

大学英语训练与考试系列

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH LISTENING SKILL PRACTICE



乔爱玲 主编

新编大学英语 听力技巧训练

青岛海洋大学出版社

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New College English Listening Skill Practice
新编大学英语听力技巧训练

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前 言

《新编大学英语听力技巧训练》(New College English Listening Skill Practice)是根据大学英语教学大纲对听力的要求,结合EPT等听力测试内容和形式编写而成的,是大学英语四、六级统考及EPT等听力强化训练的理想教材。

本书由四个部分组成:听力技巧简述、听力单项训练、综合真题/模拟题和录音资料与答案。听力单项训练部分中的单句训练、对话训练和短文训练部分精选于《大学英语听力理解与提高》。设置这一部分的主要目的是通过集中的单项训练,使考生熟练地掌握各类听力测试形式的技巧,为综合训练打下基础;综合真题/模拟题包括四、六级和EPT真题/模拟题。其中,四、六级综合试题根据全国大学英语统考新大纲的要求,纳入了新的测试内容,如听写填空(Spot Dictation)和综合听写(Compound Dictation)。上述试题的编写形式与测试原题的形式一致,因此,更为听力强化训练增加了真实感。

另外,针对专科英语统考,书中还编入了三级综合真题/模拟题。本书配有8盘磁带。

本书适用于高等院校的专科生、本科生、研究生、出国留学人员、各类英语培训班学员以及具有相应水平的广大英语自学者。

诚恳欢迎读者不吝赐教,多提宝贵意见。

编 者

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出版者的话

近代著名学者王国维先生说过，做学问须经过三种境界，学好外语亦概莫能外。

时下，也许您正怀有“望尽天涯路”的迷惘与焦灼；也许您已“衣带渐宽”，“为伊消得人憔悴”……Don't worry, 朋友！送您一副“风火轮”——通过大量阅读、技巧训练及“实战演习”，帮助您开拓视野，提高兴趣，改进方法，增强信心，使您比较顺利地步入英语学习的第三种境界——“蓦然回首，却在灯火阑珊处”。

是故，我们这套丛书以“风火轮”为标记，我们企盼着您的成功！

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Part I Outline of Listening Skills

(听力技巧简述)

听力部分在全国大学英语四、六级统考及 TOEFL、EPT 考试中均占有很大比例。听力作为有声语言交际的前提,其重要性是显而易见的。听得懂对方的话,即使语言表达有困难,交际者也可以找到适当的方法做出反应。反之,则无法进行交际。可见“听的能力”在有声语言交际中的作用之大。

提高听力理解能力除了需要进行大量的听力实践训练外,掌握一定的听力技巧对听力理解的提高会有很大帮助,因为在语言交际中总是有些规律性的东西可循。所谓掌握“听力技巧”,就是要学会捕捉语言在交际过程中的某些“提示”,来提高交际效率。英语的语言提示种类很多,归纳起来,大致可分为三种:逻辑含义提示,结构提示和语音、语调提示。

一、逻辑含义提示

顾名思义,逻辑含义提示主要是指根据语言的特定交际规律,推断交际的实际含义。如根据对话中的某些关键词(或词组),推断对话的发生地点或时间,对话人的职业或身份,对话涉及问题的因果关系、内容以及数字方面的联系等重要信息。如:

1. Man: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?

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

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

You will read: A. At the office.

B. In the waiting room.

C. At the airport.

D. In a restaurant.

从对话中,我们可以了解到其内容是关于夜间加班的问题,这种对话发

生在办公室的可能性最大,因此答案是 A。

2. Man: Are you interested in skiing?

Woman: Of course. Why don't we go right now?

Question: In which season does the conversation most likely take place?

根据对话中 skiing 一词的提示,可以推断出对话发生在冬季。

3. Man: Go to bed early and get some rest, Jack.

Woman: But I have to study. We're going to have a history test tomorrow morning. I failed the last test, so I must pass this one.

Question: What is Jack?

从 history test 可以得到提示: Jack 是学生。

4. Man: I'd like to make two reservations on Flight 651 for June 8th.

Woman: I'm sorry, we're booked up on the 8th. But we still have a few seats available on the 9th.

Question: When does the man want to leave?

从 sorry, we're booked up on the 8th 可以反衬出该男子想购 8 日的机票。

5. Woman: Hi, Jack! I just came back yesterday. Anything new while I was away?

Man: Congratulations, Susan! It's said you'll be promoted to manager and become my immediate boss.

Question: What's most probably the relationship between the two speakers at the moment?

从 promoted to manager 和 my immediate boss 可以看出对话双方是同事关系。

二、结构提示

结构提示指的是凭借听到的语言结构,听者能快而准确地理解对话中所包含的信息。比如:

1. Man: If you had waited until after the Christmas holidays, you could have bought that dress for much less.

Woman: I know that, but I needed it immediately. I had a wedding reception to attend.

Question: When had the woman purchased the dress?

从虚拟语气结构及由 until 引导的短语所构成的时间状语可以推断出“衣服”是在圣诞节前购买的。

2. Man: Did you paint the room yourself?

Woman: I had it painted. I don't like to climb up and down a ladder.

Question: Who painted the room?

在 have sth done 这一结构中,动作不是 I 本身发出的,因此可以推断房子不是 I 刷的。

3. Man: Would you like me to give you a hand to get across the bridge, madam?

Woman: That is very kind of you to offer me that help.

Question: Who is being given a hand?

从 Would you like me to give you a hand... 中可以得出, man 在征求对方是否愿意接受帮助的意见,而接受帮助的自然人是 woman。诸如: Will you... Can I... How about... 之类的结构,往往用于表示征求意见,请求或提供帮助。另外, Why not... 也常用来表示建议。如:

Man: I have been thinking about my uncle a lot these days.

Woman: Why not go over for a visit?

Question: What does the woman mean?

听力测试中时常对征求意见之后的回答部分提出问题,也就是针对原因

问题发问。对原因的表达值得注意的结构常是 I'd like to ... But I ... I wish I could ..., but I ... 等。如:

Man: How about going to dinner and movie with me tonight, Judy?

Woman: I'd like to, but I haven't packed yet and my flight leaves at five a. m. .

Question: Why didn't Judy accept the invitation?

注意: but 之后的句子含义往往都是否定的。

4. Woman: Everybody should do his bit for the dinner party.
Would you please make the salad?

Man: Anything but that.

Question: What does the man mean?

anything but 表示否定的意思。类似表示否定的结构还有 out of the question, beyond one's means 等。此外, 具有否定含义的结构还有:

(1) 部分否定。当不定代词 every, all 等与 not 连用时, 表示部分否定。例如:

All students are not here = Not all students are here.

Every student is not here = Not every student is here.

(2) 双重否定。双重否定通常用来表示肯定。如:

Woman: Tom, can you finish this work today?

Man: Well, I don't think I can't.

三、语音、语调提示

语音提示指的是借助语音, 结合逻辑含义获得提示。如通过对话的上下文进行词义鉴别:

是 too 还是 two 或者是 to;

是 here 还是 hear;

是 where 还是 wear;

是 white 还是 wet;

是 right 还是 ride 等。

语调提示指的是通过交际者在对话过程中所使用的升降调所获得的理解方面的提示。如：

1. Woman: Do you like exercising in the morning?

Man: Like exercising in the morning? Good Lord!

Question: What does the man mean?

由于降调在感叹句中常用来表示异义, Man 的回答使用的是降调, 因此, 可以判断为不同意。

2. The boy can't drive, can he? = The speaker doesn't think the boy can drive.

当反意疑问句使用降调时, 往往表示说话者对自己的看法持肯定态度。例如:

That old lady has five dogs, has she?

= The speaker wants to be confirmed that the old lady really has five dogs.

然而, 当反意疑问句使用升调时, 往往表示说话者对自己的看法不肯定。

上述三种提示同样适用于短文听力测试。但不论是在对话中还是在短文中, 上述三类听力提示的使用往往是交叉出现的。因此, 考生应通过训练, 熟练地掌握这些听力技巧, 以便更多、更准确地获取交际信息。

Part I Listening Targets

(听力单项训练)

Section A Statements(单句训练)

Directions: *This is a test of ability to understand spoken English structures. There are five units in this part. Each unit contains 15 statements. Listen carefully and choose the right answer to each question or statement you have heard.*

Unit One

1. A. He wants to see the doctor.
B. He sees the doctor.
C. He likes the doctor.
D. He had seen the doctor.
2. A. The Andersons visited us.
B. The Andersons were very busy.
C. We visited the Andersons.
D. Mr. Anderson telephoned us.
3. A. Mary is interesting.
B. Mary is interested.
C. The pictures were interesting.
D. Her trip was interesting.
4. A. The millionaire has two cars.
B. The millionaire has four cars.

- C. The millionaire has three cars.
D. Two cars are stolen.
5. A. Mr. Brown is a bad driver.
B. Mrs. Brown likes Mr. Brown.
C. Mrs. Brown is a good driver.
D. They like each other.
6. A. Jim visited his girl friend.
B. Jim telephoned his girl friend.
C. Jim will telephone his girl friend.
D. Jim went to his girl friend's house.
7. A. My mother and my father will write to me .
B. My mother will write to me. My father won't.
C. My father will write to me. My mother won't.
D. Both of them won't write to me.
8. A. The president is the secretary.
B. Betty is the secretary.
C. Betty chose the secretary.
D. Betty is not the secretary.
9. A. I expect to miss the bus.
B. My father expected me to miss the bus .
C. My father didn't expect me to miss the bus .
D. I called up Mrs. Smith.
10. A. The house was the right size for the Smiths.
B. The house was not the right size for either family.
C. The house was the right size for the Andersons.
D. The Smiths can live in the house but the Andersons can't .
11. A. I am at home.
B. My notebook is at home.

- C. Your notebook is at home.
D. I left my notebook at school.
12. A. Mary is as old as Jane .
B. Mary and Jane aren't in the same class.
C. Mary is younger than Jane.
D. Jane is younger than Mary.
13. A. My brother is playing volleyball.
B. My brother is going to visit me .
C. I am going to play volleyball.
D. My brother and I will play volleyball.
14. A. Sam met Bill on the way to the library.
B. Bill ran to the library.
C. Sam ran to the library.
D. Sam saw Bill running to school.
15. A. Mary can play the piano.
B. I can play the piano.
C. Mary can't play the piano.
D. Both of them play the piano well.

Unit Two

1. A. My mother probably finished her dinner.
B. My mother probably wants me to finish my dinner.
C. My mother probably didn't finish her dinner.
D. My mother probably went to her dinner.
2. A. We drove to Detroit.
B. We worked and we drove to Detroit.
C. We worked.
D. We wanted to work in Detroit.

3. A. Bob had studied medicine.
B. Bob is studying medicine.
C. Bob won't study medicine any more.
D. Bob has to study medicine.
4. A. Their typing is finished.
B. We need Mary and Susan.
C. I will finish the typing.
D. Mary and Susan will not finish the typing.
5. A. Mr. Smith never went to the movies.
B. Mr. Smith goes to the movies now.
C. Mr. Smith used to go to the movies.
D. Mr. Smith didn't go to the movies.
6. A. The students were bored.
B. The students were boring.
C. Professor Brown gave a lecture.
D. The lecture were very long.
7. A. Bill played golf with his father.
B. Bill will play golf with his father.
C. Peter remembers his father.
D. Peter remembers Bill.
8. A. Mrs. Brown and her husband went to the store.
B. Her husband worked before he went to the store.
C. Her husband did not go to the store.
D. Mrs. Brown didn't find her husband working.
9. A. The football game was on Sunday.
B. The football game was exciting.
C. We won the football game.
D. We wanted to watch the football game on Saturday.