

根据国家教委“大学英语教学大纲”编写

理工文科通用

大学英语

综合能力训练与指导

四级——听 读 译 答 写

赵亚翘 主编

大连理工大学出版社

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前 言

《大学英语综合能力训练与指导》一书根据“大学英语教学大纲”、国家教委近期提出的“将外语教学重点放在全面提高学生的基本素质及语言的的实际应用能力”的明确要求和 1996 年国家教委考试中心公布的最新考试改革方案及具体规定所编写。编写本书的宗旨是辅助大学英语四级教学,弥补大学英语教学现有教材的欠缺之处。

本书共有五个篇章:**1. 听力篇**。这部分设有五个单元。前三个单元以对话(Conversation)、短文理解(Passages)形式训练学生的听力理解能力,后两个单元以听写填空(Spot Dictation)和复合式听写(Compound Dictation)形式训练学生听、判断、归纳及书面表达的能力。这四个题型都是以听为主,但兼顾了判断、记录、归纳、推测、书面表达等综合技能的训练,培养学生的实际英语听力运用能力。**2. 阅读篇**。本篇为此书核心部分。我们的意图是加强训练学生的阅读理解能力、英汉翻译能力、阅读文章之后简短回答问题和书面表达的能力。这部分有两个章节,共选编 60 篇不同题材和体裁、且融知识和兴趣于一体的短文。阅读之后的练习以三种题型出现:阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)、英译汉(Translation from English into Chinese)和简短回答问题(Short Answer Questions)。**3. 语法结构与词汇篇**。本篇有两个章节。通过大量练习及对答案进行注释说明的形式着重讲解了学生常出错的一些语法结构和惯用表达句式;同时,也讲解了四级词汇中常见短语用法及辨析近义词、同义词和易混词。**4. 写作篇**。编者以最常用的文章写作形式——四种文体(说明文、记叙文、议论文、描写文)编写了多篇范文,学生可以通过模仿,系统地进行这四种文体的实际写作训练。**5. 大学英语四级模**

拟考试练习篇。这部分供学生自测和自检用。

本书各部分所选材料的难度与《大学英语教学大纲》对大学英语四级教学的要求及全国大学英语四级考试题的难度相当；同时，选材广泛，内容丰富，形式新颖，针对性强，覆盖面大。

每一部分之后均附有答案、注释及译文，写作练习有范文；听力部分附文字材料，并配有磁带，由美籍专家朗读，上海海文音像出版社录制。

本书可作为大学英语四级学生的英语学习辅助教材和四级考试前强化训练的教材，也可以作为大学英语教师在四级教学中的辅助教材。

本书编写分工如下：

听力篇：刘卉；阅读篇：张刚；语法结构与词汇篇：殷晓芳；写作篇：张刚，殷晓芳；大学英语四级模拟考试练习篇：赵亚翘

赵亚翘设计、统稿、修改和审定全书。并参加了各篇章的具体编写工作。凌冰和丁蔓两位老师协助做了一定的文字校对工作。

本书中疏漏和不到之处，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1997年2月

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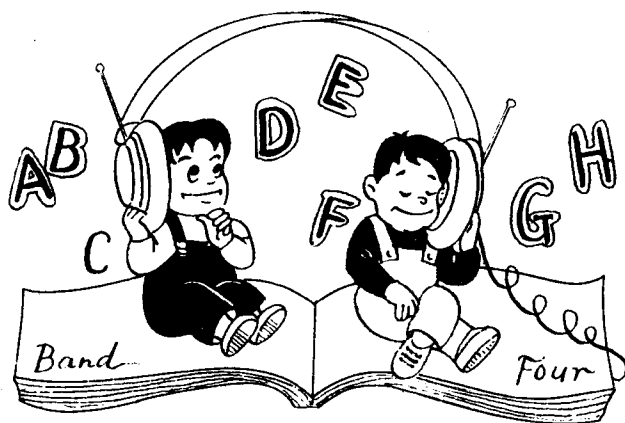
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听力篇

I've Got the 



to Success

引言

* 如何提高听的能力

听力的提高与整个语言水平有关系。平时应注意扩大知识面,尽可能增加词汇量;更重要的是必须进行大量的听力实践,只有多听,才能掌握语言的语音形式。

1. 听力的基本技巧

(1)在听音前,尽可能多地浏览选择项,以便主动地带着问题听。

要抓住一切可能利用的时间快速阅读各题的选择项,这样可以预测出所提问题的方向,同时对录音中可能出现的陌生人名、地名和专有名词等有个思想准备。

(2)集中注意力,收听意群、关键词和主要内容,切忌逐词听译。

例如,在听 Section A (conversation)时,第一个讲话者先给出一个情景或提出一个问题,第二个讲话者表示赞成或反对,或回答所提出的问题,然后第三者对这两个人的对话提问。一般来讲,绝大部分问题问的是第二个讲话者所讲的是什么意思,选择项大都与第二个讲话者的谈话内容有关。因此,在听 Section A 时,要特别注意听第二个讲话人讲话的内容及其中的关键词,然后进行推理和判断。

例如: W: I can't find the key to my car. I need to go for a drive.

M: I'll look for it later. Right now I want you to fix the shelf before I paint it.

Q: What should they do first?

选择项:

A) Look for the key.

C) Fix the shelf.

B) Repair the car.

D) Paint the shelf.

答案为 C)。

(3)注意抓住 but, although, though 这类表示转折和让步意思的连接词语。通过这类词可以把握住说话人的态度,赞成还是反对,肯定还是否定。通常所提的问题的要点即问题的答案,就在这类连词之后。

例如: W: I really can't stand the way Mr. David control the conversation all the time. If he is going to be in the Christmas party, I just wouldn't come.

M: I'm sorry you feel that way. But my mother insists that he come.

Q: Why is David being invited to the party?

选择项:

A) To make the woman angry.

B) To please the man's mother.

C) David is the man's good friend.

D) David is good at carrying on conversations.

答案为 B)。

(4)谈论时间、日期及简单的数字计算这类内容的四个选择项不是时间就是数字。听的时候,注意时间及数字,然后再根据提问判断是否需要计算。

例如: W: They wanted you to pay \$ 200 for such an old car. Oh, my God!

M: Yes. But finally I bought it at a 25% discount.

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

选择项:

A) \$ 150

B) \$ 145

C) \$ 160

D) \$ 140

答案为 A)。

(5)灵活运用预测手段,尤其是在听短文的时候(如 Section B)。

一是通过选择项预测,二是通过短文开头的第一、二句话(往往这是主题句)来预测短文将谈什么内容,则可估计问题会从哪几个方面提出。听的过程中,有意识地注意其中的有关细节。

(6)训练记忆能力,不断扩大记忆能力的广度,适当记笔记。

听的过程中,不仅要理解,还应该有意识地训练记忆广度。边听边采用缩写字母或自己明白的符号,在有关选择项旁边做个记号,将一些关键词,尤其是表示时间、价格、距离等的数字记下来,这样可以扩大记忆广度,唤起回忆,以利判断和选择正确答案。

(7)注意英语口语体的语言特点,辨别语音,清除语音障碍。

美国音的英语语音体系与英国音的语音体系不同。例如“情态动词 can 的否定形式 can't",英国音是[kɑ:nt],而美国音是[kænt]。因此,平时必须重视美国音听力训练以辨清各种语音现象。否则,因不适应美国音中的语音现象,听力也难过关。

美英两种语音相比,除了在元音和辅音上的差异之外,还有重音的差异和强弱读的差异。如:

单词	英音	美音
adult	/'ædʌlt/	/ə'dʌlt/
laboratory	/lə'bɔ:rətɹi/	/'læbərə'tɹi/
necessarily	/'nesəsərili/	/,nesə'sərili/
ordinarily	/'ɔ:dinərəli/	/,ɔ:rdn'nerəli/

(2)强弱读的差异。如:

单词	英国音	美国音
factory	/'fæktɹi/	/'fæktəri/
secretary	/'sekrətɹi/	/'sekrə'teri/
dictionary	/'dikʃənɹi/	/'dikʃən'eri/

2. 本听力篇采用的听力训练形式

(1)对话形式(Conversations)

(2)短文形式(Passages)

(3)听写填空(Spot Dictation)

(4)复合式听写(Compound Dictation)

①“听写填空”(Spot Dictation)安排在“听力理解”部分之后。试卷上给出一段 120 个词左右的短文,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,供学生听懂全文内容;第二遍在空格后有停顿,要求学生把听到的内容(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,供学生进行核对。

“听写填空”所用短文的题材、体裁和难度等与“听力理解”部分的听力篇章相同。

②“听写填空”主要是训练学生听的能力和一定的书面表达能力。

③“复合式听写”安排在“听力理解”部分之后。它由两个部分组成:第一部分是听写单词,要求学生在空格中填入所缺单词;第二部分是表达,要求学生根据所听内容写出要点。

全文是一篇 250 词左右的短文,朗读三遍。第一遍是全文朗读,没有停顿,要求学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,让学生填入所缺单词;第二部分之后停顿五分钟,让学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,供学生进行核对。复合式听写所用时间为 15 分钟。

“复合式听写”旨在训练学生的听的能力、拼写能力、记笔记能力和书面表达能力。

“复合式听写”所用短文与“听力理解”部分的篇章在题材、体裁和难度上大体相同,朗读速度略低于“大学英语教学大纲”规定的语速。大纲规定的四级听力的录音语速为 120 词/分,听力理解的每个问题之后给学生留有约 15 秒选择最佳答案的间隙。

Unit One

Listening Comprehension

Section A Conversations

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. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers 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.
B) In the waiting room.
C) At the airport.
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) The man sold two dresses on the way home.
B) The woman purchased all her clothes on her way home.

- C) The woman bought no dresses on the way home.
D) The woman can do the sewing herself.
2. A) It will probably be cold. C) It will probably be foggy.
B) It will probably be fine. D) It will probably rain.
3. A) By bus. B) By ship. C) By plane. D) By train.
4. A) In a restaurant. C) In a hotel.
B) In a hospital. D) At home.
5. A) 8. B) 12. C) 26. D) 16.
6. A) The woman was caught in the thunderstorm.
B) The roof of the woman's house needs repairing.
C) The man is an employee of a roofing company.
D) The roof of the man's house is leaking.
7. A) The woman was very conscientious.
B) The woman thinks the mayor played his part realistically.
C) The woman thinks the mayor was not dramatic enough.
D) The woman thinks the mayor exaggerated his part.
8. A) Play the accordion. C) Practice singing.
B) Accompany her home. D) Teach her to play.
9. A) Apply for another high rise apartment. C) Change apartments.
B) Search for a cheaper place to live. D) Move to a remote country town.
10. A) Two colleagues. C) A parent and a child.
B) Parents. D) A teacher and a student.

Section B Passages

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 made 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) He was a great sailor.
B) He was an English prince.
C) He was a member of the royal family of Portugal.
D) He was a navigator from Spain.
12. A) Members of the royal family. C) Astronomers, sailors and map makers.
B) Shipbuilders and merchants. D) The prince himself.
13. A) He made oceanic exploration possible.

- B) He improved the compass.
- C) He invented the clipper ship.
- D) He was the first to found a school for mariners.

Passage Two

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

- 14. A) Breakfast. B) Lunch. C) Dinner. D) Any time.
- 15. A) Billions. B) Millions. C) Tens of thousands. D) Thousands.
- 16. A) The restaurants have few tables and chairs.
- B) The restaurants are very small.
- C) The restaurants serve hamburgers through a window.
- D) The restaurants charge more to eat inside.

Passage Three

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

- 17. A) Computers are very fast.
- B) These computers contain all the addresses in the city.
- C) Computers can be used by doctors.
- D) Computers help firemen in many ways.
- 18. A) Because they live at 350,000 different addresses.
- B) So doctors can treat injured fire fighters quickly.
- C) Because they need medical examinations.
- D) So they can be removed from burning buildings.
- 19. A) By helping them prepare for possible dangers.
- B) By answering calls.
- C) By sending information to City Hall.
- D) By putting out fires.
- 20. A) Kansas City. B) Maryland. C) Kandahar. D) New York City.

Unit Two

Listening Comprehension

Section A Conversations

Directions: (Omitted)

- 1. A) The man's father did not go.
- B) The man thought that the game was excellent.
- C) The man and his father thought that the game was unsatisfactory.
- D) The man thought that the game was excellent, but his father thought that it was

unsatisfactory.

2. A) A speech on television. C) A meeting with the President.
B) An article in the newspaper. D) A telephone conversation.
3. A) In a department store. C) At a tourist bureau.
B) In a bank. D) At a hotel.
4. A) The city. B) The country. C) Getting water. C) At the lake.
5. A) It is no fun under any circumstances.
B) It is fine when the pay and the condition are good.
C) It is always exciting and rewarding.
D) There is probably no "perfect" job, so one must keep looking.
6. A) The woman shouldn't be so anxious.
B) He's already an hour late.
C) The woman shouldn't wait to be interviewed.
D) He's too nervous to calm down.
7. A) Forget his birthday. C) Wait too late.
B) Give him a gift for his birthday. D) Pass the time.
8. A) A supermarket. C) A drugstore.
B) A department store. D) A car repair store.
9. A) He was late. C) He is a new employee.
B) He is hoping for a promotion. D) The boss usually leaves messages for him.
10. A) Make-up. B) Modern art. C) Queer people. D) Green faces.

Section B Passages

Directions: (Omitted)

Passage One

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

11. A) The advantages of refrigeration. C) Food in the summer.
B) Cooking food in the summer. D) Food spoilage in the summer.
12. A) Cookies. B) Chicken. C) Eggs. D) Ice cream.
13. A) Eat it immediately. C) Try a little.
B) Throw it away. D) Cook it thoroughly.

Passage Two

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

14. A) He and his family. C) Nobody, he sleeps outside.
B) John Brown. D) A group of friends.
15. A) Since he was born. C) Almost half his life.
B) Since his wife died. D) Since he graduated from college.

16. A) His environment. C) The ancient world.
B) Aeroplanes and cars. D) Business.

Passage Three

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

17. A) We must realize that television is the most powerful force in the education of children today.
B) Unfortunately children act in TV shows cannot be educated because their work does not permit them to attend school.
C) Special arrangements are made for giving a good education to children during the weeks of their employment as TV actors.
D) Most teachers enjoy giving lessons to TV children because they are usually good pupils and often become famous.
18. A) In California. B) In Mississippi. C) In New York. D) In Washington.
19. A) Some of them are paid twice as much as the teachers in regular schools.
B) Most of them enjoy their work.
C) Many of them hope to become TV actors or actresses.
D) Most of them prefer to hold their classes in interesting places.
20. A) It says that they must be taught from June to September.
B) It says that they must be taught from September to the end of June.
C) It says that they must be taught from September to the middle of June.
D) It says that they must be taught from September to the beginning of June.

Unit Three

Listening Comprehension

Section A Conversations

Directions: (Omitted)

1. A) An operation. B) A meeting. C) A game D) A dinner.
2. A) Paris. B) London. C) New York. D) Rome.
3. A) Windy. B) Wet. C) Fine. D) Cloudy.
4. A) Go straight ahead.
B) Go down the road and turn left.
C) Take the first turning on her right.
D) Go down Oxford Street, then turn right at the corner.
5. A) At a hotel C) At a restaurant.
B) At a bookstore. D) At a gas station.

6. A) Leave immediately. C) Dine with her.
 B) Stay longer. D) Prepare the dinner.
7. A) The headings for today's reading assignment.
 B) The chance to make the headlines.
 C) Her reading ability.
 D) The daily newspaper.
8. A) 7:55. B) 8:05. C) 7:25. D) 7:05.
9. A) It isn't strong enough. C) It's too milky.
 B) It has too much sugar in it. D) It's just right.
10. A) The man found the exam easy.
 B) The exam consisted of only one page.
 C) The exam was not easy for the man.
 D) The man completed the exam within one hour.

Section B Passages

Directions: (Omitted)

Passage One

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

11. A) 124 to 51.1 degrees Fahrenheit. C) 25 to 50.1 degrees Fahrenheit.
 B) 50 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. D) 50 to 15 degrees Fahrenheit.
12. A) In 1968. B) In 1938. C) In 1836. D) In 1966.
13. A) Fishery. B) Tourism. C) Petroleum. D) Agriculture.

Passage Two

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

14. A) Because computers are fast, honest and make no mistakes.
 B) Because computers cannot be used to steal money.
 C) Because computers are not expensive.
 D) Because computers have no conscience.
15. A) Computers never have a bad day.
 B) Computers do not often provide evidence or witnesses.
 C) Computers can replace paper work.
 D) Computers are safe from human temptation.
16. A) A man broke in and got away with a large sum of 1.5 million dollars.
 B) One clerk gambled away 1.5 million dollars.
 C) One employee was caught by the police because he robbed a customer of his money.
 D) One clerk in the bank stole a lot of money by means of computers.