ENGLISH

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捷径英语丛书

考研英语听力

精讲

英语

考研

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编 者 的 话

　　教育部制订的《2002 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》(以下简称《研考大纲》)，已由高等教育出版社出版，其中变化最显著之处，是增加了"考试时间为 30 分钟，分数为 20 分"的听力测试部分，供招生单位录取参考。《研考大纲》中的"修订说明"明确指出，"从 2003 年起，听力部分的分数将计入外语成绩"。

　　为配合形势变化的需要，我们特编撰《考研英语听力精讲》一书，以有效帮助广大考生备考英语听力。本书的鲜明特点为：

　　1. 训练**题型**与**题量**与《研考大纲》所示例的试题**完全相同**

　　根据《研考大纲》所示例的试题结构，英语听力测试部分由 A、B、C 三节组成。其中 A 节为"表格填充"题，题量 5 个，计分 5 分；B 节为"补全句子或简答"题，题量 5 个，计分 5 分；C 节为"多项选择"题(四选一)，题量 10 个，计分 10 分。本书从专项训练到模拟试题完全按照以上题型和题量编排。

　　2. 训练**技能**与《研考大纲》的要求**完全相同**

　　《研考大纲》对听力技能的要求为：

　　1) 理解主旨要义；

　　2) 获取事实性的具体信息；

　　3) 理解明确或隐含表达的概念性含义；

　　4) 进行有关的判断、推理和引申；

　　5) 理解说话者的意图、观点或态度。

　　本书从专项训练到模拟试题完全按照以上听力技能的要求编排。

　　3. 选材**内容**及**材料难度**与《研考大纲》的要求**吻合**

　　《研考大纲》指出，听力测试部分主要要求考生"不仅应能听懂

日常生活中的通知、讲话、一般性谈话或讨论等,还应能听懂所熟悉领域的广播电视节目、讲座、演讲和论述等。"本书力求在所选材料的内容和难度上与《研考大纲》的要求相吻合。

4. 选材**长度**及配套**磁带录制**与《研考大纲》所示例的试题形式**完全相同**

根据《研考大纲》所示例的试题设计,A 节将播放一段"**180～220** 词的独白或对话",录音材料播放**两遍**;B 节播放一段"**280～320** 词的独白或对话",录音材料播放**两遍**;C 节播放三段"**200～300** 词"的"独白或对话",录音材料播放**一遍**。本书选材的长度及配套磁带录音制作与以上形式相同。

5. 材料录音的**语速**与**间隔停顿**时间与《研考大纲》的规定**完全相同**

《研考大纲》听力录音文字稿部分,指示语与正文之间、正文与结束语之间,均有严格的间隔停顿时间规定,如 00′20″, 00′25″, 00′30″等,而 A, B, C 三节中,相应部分停顿的时间亦各不相同。本书配套磁带的录音完全按照大纲的语速与间隔停顿时间规定。

通过书中练习,考生可以充分熟悉实考的题型,对大纲所要求的各项听力技能进行足量操练;可以掌握录音材料播放的语速和间隔停顿时间,调整答题的速度;可以了解各自的薄弱环节,做到心中有底,有针对性地攻克弱点难点;可以此作为实战演习,提高应考能力,积累应考经验,满怀信心地上考场。

总之,作为编者,我们努力的目的,是尽可能提高考生考研的英语听力成绩。你们的成功,是我们最大的心愿!

李亚丹

2002 年 4 月于武昌桂子山

目 录

第 一 部 分
全国硕士研究生入学考试英语
听力部分全真试题(2002)

一、全真试题

Section I Listening Comprehension

Directions: *This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English . You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them . There are three parts in this section , Part A , Part B and Part C .*

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1 .

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions: For Questions 1 ~ 5, you will hear an introduction about the life of Margaret Welch. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you've heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write **only 1 word or number** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

Welch's Personal Information	
Place of Birth	Philadelphia
Year of Birth	1901
Transfer to Barnard University (Year)	1920
Major at University	1
Final Degree	Ph. D.
Year of Marriage	1928
Growing Up In New Guinea Published (Year)	2
Field Study in the South Pacific (Age)	3
Main Interest	4
Professorship at Columbia Started (Year)	5
Death (Age)	77

Part B

Directions: *For Questions 6 ~ 10, you will hear a talk by a well-known U. S. journalist. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use* **not more than 3 words** *for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and questions below. (5 points)*

Besides reporters, who else were camped out for days outside the speaker's home?	6
One reporter got to the speaker's apartment pretending to pay	7
The speaker believed the reporter wanted a picture of her looking	8

| Where is a correction to a false story usually placed? | | 9 |
| According to the speaker, the press will lose readers unless the editors and the news directors | | 10 |

Part C

Directions: *You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece **once only**. (10 points)*

Questions 11 ~ 13 are based on a report about children's healthy development. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11 ~ 13.

11. What unusual question may doctors ask when giving kids a checkup next time?

　　[A] How much exercise they get every day.

　　[B] What they are most worried about.

　　[C] How long their parents accompany them daily.

　　[D] What entertainment they are interested in.

12. The academy suggests that children under age two _____.

　　[A] get enough entertainment　　　[B] have more activities

　　[C] receive early education　　　　[D] have regular checkups

13. According to the report, children's bedrooms should _____.

　　[A] be no place for play　　　　[B] be near a common area

　　[C] have no TV sets　　　　　　[D] have a computer for study

Questions 14 ~ 16 are based on the following talk about how to save money. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14 ~ 16.

14. According to the speaker, what should one pay special attention to if he wants to save up?

　　[A] Family debts.　　　　　　　　[B] Bank savings.

　　[C] Monthly bills.　　　　　　　　[D] Spending habits.

15. How much can a person save by retirement if he gives up his pack-a-day habit?

　　[A] $190 000.　　　　　　　　[B] $330 000.

　　[C] $500 000.　　　　　　　　[D] $1 000 000.

16. What should one do before paying monthly bills, if he wants to accumulate wealth?

　　[A] Invest into a mutual fund.

　　[B] Use the discount tickets.

　　[C] Quit his eating-out habit.

　　[D] Use only paper bills and save coins.

Questions 17 ~ 20 are based on an interview with Herbert A. Glieberman, a domestic-relations lawyer. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17 ~ 20.

17. Which word best describes the lawyer's prediction of the change in divorce rate?

　　[A] Fall.　　　　[B] Rise.　　　　[C] V-shape.　　　　[D] Zigzag.

18. What do people nowadays desire to do concerning their marriage?

　　[A] To embrace changes of thought.

　　[B] To adapt to the disintegrated family life.

　　[C] To return to the practice in the 1960s and 1970s.

　　[D] To create stability in their lives.

19. Why did some people choose not to divorce 20 years ago?

    [A] They feared the complicated procedures.

    [B] They wanted to go against the trend.

    [C] They were afraid of losing face.

    [D] They were willing to stay together.

20. Years ago a divorced man in a company would have _____ .

    [A] been shifted around the country

    [B] had difficulty being promoted

    [C] enjoyed a happier life

    [D] tasted little bitterness of disgrace

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 1

DO NOT READ OR WORK ON THE NEXT SECTION

UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO CONTINUE

以下录音文字稿由本书编者根据录音整理,仅供读者参考。

Part A

Directions: *For Questions 1 ~ 5, you will hear an introduction about the life of Margaret Welch. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you've heard. Some of the information! has been given to you in the table. Write **only 1 word or number** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)*

M: Margaret Welch was born in Philadelphia in 1901. She began her studies at De-Pauw University in 1919, but after a year she transferred to study at Barnard Uni-

versity, majoring in sociology. She received her undergraduate degree from Barnard in 1923. She ultimately acquired a Ph. D. from Columbia University in 1929. She married Doctor Reo Fortune in 1928. Together they wrote *Growing up in New Guinea*, published in 1930. Welch worked with her husband on another book called *Balinese Character* that was published in 1942. At the age of 23, Doctor Welch undertook a field study in the South Pacific. The experience resulted in her writing of a highly popular book *Coming of Age in Samoa*, published in 1928. Doctor Welch's interests and writings centered on religions. She worked in the Department of Anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History from 1926 through to the end of her life. She was a professor of anthropology at Columbia, starting in the year of 1954, working with an old associate Ruth Benedict. She wrote a book entitled *An Anthropologist at Work* about Benedict. It was published in 1959. Margaret Welch died in 1978.

Part B

Directions: *For Questions 6 ~ 10, you will hear a talk by a well-known U. S. journalist. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use **not more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and questions below. (5 points)*

W: When I was getting divorced in 1975, reporters and cameramen were camped out for days in the lobby and on the sidewalk outside. They came from all over the country. Foreign reporters, too. It was terrible. My neighbors could barely get in and out of the building. One reporter, who had been a friend of mine, got up to my apartment after persuading the doorman into believing that he was there on a personal visit. I wouldn't let him in. He just wanted to talk, he said. I was certain that he had a camera and wanted a picture of me looking depressed. I just couldn't believe this attempt to invade my privacy. TV is the worst. TV reporters present themselves as having the perfect right to be anywhere to ask any question. It doesn't matter how personal the matter may be. People don't trust the press the way they used to. In most cases, stories are sensationalized in order to attract

more public attention. Some papers print things that simply are not true. In many papers, if a correction has to be made, it's usually buried among advertisements. I received hundreds of letters from people asking me how do you know what's true in the press these days. I find it difficult to respond sometimes. I tell them that there are good newspapers and serious responsible and honest reporters. Don't judge all of us by the standards of the bad ones. Unless the guys at the top, the editors and news directors take firm action, pretty soon, no one is going to believe anything they read in the papers or see on television news.

Part C

Directions: *You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece once only. (10 points)*

Questions 11 ~ 13 are based on a report about children's healthy development. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11 ~ 13.

M: Next time you bring your kids in for a checkup, don't be surprised if the doctor asks about their tastes in entertainment. The American Academy of Medicine suggested last week that doctors work with parents to evaluate how much TV kids watch and what they see, what video and computer games they play, which websites they visit on the Internet, whether they view R-rated videos without the company of their parents, what music they like and what books they read. Doctors are worried that kids who spend too much time in front of the tube don't get enough exercise and can become overweight. The academy is also concerned that the message kids get from entertainment media can make them more violent and sexually active. The academy recommends that children under age two not watch any TV. "Children need activities to stimulate the brain during the first two years of life," says Doctor Marion Baron, who chairs the academy's Committee on Public Educa-

tion. "They need feedback and socialization. Older children," she says, "should watch TV in a common area. Their bedrooms should be electronic-media-free zones where they can have a quite place to read, study, play, or just relax."

Questions 14 ~ 16 are based on the following talk about how to save money. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14 ~ 16.

W: If you are in your twenties, you own your first car. Your career is more or less launched and you're starting to look forward to owning a home. But you are worried, too. Perhaps you've got some debt. You probably don't have much in the way of savings, and without your expenses, it doesn't look like you'll be able to improve that situation soon.

If you wonder how to cut corners, there's an obvious place to look — at your spending habits.

Do you buy a soda each weekend? Waste one dollar a day for 40 years, and when you set to retire you'll find your account to short by $ 190 000. Grab a calculator and you'll discover that over 40 years, going out to dinner twice a month at $ 40 each time amounts to half a million. Even a pack-a-day cigarette habit will lighten your retirement account by $ 330 000. And the same with cable TV and those cool earrings. They will probably amount to as much as one million. So, the first clue to accumulating wealth is this: Focus on your spending habits. Here are a couple of tricks to help you save even if you swear you can't afford to.

Stop buying things that fall rather than rise in value. Pay yourself first. Before you pay the monthly bills, send $ 25 to a mutual fund. Stop spending coins. From now on, spend only paper currency and keep the change every day. Get your family involved and you'll double your savings. Use discount tickets at the supermarket, but use them correctly. How? If you really want to make these tickets worthwhile, you actually must invest into your mutual fund the amount you save by using the tickets. Otherwise, you're wasting your time and your money.

Questions 17 ~ 20 are based on an interview with Herbert A. Glieberman, a domestic-relations lawyer. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17 ~ 20.

W: Mr. Glieberman, do you see any change in the high rate of broken marriages?

M: The divorce rate is beginning to level off and probably will begin to drop in the next year or two, though not significantly. The tight economy has made it more difficult for troubled couples to handle all the costs associated with setting up separate households. Also, I believe there is a comeback of thought after the turbulent 1960s and 1970s that the family does have value. In the midst of change and family disintegration, people seem to have a greater desire now to create stability in their lives.

W: What is the divorce rate now?

M: About one in three marriages ends in divorce, a ratio far higher than it was twenty years ago when the philosophy was: We'll tough it out no matter what. Society demands that for appearance's sake. We stay together.

Divorce no longer carries much disgrace. There's no way, for example, that Ronald Reagan, a divorced man, could have been elected president in 1960, and there are countless other divorced politicians who years ago would have been voted out of office if they had even considered a divorce, let alone gotten one. The same was true when the cooperate structure, where divorced people rarely moved up the executive ladder. Now cooperations welcome a divorced man, because they can shift him around the country without worrying about relocating his family or making certain that they are happy.

Part A

1. sociology　　2. 1930　　3. 23　　4. religions　　5. 1954

Part B

6. cameramen　　7. a personal visit　　8. depressed　　9. among advertisements

10. take firm action

Part C