记员), jury(陪审团), witness(证人), defendant(被告), case(案件), appeal(上诉), sentence, guilty, innocent

牢记这些词,对解答这类题目有很大的帮助。

3) 提供、请求和建议(Offer, Request and Suggestion)

在对话双方中,一方表示提供帮助,另一方则表示感谢、接受或拒绝。有时一方表示请求帮助,另一方则表示同意或拒绝。

[例1] You will read:

A) She'll sell him a cup of coffee.

C) She'd like some coffee.

B) The coffee cup's too full.

D) Coffee's too hot.

You will hear:

M: What would you say of a cup of coffee?

W: Great idea.

Q: What does the woman mean?

[例2] You will read:

A) She agrees to lend him the car.

C) She refuses to lend the car.

B) She offers him the car.

D) She is pleased to lend him the car.

You will hear:

M: Can I use your new car, auntie?

W: Yes, of course, if you drive it carefully.

Q: What's the aunt's answer?

第一题中男方提供咖啡服务,女方回答:Great idea.表示同意。第二题中侄子向阿姨表示请求帮助——借车。阿姨表示同意,但同时又警告侄子小心使用车子。

做这类题的关键是搞清楚:①哪一方提供帮助或请求帮助,而又是哪一方表示同意或拒绝的;②提供请求帮助的内容;③对方是同意还是拒绝。

4) 行为、原因与结果(Action, Cause and Effect)

这类题是指当对话中的一方对另一方已发生的或即将发生的某一行为提出疑问,另一方则对该行为的原因进行说明解释或由某些原因而导致某些结果。这类题目的问题(Q)大部分都以 what 或 why 开头。

[例 1] You will read:

- A) The train was late.
- B) Jane got up later than usual.
- C) Jane hadn't expected a class.
- D) Her clock was out of order.

You will hear:

M: Jane, why were you late for class this morning?

W: I overslept and missed the train.

Q: Why did Jane miss the class?

第一句话指出简迟到(Jane was late for the meeting)这一结果,而第二句则由简回答指出了迟到的原因(overslept and missed the train):睡过了头错过了火车。因此,该题答案很明显为 B)。

[例 2] You will read:

- A) She was wearing a swimming suit when she went to beach.
- B) She packed her swimming suit on the beach.
- C) She brought a swimming suit to the beach.
- D) If she would have time she would go swimming.

You will hear:

W: I packed a swimming suit in case I should have time to go to beach.

M: We will be very busy with our business.

Q: What's the woman's purpose?

第一句话中女方对自己即将发生的行为做出了一个交代:如有时间去海边要准备带上游泳衣。男方在第二句话中对即将发生的行为做出了另一个判断:可能会忙于生意而没时间(这句话是帮助考生理解女方的行为,提供一个背景)。所提问题是要对女方的行为作出解释,告知原因。又去海边,又带游泳衣,女方的目的当然是想游泳,所以答案为 D)。

5) 比较、态度与反应(Comparison, Attitude and Response)

这类题是指对话双方对某人某事的好恶相应的情绪反应或是提到两个以上的人或物,通过态度和反应来进行选择。

[例 1] You will read:

- A) He's rather happy to hear so.
- B) He's unhappy to hear the woman's remark.
- C) He's disappointed to hear the remark.
- D) He gets angry to hear the woman's words.

You will hear:

W: You don't look like a man over forty.