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四级题题通 听力

详析

主编 程维华

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四级题通 听力详析

主 编 程维华
编 者 (以姓氏笔画为序)
高莉莉 郭赛君 程维华

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主编 程维华

责任编辑:杨鸥 周清涛
责任校对:郭有林

封面设计:周 俐
监 印:张正林

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前

言

全国大学英语四级考试中的“听力理解”部分历年来是应试者的一个突出难点；加之全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会又公布了新题型——听写填空(Spot Dictation)和复合式听写(Compound Dictation)，从而对听力提出了更高的要求。为了帮助广大应试者熟悉和掌握听力测试的题型特点和解题方法，以便顺利通过大学英语四级考试，我们编写了这本具有较强针对性和实用性的《英语四级听力详析》。

本书以 1999 年 9 月最新颁布的《大学英语词汇表》、《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》为依据，按大纲对四级听力理解部分(包括新题型)的要求，结合我们的教学实践经验精心编写而成。全书共分三个部分。

第一部分为听力测试应试指导，可分为三个方面的内容：第一，剖析对话试题的命题思路，举例讲解各类对话试题的解题技巧；第二，介绍短文试题的设计思路和考生可采取的应试策略；第三，概述听写填空和复合式听写题型的特点和解题方法，并就 1997 年 6 月四级考试中复合式听写部分的评分标准和考生所犯错误的统计资料进行了介绍和分析。

第二部分为 15 套听力模拟试题及其答案与注释。每套试题包括对话、短文和听写(单数单元为听写填空，双数单元为复合式听写)三部分。试题所选材料内容新颖、语言规范、难易度贴近四级考试大纲的要求。为充分发挥模拟试题的作用，每套试题后都给出了参考答案，并在答案后附有简明扼要的注释，力图以此有效地帮助应试者领会各种解题思路和答题技巧。

第三部分为模拟试题的录音原文。本书 15 套模拟试题配有录

音磁带。为有效训练考生临场考试反应能力,磁带完全按照真题的语速和时间间隔录制。

本书第一部分以及 Test 7~Test 10 由高莉莉编写;Test 2~Test 6 以及 Test 1 的 Section A 由郭赛君编写;Test 11~Test 15 以及 Test 1 的 Section B、Section C 由程维华编写。

由于时间仓促,不妥之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1999. 9.

内 容 提 要

本书以1999年9月最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语词汇表》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》为依据,由武汉大学具有丰富教学实践经验的一线教师精心编写而成。本书含“应试指导”、“模拟试题”(附答案注释,配录音磁带)和“录音原文”三部分。

应试指导部分通过举例详细介绍了四级考试中各类听力试题的题型特点与解题技巧。15套听力模拟试题是本书的主要内容,其主要特点为仿真度极高。试题由具有多年四级教学指导经验的老师按照真题难度精心挑选、组合而成,磁带则完全按照真题的语速和时间间隔录制。

为充分发挥模拟试题的练习和指导作用,每套试题后都给出了参考答案,并在答案后附有简明扼要的注释,力图以此有效地帮助应试者领会各种解题思路和答题技巧,训练临场考试的反应能力。

本书适合于所有非英语专业的在校大学生和所有希望通过四级考试的自学者。

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听力测试应试指导

大学英语四级考试(CET-4)听力理解部分涉及对话试题、短文试题和听写试题。前两种试题都要求应试者根据所听到的内容从四个选项中选择一个最好的答案;听写填空是新增题型,包括听写填空和复合式听写。总的来说,应试者要注意对话的语境以及交流的主要信息、判断对话者的意图、熟悉 Wh-问题形式,根据选项的提示来预测问题,同时掌握好答题时间、做必要的记录,遇到较模糊的题时可采取排除法答题。下面我们就这三部分试题的题型特点与解题方法具体讲解。

● 对话试题的题型特点与解题方法

对话试题考查应试者对日常生活中一般性对话的理解,句子结构和内容都不复杂,所用的词语也十分常见。从对话内容的角度,本试题命题思路可以概括为地点方向型、数字计算型、人物关系型、推理判断型和习语理解型。

地点方向型试题中对话双方会直接或间接地提到某个地点或方向,应试者根据对话的内容辨别或判断出对话的地点或方向。题目中常出现的地点有饭店、邮局、学校、车站、机场、图书馆等等。地点方向型试题的选择项大部分是表示地点或方向的介词短语,而提问多以疑问词 Where 开头。例如:

W: The Golden Lion sounds like a nice place to eat in.

M: OK. Let's go there. I hear they have a complete menu and a warm atmosphere.

Q: Where are the man and woman going?

A) To the beach.

B) To a play.

C) To a movie there.

D) To a restaurant.

答案是D, 因为女方所用的 eat 和男方所用的 menu(菜单)这两个特定场景用语间接地告诉我们, 对话人正准备去一家名叫 Golden Lion 的餐馆进餐。又如:

M: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?

W: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it's necessary.

Q: Where do you think this conversation most probably took place?

A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

本题答案为A, 因为他们谈论的是工作, 所以对话最有可能发生在办公室。

数字计算型试题常常包括数字、日期、年龄、时间等的运算, 运算的方式一般是简单的加减乘除。对话中一般会有表示和差关系、倍数关系等的形容词、副词、介词来暗示该题要进行何种运算。因此, 应试者在听的过程中要特别注意理解 more, less, fast, late, early, before, after, half, twice, couple, double, quarter, pair 等词。例如:

W: The foundation has given our school \$20 000 to

improve the teaching condition.

M: \$ 20 000. They gave twice than amount. The headmaster told me all about it.

Q: How many dollars did the foundation give according to the headmaster?

A) 20 000.

B) 30 000.

C) 40 000.

D) 50 000.

从 twice 一词可以判断,这是一道乘法题,正确答案为 C。又如:

W: Bob, are you going straight home after school?

M: No, I have a class until one o'clock, and after that I'm going to spend a couple of hours at the library before going home.

Q: When is Bob going home this afternoon?

A) Around 5 : 00.

B) At 2 : 00.

C) Around 3 : 00.

D) At 1 : 00.

答案是 C, 因为 Bob 的课要上到 1 点,之后,他还要在图书馆呆两个小时(a couple of hours),所以,要到 3 点左右才会回家。

人物关系型试题要求应试者从对话内容中识别出说话者之间的关系,这种关系包括夫妻、母子、师生、医生与病人、店主与顾客、老板与职员、经理与秘书等等。人物关系型试题的选择项一般由简洁规则的名词短语组成,而提问几乎都是以同一种问句出现的: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers? 例如:

W: How long will it take you to fix my watch?

M: I'll call you when it's ready. But it shouldn't take

longer than a week.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A) Librarian and student.
- B) Operator and caller.
- C) Boss and secretary.
- D) Customer and repairman.

答案是 D, 从女方的话里, 我们知道她的手表坏了, 她想知道多长时间修好手表, 男方答应修好后给对方打电话, 并补充说明修表时间不会超过一周。因此, 可以判断, 男方是一位 repairman(修理工), 而女方是一位 customer(顾客)。又如:

W: Have you found anything wrong with my stomach?

M: Not yet. I am still examining. I'll let you know the result next week.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the man and the woman?

- A) Husband and wife.
- B) Doctor and patient.
- C) Father and daughter.
- D) Teacher and student.

答案是 B, 从对话中的 anything wrong, stomach, examining, result 等单词可以推断, 这是病人在向医生打听病情。

推理判断型试题要求应试者能够听懂事情的因果关系, 能根据对话的内在含义推断出说话者的意向、态度、观点等等。此类题目的特点是男女双方在对话中表达意思的方式间接、委婉、含蓄, 而选择项比较凌乱, 句子长, 涉及面广。这类题目的问题多为:

What does the man / woman mean?

What can we learn from the conversation?

What conclusion can we draw from the conversation?

What can we infer from the conversation?

例如：

M: You didn't go to the concert last night either, did you?

W: No. I had a slight headache.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

A) The man went to the concert, but the woman didn't.

B) The woman went to the concert, but the man didn't.

C) The speakers didn't go to the concert.

D) Both speakers went to the concert.

答案是C,从男方的 not...either 和女方的 a slight headache 中,我们可以推断出答案是C。

习语理解型试题要求应试者根据对话发生的场地、对话的内容和说话者的态度来理解或推测某一习惯用语的意义或含义。听力理解属于口头表达形式范畴。口语习惯用语是指人们在长时间语言实践中,经过不断改革,简化,逐渐形成比较符合人们生活方式的习惯性表达法。人们往往比较容易接受与书面语相同的词汇释义,而对一些简练达意的口语习语不熟悉或从来未涉及。它们往往看上去眼熟,所要表达的大都不再仅仅是字面本身的意思,而是蕴含着特殊的意义。例如:

W: Cathy seemed to be quite pleased with her new apartment.

M: Pleased? She could hardly contain herself.

Q: What does the man mean?

A) Cathy didn't enjoy her new apartment very much.

B) Cathy was only pretending to be very happy.

C) Cathy was extremely happy with her new apartment.

D) Cathy couldn't keep herself under control.

答案是 C。contain 在口语中常被用来代替 control, 表示“控制”, “抑制”的含义。又如:

W: It's surprising that Tom came out of the accident alive.

M: That's true. The car crushed into the wall and was completely damaged.

Q: What was the consequence of the accident?

A) Tom survived the accident.

B) Tom was killed in the accident.

C) Someone saved Tom's life.

D) It did little damage to Tom's car.

答案是 A, 此题解答关键在于对习语 come out of 的理解: “从……中出来”; 可以引申为“从……中脱险”。

在进行对话听力测试时, 应试者首先要保持平静的心情, 特别在一个问题没有听清楚时, 更应如此, 否则就会影响后面的问题; 其次, 应试者在掌握了命题思路的前提下, 利用放录音前的短暂时间, 迅速浏览选项, 预测问题, 集中注意力听重点信息; 再次, 实在是没有听懂, 就平静地猜一个答案, 千万不要留空白题。

● 短文试题的题型特点与解题方法

短文试题要求应试者听完短文后, 选择最佳答案回答短文后的几个问题。从历年 CET-4 中的短文听力测试题来看, 所要听的短文一般都在 150-170 个词之间(除个别情况外), 短文内容涉及社会文化、一般知识、人物传记和科普常识。短文听力测试与对话听力测试不同的是, 它篇幅长, 信息量大, 要求应试者除了有较强的听的能力以外, 还应具有较强的短时记忆能力。

每篇短文后的问题常常是根据下面的思路设计的: 一是对短

文的主题或中心思想提问；二是对短文的一些细节提问；三是对短文中的某些词或词组提问。所以，经常被应试者所忽视的第一句（多是短文的主题）和最后一句（常是短文的总结或结论）通常是短文后问题所涉及的内容。此外，问题所涉及的内容在文中的分布是有一定的距离的。

下面来看两个实例：

I flew to San Francisco to take care of some business with Mr. Jordan. But as soon as I arrived, I got sick and couldn't meet with him. I have to call our appointment off. Then, when I felt better I thought about visiting him at his home, but he lived too far away. I tried to telephone him during office hours, but he was busy. The receptionist said that Mr. Jordan would call me back, but he didn't. I gave up trying to make a new appointment because it would take me more time and effort than I wanted to spend. A few days later, I saw a man on the street who looked like Mr. Jordan, and I called out to him. It was someone else. When I returned to my hotel that day, I found a message, which said that Mr. Jordan had gone out of town on some sudden unexpected business. I was sorry I had missed seeing him, but I really enjoyed my sightseeing in San Francisco.

Questions 15 to 17 are base on the passage you have just heard.

15. Why couldn't the speaker meet Mr. Jordan when he got to San Francisco?
- A) He missed the appointment.
- B) He arrived late.

- C) He was sick.
- D) He was very busy.

16. Why did the speaker give up making another appointment?

- A) He was busy sightseeing.
- B) He couldn't reach Mr. Jordan's office.
- C) He didn't want to see Mr. Jordan any more.
- D) He didn't want to take the trouble making it.

17. What do we learn from the story?

- A) The trip didn't do any good to his health.
- B) The trip was complete disappointment.
- C) The trip was enjoyable but not fruitful in terms of business.
- D) The trip helped him meet many interesting people.

第 15 题的答案是 C。做此题时,要理解以下三个内容:一是要弄清讲话人为什么到 San Francisco 后不立刻去见 Jordan(因为生病);二是 call off the appointment(取消约会)和 miss the appointment(错过约会)的不同含义;三是不要误认为... but he was busy 中的 he 指讲话人自己。本题属对具体细节和对词组的理解题。

第 16 题的答案是 D。做此题的关键是要理解这句话:I gave up trying to make a new appointment because it would take me more time and effort than I wanted to spend. 这是一个结构较复杂的句子,如果不集中注意力,就很有可能听了句尾而忘了句首;另外,还应注意这个词组的理解:问题中和选项 D 中的 take trouble doing sth. (不辞辛苦地干……),这样一来,文中“... gave up trying to make a new appointment”和选项 D 中的“...