

# 大学英语四级考试 听力最新题型

主编 张文启



**CET4**  
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*The Latest  
Listening  
Comprehension Practice*

天津科技翻译出版公司

# 大学英语四级考试听力最新题型

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## 前 言

本书是按照全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会 1996 年 8 月颁布的考试新题型(听力部分)的通知编写的。通知中规定:“复合式听写”由两个部分组成,第一部分听写单词,要求考生在空格中填入所听单词;第二部分是表达,要求考生根据所听内容写出要点。

本书在选材上力求题材多样,内容新颖,难易适度,具有较强的可听性。

编写本书的目的是培养学生听的能力,拼写能力,记笔记能力和书面表达能力。

在编写本书的整个过程中得到了科技翻译出版公司及南开大学外语学院公共英语教学部的大力支持。本书由外籍教师 Melissa Chua, Martin Forum 朗读,杨克恩主任录制,在此一并表示诚挚地感谢。

由于编者水平所限,错误之处在所难免,恳请广大读者指教。

编者

1998 年 1 月于南开园

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# 听 力 测 试

## Test 1



### 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.*

1. A) They can't afford to buy the kind of computer they want.  
B) They can't find a computer that is powerful enough.  
C) The computer they have is losing power.  
D) They don't know how to choose a new computer.
2. A) Buying pictures.  
B) Taking photographs.  
C) Leaving as soon as possible.  
D) Finding a different spot.
3. A) The soup needs a lot more vegetables.  
B) There is a lot soup left.



- C) Soup with vegetables in it is healthy.
- D) He likes the way the soup tastes.
4. A) Write a report about her lost purse.
- B) Go tell the police what happened.
- C) Go back to the department store and look for her purse.
- D) Take her purse across the street to the bank.
5. A) He doesn't like French very well.
- B) He speaks French better than the woman does.
- C) He hasn't spent much time in France.
- D) He doesn't speak French very well.
6. A) The man's bike should be left under the porch.
- B) She will wait on the porch for the man to arrive.
- C) The man can leave his bike on her front porch.
- D) She can't see the man's bike from her house.
7. A) Sheila didn't make any apple pie for dessert.
- B) He didn't have time to eat any pie.
- C) There was no pie left when he went to get some.
- D) Sheila was gone when dessert was served.
8. A) The man will be tired if he doesn't get some sleep.
- B) She can't see because her eyes are tired.
- C) She can tell the man how to get rid of the circle under his eyes.
- D) The man's physical appearance indicates that he is tired.
9. A) He doesn't know where the bag is.

- B)He'll take the woman to the grocery store.
  - C)He'll carry the groceries for the woman.
  - D)He doesn't really want to go inside the house.
10. A)He might break the handle on his glass.
- B)He has an advanced physical illness.
  - C)The class might be too difficult for him.
  - D)His hands have been bothering him.

### **Section B            Compound Dictation :**

**Direction:** *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. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You must use the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

Hotel guests don't just take the shampoo and (S1) \_\_\_\_\_ that we leave for them. They also help themselves to pillows, blankets, lamps. People who lead (S2) \_\_\_\_\_ honest lives take just about anything they can get their hands on in a hotel. American hotels and (S3) \_\_\_\_\_ lose more than 85 million dollars (S4) \_\_\_\_\_ of goods each year.

Although this is a (S5) \_\_\_\_\_ statistic, there is not much that we, as hotel and motel managers, can do about it. Catching thieves may (S6) \_\_\_\_\_ be bad for business. We would have to either (S7) \_\_\_\_\_ hidden cameras in rooms and hallways or search guests and their luggage before they leave the hotel. Either option would be very unpleasant for the guests as well as for us. We might also mistakenly accuse some guests who haven't taken anything. (S8) \_\_\_\_\_.

Fortunately, our business still takes in a lot more money from our guests than they take from us. The cost of thievery is just another hidden expense which we have to absorb. And there may be a good side to all of this. (S9) \_\_\_\_\_. The honeymoon couple, looking for a memento(纪念品) of their stay with us, might take a towel embroidered(刺绣) with our names and remember us for many years to come. (S10) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Test 2



### Section A

#### Directions: (同 Test 1)

1. A) She can't figure out what is wrong with the car.  
B) She is shocked by what the man has said.  
C) She disagrees with what the man said.  
D) She can't see what is behind the car.
2. A) Get a better doctor.  
B) Go to see a doctor.  
C) Try not to hurt her shoulder.  
D) Look carefully at her shoulder.
3. A) In a hotel.  
B) In a furniture store.  
C) In a campground.  
D) In a private home.
4. A) Someone is already using his vacuum.  
B) He's having trouble with his vacuum.  
C) He will need the vacuum to clean out his car.  
D) He is willing to lend the woman his vacuum.
5. A) He would love to take the woman to the opera.  
B) He hopes the woman like the opera.  
C) People who like opera will probably like the new theater.  
D) He is especially grateful for the downtown theater.
6. A) They need to begin their work by the fifteenth.

- B) They should take their lab reports off the desk.  
C) They have fifteen minutes to finish their work.  
D) They should get to work on their report soon.
7. A) He doesn't know what time the group will finish.  
B) The group didn't seem to enjoy talking about linguistics.  
C) The discussion lasted longer than he thought it would.  
D) People were bored because the discussion lasted too long.
8. A) A difficult boss.  
B) A joke.  
C) A scheduling problem.  
D) A note from a friend.
9. A) He lost something that belongs to the woman.  
B) He doesn't know how to play the tape recorder.  
C) He broke the woman's tape recorder.  
D) He doesn't want to listen to the new cassette.
10. A) Rain might spoil the class picnic.  
B) She's not certain she will go to the picnic.  
C) She wonders what the weather forecast will be.  
D) She's sure it won't stop raining in time for the picnic.

## **Section B      Compound Dictation**

**Directions:** (同 Test 1)

If we want to (S1) \_\_\_\_\_ voice features very (S2)

\_\_\_\_\_, we can use a voice analyzer. A voice analyzer can show four (S3) \_\_\_\_\_ of a speaker's voice. No two speakers' voices are (S4) \_\_\_\_\_. To get a voice sample, you have to speak into the voice analyzer. The voice analyzer is (S5) \_\_\_\_\_ to a computer. From just a few sentences of (S6) \_\_\_\_\_ speech, the computer can show four types of information about your voice. It will show nasalization, loudness, frequency and length of articulation(发音). The first (S7) \_\_\_\_\_, nasalization(鼻音化), refers to how much air normally goes through your nose when you talk. The second feature of voice difference is loudness. Loudness is measured in decibels(分贝). The number of decibels in speaking is determined by the force of air that comes from the lungs. (S8) \_\_\_\_\_. The frequency of sound waves is measured in cycles per second. (S9) \_\_\_\_\_. The final point of voice analysis concerns the length of articulation for each sound. (S10) \_\_\_\_\_ — length of articulation, frequency, loudness and nasalization — \_\_\_\_\_.

## Test 3



### Section A

Directions: (同 Test 1)

1. A) Rewrite his notes.  
B) Ask the woman to look at his notes for him.  
C) Read the woman's notes.  
D) Study some more before the test.
2. A) He is still waiting to hear about the position.  
B) Someone else got the job he applied for.  
C) The woman is mistaken.  
D) The woman should accept his position.
3. A) The woman should stop staring at him.  
B) He didn't let Susan know about the meeting.  
C) He can't come to a meeting on such short notice.  
D) He left the meeting without the woman noticing.
4. A) He has more money than he said he did.  
B) He should hurry up and buy the stereo before he runs out of cash.  
C) He'll need to run to the bank before he goes shopping.  
D) He doesn't need to buy anything else right now.
5. A) Find another place to sit.  
B) Offer her seat to the man.  
C) Find out who has taken her seat.  
D) Ask the man if she can sit next to him.
6. A) He will help the woman after he finishes his work.

- B)He'd like to work here.
  - C)He doesn't want to help the woman.
  - D)He enjoys his work.
7. A)Find a friend to take her to the party.  
 B)Wait until she's feeling better to go to the party.  
 C)Go to the party for a short time.  
 D)Find the papers for the man to sign.
  8. A)It only has two chapters.  
 B)The last part won't contain any new material.  
 C)He doesn't think Charles will ever finish it.  
 D)He might be able to help Charles write a summary of it.
  9. A)Ask the man to fix the lawn mower.  
 B)Fix the lawn mower herself.  
 C)Take the lawn mower out of the garage.  
 D)Stop working in the garage right now.
  10. A)She has to look for the library.  
 B)The library is only a little farther.  
 C)The man has found the library.  
 D)She doesn't know where the library is.

## Section B      Compound Dictation

### Directions: (同 Test 1)

TOEFL is a (S1) \_\_\_\_\_ way of saying Test of English as a Foreign Language. It measures a person's (S2) \_\_\_\_\_ to understand, read and write English. TOEFL does not



measure how (S3)\_\_\_\_\_ you speak English, however. The test of (S4)\_\_\_\_\_ English does. It is about a twenty minutes test that (S5)\_\_\_\_\_ speaking English. Many American universities will (S6)\_\_\_\_\_ you to take this test if you plan to attend (S7)\_\_\_\_\_ school. Some universities also will tell you to take yet another test, the test of written English. (S8)\_\_\_\_\_. The test measures your ability to organize information and to express ideas in correct English. Professors of English as a Foreign Language work with foreign students do not know how much reading they must do every week at an American university. (S9)\_\_\_\_\_. They say foreign students must do well writing and speaking English, (S10)\_\_\_\_\_.