

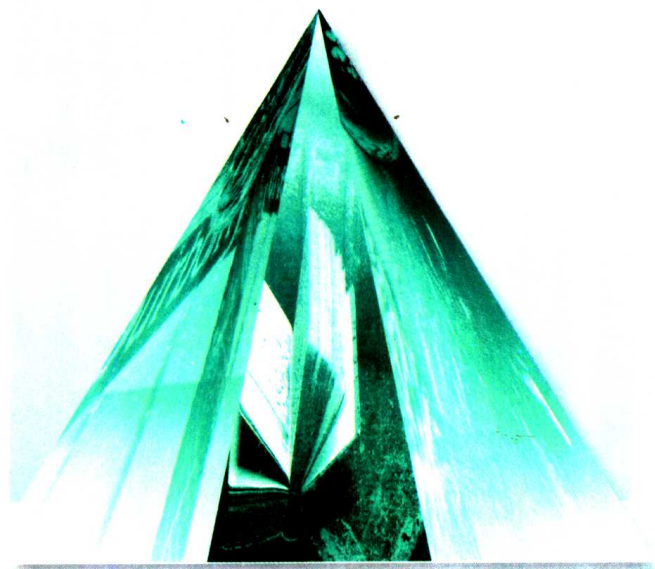
全国公共英语等级考试

第5级

(PETS5)

听力技巧与训练

许群航 吴小姝 王改燕



西安交通大学出版社

全国公共英语等级考试第5级(PETS5)

——听力技巧与训练

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内 容 提 要

本书为全国英语等级考试体系(Public English Test System, 简称 PETS)第 5 级英语考试丛书(共 4 册)的听力分册。全书共分为 4 章:第 1 章详细介绍了 PETS 第 5 级听力考试的各个题型,解题技巧以及常用词;第 2 章为模拟题;第 3 章为听力原文及注释;第 4 章为口语考试的有关内容,并附口语录音样带。本书的编者都是长期从事教学,特别是对应试技巧以及教学都十分熟悉的教师。其中本书中所收编的一篇文章已在今年 9 月的考试中出现。从这本书中,读者不仅可以对 PETS 第 5 级听力考试的各个部分有一个全面了解,而且可以通过大量练习进行实战训练和预测。本书所编写的 15 套训练题,力图贴近真题题型及训练,并且邀请了英语国家的专家为每套题录制了录音磁带,为考生提供了丰富的实战材料。

本书适应于广大 PETS 第 5 级考试的考生,大学英语四、六级考生,以及想提高英语听力水平的爱好者。编者诚心祝愿广大读者的听力水平有一个新的突破。

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编者的话

全国公共英语等级考试(即 Public English Test System 简称 PETS)是教育部考试中心设计开发的面向“社会的、开放的、非学历性英语等级考试”,它能全面、客观地检测出应试者的英语水平,并将逐步取代现有的自学英语考试等公共英语考试。

PETS 第 5 级是 PETS 系列中最高的一级。它已于 1999 年 9 月正式取代 WSK(EPT)考试。通过 PETS5 者其英语水平基本上可满足在英语国家生活、学习和研究的需要。我们可以预计将来会有越来越多的人参加包括 PETS5 在内的 PETS 系列考试。如公派出国留学人员、高级访问学者、自学英语考试者以及其他想要检测自己英语水平的人。现在已有许多公司,尤其是外资企业把 PETS 的成绩作为员工录用的一个标准。

PETS5 完全不同于原来的 WSK(EPT),在题型、记分方法、考试时间等方面都有很大的变化,其测试重点是英语交际能力。原来的 WSK 由五个部分组成:

- (1) 听力理解 (Listening Comprehension) (25 分钟)
- (2) 语法结构和词汇 (Grammatical Structure and Vocabulary) (30 分钟)
- (3) 阅读理解 (Reading Comprehension) (35 分钟)
- (4) 完形填空 (Cloze) (20 分钟)
- (5) 写作 (Writing) (30 分钟)

WSK 没有口试,除写作部分外,全部用机器阅卷。满分 100 分。

PETS5 也由五个部分组成:

- (1) 听力理解 (listening Comprehension) (35 分钟)
- (2) 英语知识运用 (Use of Language) (15 分钟)
- (3) 阅读理解 (Reading Comprehension): Part A, Part B, Part C (50 分钟)
- (4) 写作 (Writing) (40 分钟)
- (5) 口试 (Oral Test) (15 分钟)

PETS5 有部分题需要人工评阅,满分 100 分。

由此可以看出 PETS5 与 WSK 有很大的差异。具体地说在 PETS5 的听力中增加了 true or false 问题,还有些题要求考生简答;没有一个单独的部分对语法结构和词汇进行测试;完形填空不给提供选项;阅读理解部分进一步分为三个小部分,阅读量加大。最后还增加了写作的分量,由原来的 30 分钟内写 150 字的短文,改变为 40 分钟完成 250 字的短文。

总的来说,WSK 基本上都是客观题,要求考生在 4 个选项中找到一个正确答案,考生只需要在答案纸上将答案涂黑,整个考试过程中除了写作部分不需要另外写一个字。而 PETS5 中增加了主观题的分量,如在听力部分,有的题要求考生用 1~3 个字写出答案来;在完形填空部分,不给提供选项,要求考生根据对文章的理解,推断出一个答案来,而且正确答案往往不止一个。

为了帮助 PETS5 考生尽快熟悉 PETS5,掌握必要的应试技巧,提高应试能力,取得好的成绩,我们编写了“PETS5 应试系列教材”。本套教材共有四本书组成:

《全国公共英语等级考试第 5 级(PETS5)——听力技巧与训练》

《全国公共英语等级考试第 5 级(PETS5)——语言应用·阅读·写作技巧与训练》

《全国公共英语等级考试第 5 级(PETS5)——模拟实战》

《全国公共英语等级考试第 5 级(PETS5)——应试词汇》

这一套书涉及到了 PETS5 的方方面面。前两本对 PETS5 各部分的题型、出题思路及应试技巧进行了全面而详细的分析总结,然后提供了与每一种题型相应的应试训练题,并在书的最后附有答案供考生参考。这两本书将有助于考生全面了解 PETS5 的考试规律,迅速掌握必要的应试技巧,顺利通过考试。第三本书是 18 套模拟题,其中每套题的每部分的题型及难度完全同真题一样,可以帮助考生通过大量的模拟练习,巩固提高做题能力,进一步提高正确率。为了考生做题方便,听力部分的模拟实战题以及口语部分集中在《PETS5 听力技巧与训练》一书。《应试词汇》一书是为考生集中有效地掌握词汇而准备的。

本套书是作者通过对教育部考试中心所提供的样题及真题的仔细研究、结合多年的英语测试课教学经验编写而成的。大部分作者都参加了 1999 年 9 月的第一次 PETS5 笔试和口试的考试工作,因而有可能对 PETS5 的真题及样题进行细致分析,对其难度进行比较把握,使我们的书中所介绍的做题技巧具有很高的指导性,模拟题极其逼真。

本套书由王改燕总体设计。其中听力技巧及听力模拟题由许群航负责编写;阅读技巧部分 Part A 及 Part C 由王改燕负责编写,Part B 由张萍负责编写;阅读模拟题中 Part A 由王改燕编写,Part B 由张萍负责编写,Part C 由杨丽娟编写;完形填空及写作部分由杨丽娟负责编写,词汇部分由侯新民负责编写。另外,口试部分由王改燕负责编写。

本套书严格按照教育部考试中心的《全国公共英语等级考试大纲》编写,具有内容逼真、实用性强的特点。

编者

1999.10

目 录

第 1 章 听力应试技巧

1.1	PETS 5 听力部分的内容与结构	(1)
1.2	常用解题技巧	(5)
1.3	模拟试题解析	(7)
1.4	听力题常用的单词和词组	(18)

第 2 章 听力应试练习题

模拟练习 1	<i>Practice Test One</i>	(23)
模拟练习 2	<i>Practice Test Two</i>	(27)
模拟练习 3	<i>Practice Test Three</i>	(30)
模拟练习 4	<i>Practice Test Four</i>	(34)
模拟练习 5	<i>Practice Test Five</i>	(38)
模拟练习 6	<i>Practice Test Six</i>	(41)
模拟练习 7	<i>Practice Test Seven</i>	(45)
模拟练习 8	<i>Practice Test Eight</i>	(48)
模拟练习 9	<i>Practice Test Nine</i>	(52)
模拟练习 10	<i>Practice Test Ten</i>	(55)
模拟练习 11	<i>Practice Test Eleven</i>	(59)
模拟练习 12	<i>Practice Test Twelve</i>	(62)
模拟练习 13	<i>Practice Test Thirteen</i>	(66)
模拟练习 14	<i>Practice Test Fourteen</i>	(69)
模拟练习 15	<i>Practice Test Fifteen</i>	(73)

第 3 章 听力原文、注释及参考答案

3.1	听力原文和注释	(77)
3.2	参考答案	(159)

第 4 章 关于口试

4.1	口试内容	(165)
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4.2	口试评分标准	(166)
4.3	考生注意事项	(166)
4.4	一些常用的口语表达	(167)

第1章 听力应试技巧

1.1 PETS 5 听力部分的内容与结构

该部分由 A,B,C 三部分组成,考察考生理解英语口语的能力。

1. Part A:长对话或独白(1篇)

考察考生理解具体和抽象信息的能力。要求考生根据听到的一段 500~600 词的对话或独白的内容,判断 10 个陈述句的正误。录音材料只播放一次,问题在试卷中印出,录音中不播放;听该部分的对话或独白前,考生有 1 分钟的时间阅读 10 个陈述句。

例如:

Narrator: *You will hear a conversation between two students. As you listen, answer Questions 1~10 by circling TRUE or FALSE. You will hear the conversation ONLY ONCE.*

M: Good morning. Say, do you know what the assignment is for our term paper in history?

W: Sure. Weren't you in class on Monday? That's when it was given out.

M: No. I missed that class. You know, I had a cold. My head and bones ached. It made me lying in bed a whole day long.

W: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. How are you now?

M: Fine, thank you. Was there a handout?

W: No, the instructor just wrote the assignment on the board.

M: Could I copy the assignment from your notes?

W: You could, if I had copied it all down but I just wrote down the part that I wanted.

M: Oh, no.

W: You see, there are four choices of topics for a term paper; but, when I saw them I knew which one I wanted so I didn't copy the others down. Mine was "Metternick and the Congress of Vienna."

M: Can you remember any of the others?

W: Let's see. There was one about World War I, something about it, but I don't remember what, and there was one called "The Idea of Progress in the Nineteenth Century."

M: And what was the last one?

W: I can't remember. My mind is a complete blank. Maybe you can ask someone else.

M: Yes, I will. —Anyway, those are certainly broad topics.

W: Yes, but you can focus on a special area within them. Which one would you take?

M: Of course, I don't know what the last one is, but of these three, I think I take "The Idea of

Progress”.

W: That's very abstract.

M: Yes, but it's one of my interests and I've read a lot on the subject. I've never written a term paper on it though.

W: Me neither. I haven't even read about it. I'm not interested in reading books on such kind of subject. Are you going to class on Wednesday?

M: Yes.

W: Maybe he'll write it on the board again.

M: I hope so. Good luck with your paper.

W: Same to you.

以下是问题:

1. The man didn't go to the Monday class. TRUE/FALSE
2. The woman didn't lend her handout to the man but she gave her notebook to him. TRUE/FALSE
3. The woman only wrote down the topics she wanted. TRUE/FALSE
4. The man thinks the last topic is very abstract. TRUE/FALSE

以上几道题的正确答案分别是:1. TRUE 2. FALSE 3. TRUE 4. FALSE。第1题的依据是,当女士问男士星期一有没有上课时,男士说:I missed the class。第2题依据是,当男士向女士借用材料时,女士回答说,老师只是将题目写在了黑板上,并没有书面材料。而当男士又向女士借抄笔记时,女士回答说:You could, if I had copied it all down but I just wrote down the part that I wanted。此处的虚拟语气表示与过去发生的事实相反,即她的笔记不全,她只记下了她感兴趣的题目,无法借给他。因此,答案应该是 FALSE。以此类推,得出其他两道题的答案。

2. Part B: 对话或独白 (共 3 篇)

考察考生理解细节、事实、要点、观点、态度等的的能力。要求考生根据听到的三段对话或独白(每段 280~320 词)的内容,从每题所给的四个选择项中选出最佳选项。通常情况下第 1 篇和第 3 篇为独白,第 2 篇为对话。每段录音材料只播放一次,问题在试卷中印出,录音中不播放。听该部分的对话或独白前,考生有一定的时间阅读问题。

例如:

Narrator: Questions 1 ~ 3 are based on the following talk. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 1 ~ 3.

Tone: At this university we offer programs of study leading to the degrees of Master of Arts (M. A.), Master of Science (M. S.), Master of Education (M. Ed.) and many other subjects. Graduate enrollment is limited in all programs, which contributes to a long-established tradition at our university of close interaction between professors and students.

The M. A. degree is offered in English, history, political science, and psychology.

Course work requirements range from 27 to 36 semester hours. The programs in history, political science, and psychology require a thesis based on original research. Students in English may choose between thesis and nonthesis tracks.

The M. S. degree is offered in biology. Degree requirements include 27 semester hours of course work and a thesis. The program has a strong research orientation.

The M. Ed degree is offered in early education, middle education, secondary education, physical education, reading, school administration, and supervision of instruction. Depending on your area of concentration, M. Ed. students must successfully complete from 30 to 38 semester hours of graduate work.

Students may enroll on either a full-time or part-time basis in all programs except those in biology and psychology.

This is only the brief introduction to our university programs of study. If any of you new students need more information, please let me know right away so I can get you more detailed materials.

Narrator: 1. What is the talk mainly about?

- [A] University research facilities.
- [B] Different courses leading to the M. A. degree.
- [C] University programs of study.
- [D] The way of study.

正确答案为[C]。谈话开始和结尾处,特别是结尾处的“*This is only brief introduction to our university programs of study*”……是该答案的依据。

Narrator: 2. How many semester hours of course work do the M. S. students in biology have to complete?

- [A] 27.
- [B] 27 to 36.
- [C] 30 to 38.
- [D] 30.

正确答案为[A]。这一点在谈 *The M. A degree* 时已涉及到,“*Degree requirements include 27 semester hours of course work and a thesis*”便是此答案的依据。

3. Part C:对话或独白(1篇)

考察考生理解并记录主要信息的能力。要求考生根据听到的一段对话或一段独白(700~800词)的内容,回答问题或补全不完整的句子(通常有10道题)。录音材料播放两遍。问题不在录音中播放,仅在试卷中印出。

例如:

Narrator: *You will hear a talk given by a university lecturer. As you listen, you must answer Questions 1~10 by writing **NO MORE THAN THREE** words in the space provided on the right. You will hear the talk **TWICE**.*

Tone: Let me continue to introduce this university. Now let's talk about the library first. The

main library and the law library contain over 140,000 volumes. In addition, the main library is a federal depository library and thus has many federal documents available for study. The libraries subscribe to many periodicals and microfilms. On-line computer searching systems and a media center are also available for student use. Moreover, two microcomputer centers are available to supplement the University data processing center.

Second I'd like to introduce the financial aid and the cost of living and studying in this university. Financial assistance is available to students in the form of graduate assistantships(研究生助教奖学金), community-based scholarships for full-time teachers and employees of the Archdiocese(大主教管区) of Miami, and low-interest loans. Other types of time-payment plans are also available. Outstanding students who are awarded graduate assistantships receive a tuition waiver(弃权书) for 9 credits and a cash stipend(定期生活津贴).

Next let's discuss the cost of study and living. Tuition for the 1989~1990 academic year is \$ 235 per credit.

On-campus room and board are available to graduate students through the Office of Student Life at a cost of \$ 3,400 per year double and \$ 4,500 per year single. Housing applications should be submitted by July 1. Family housing is not available on campus, but rental apartments abound(充满) in the surrounding area. Waterfront(滨水区) housing is less than a half-hour away. Full meals are available on campus at the cafeteria, and sandwiches and drinks are served at the Rathskeller.

The total enrollment for the 1988~1989 academic year was nearly 2,600 students. The graduate student population was about 600. The University provides a learning environment that is challenging, yet supportive(有支持力的). Classes are kept small to foster maximum interactions between students and faculty. Many students are working professionals who along with the faculty help to place theoretical approaches into the context of real-life practical experience.

The University was originally founded in 1961 as Biscayne College. By 1984 the college had grown to such an extent that its status was changed to that of a university, and it was renamed. The Law School was founded that same year and received provisional accreditation(公认合格) from the American Bar Association in 1988. Now the University is under the sponsorship of the Archdiocese of Miami.

Prospective graduate students must have a bachelor's degree from an accredited(公认合格的) college or university and should have a B average in upper-division course work. Students may be required to submit scores on the GRE or GMAT. International students must demonstrate adequate proficiency in English by submitting scores from TOEFL. Admission requirements may vary among programs. Students may enter graduate programs any term through the year. But early application is recommended. If any of you needs detailed information about specific programs, please write down your name

right away after the lecture so I can get you the more detailed materials.

Well, where is the University? It is located in Miami. So you can enjoy superb fishing, diving, and boating. Beautiful beaches and waterfront hotels, clubs, and restaurants are found in North Miami Beach less than 30 minutes to the east. The Everglades National Park is located to the west. So the University is strategically located for easy access to the cultural and employment offerings of the two major cities of southeast Florida.

1. How many microcomputer centers are available for the student at the University?	<i>Two.</i>
2. In which form is financial assistance available to students?	<i>Graduate assistantships.</i>
3. When should students hand in housing applications?	<i>By July 1.</i>
4. Where are full meals served on campus?	<i>At the cafeteria.</i>
5. How many graduate students were there for the 1988~1989 academic year?	<i>Nearly 600.</i>
6. When was the University originally founded?	<i>In 1961.</i>
7. What scores should International students submit to demonstrate adequate proficiency in English?	<i>TOEFL.</i>
8. Who can get the detailed information about the University for the students?	<i>The lecturer.</i>
9. Where is the University located?	<i>In Miami.</i>
10. Briefly what did the speaker talk about?	<i>Brief introduction of the University.</i>

这一部分的问题在试卷左侧框内已给出,为了便于看清楚题的形式,我们直接在右侧给出了每道题的答案。

听力考试进行时,考生将答案写在试卷上;听力部分结束前,考生有5分钟的时间将试卷上的答案涂到答题卡1上。这种做法与以往的很多考试有所不同。为了使考生平时练习时熟悉和掌握整个听力考试的形式,我们在后边的第一套模拟练习后附加有听力部分的答题卡标准形式,以供参考。

整个听力考试部分所需时间约为35分钟(含撰写或转涂时间)。

1.2 常用解题技巧

PETS 5 听力测试目的在于考察考生的接收和产出信息的能力。这一部分涉及的内容比

较广泛,信息含量大,篇幅较长,实际是一种综合性的对应试者的听、读、理解和记忆能力的考试,而非单纯的听力能力考试。想要在很短时间内对听到的语言材料进行准确的语言解码,对应试者来讲是对其语言水平和听力能力的一个挑战。

与以往的 EPT 和 WSK 的听力考试相似,PETS 5 听力部分也为 A,B,C 3 个部分,但是,PETS 5 听力部分无论在内容还是出题形式上都与前两种听力的考试不相同。A,B,C 各部分的内容不同,出题的原则不同,侧重点也不同,因此,答题时所用的技巧更应因题而异。要掌握答题技巧,就必须首先掌握各部分题的类型和特点。

1. Part A 的类型、特点及解题技巧

Part A 为一段 500~600 词的对话或独白,所涉及的内容多与英美国家大学校园生活有关,如选课、做笔记、考试等学习和学业方面的问题,以及度假、找短期工作等日常生活话题。对话或独白之后有 10 道判断正误题。这一出题形式与以往的一些水平考试都不同。10 道题的出现顺序基本按照录音材料的内容顺序进行。但大多数题都不能直接从录音材料中得出答案,而需要进行一个简单的推理。由于篇幅较长,Part A 不仅需要听力和理解能力,更需要应试者有较强的记忆力。PETS 听力有一个对考生有利的情况就是:每部分录音材料播放前都给考生留有预读时间,这一部分的预读时间为 60 秒。根据以上情况,笔者建议利用以下几种方法相结合的方法:

- 1) 充分利用 60 秒的预读时间。在录音播放前,快速阅读 10 道题(陈述句),预测主题内容。
- 2) 充分调动自己的语言、语法和文化知识,根据所给出的问题,确定每道题重点要听和要记的内容。比如,当看到“Dr. Wilson and Mr. Wang have met before”时,就可以推断出这个问题的重点就在“before”这个状语上,即,威尔逊博士是否以前见过王先生。再比如,当看到“Wang prefers to live with an English family”时,就可以利用英语语法和文化方面的知识来推断,确定问题的重点可能就在状语“where”上,同时,再利用已有的文化知识可能知道,许多去英语国家的外国学生通常喜欢住在当地人家里,这样,在你读完这道题的时候,就可能得出:这道题很可能是 True。当然,这一切的推断都只能发生在很短的一瞬间。应试者如果可以从这些方面入手的话,再听的时候就可以做到有的放矢,沉着应战。
- 3) 听时注意调节注意力的分配。通常有两种情况:一种是,有的考生喜欢听时闭目或眼睛盯在某个方向,使注意力“流畅”地跟着录音内容走,不在听录音时看题,不做任何记录,不受“外部”干扰,凭着记忆集中精力去获取录音内容的整体意思。这样有个好处,即,即使在听不懂一些词的情况下,答题时仍可以根据整体意思进行合理推断而得出答案。此方法特别适合不允许在试卷上作记录的考试。与第一种方法不同的是,有的考生则喜欢边听边看题,将录音中出现的词或短语与问题中的联系起来,同时在试卷相关的词或短语旁轻轻地打上记号。这种方法比较适合一些水平较高的考生,有的在听的过程中就可以得出答案,特别是一些细节题。不过,用这种方法要注意自己的节奏,一旦因为看问题而跟不上录音内容,应立即停止看题,集中精力听录音。

这一部分的问题是判断正误而不是选择题,因此,无论使用以上哪种方法,在作最后判断时,都需要将听到的内容与提出的问题(陈述句)作一比较,看相互之间的内容是一致还是相

反,从而做出正确判断。

2. Part B 的类型、特点及解题技巧

Part B 由 3 篇较长的对话或谈话(conversations or talks)组成(每篇 280~320 词)。每篇之后都有选择题。通常情况下,前两篇每篇之后各有 3 道题,最后一篇后面有 4 道题。与 Part A 相比,这一部分的每段对话或谈话要短些,但是篇幅多。所以,理解能力和记忆力仍然是这一部分的检查重点。根据这些特点,笔者提出以下几种方法。

- 1) 在录音内容开始之前,充分有效地利用所给的预读时间(3 篇的预读时间通常分别为 15 秒、15 秒和 20 秒),快速阅读各个问题和选项(这一部分的问题在试卷中也已印出),预测主题,确定和记忆要听的重点,从而做到听时清楚、听后清楚,作题时也清楚。
- 2) 由于这一部分的每篇篇幅较短,问题也少,加之已有时间预读问题和选项,所以,最好在录音开始时立刻凝神倾听,不要边听边看,以免分散注意力,失去对整篇文章主题的理解。集中精力听完以后,再对所理解的内容进行选择。
- 3) 除听懂大意之外,还应注意细节。例如,录音内容中的时间永远是注意的重点。但仅仅注意时间还不够,还应注意那个时间发生的事情。必要时,也可以在听音过程中用笔点着录音中所涉及到的时间以便记忆。

这一部分的内容仍然多为英语国家的大学生活或文化知识,如演讲、新闻等等。而这一部分的问题主要包括主题思想,人物之间的关系,以及什么时间,干什么等细节问题。

3. Part C 的类型、特点及解题技巧

Part C 为一段对话或独白,篇幅较长(700~800 词)。文章之后通常有两种出题方式:一种是以表格的形式列出 10 个问题,要求考生简短地给出每个问题的答案,答案常有字数要求,一般限定在 3 个词以内;另一种则是在听完之后补全不完整的句子。有时在一套题里这两种出题形式会同时出现。

由于这一部分的问题也已印在试卷上(录音中不再播出),而且录音内容要播两遍,所以,在录音内容播放以前,预读方法与前边的一样。在听第 1 遍录音时,应全神贯注于文章的主题内容上,不要急于做题。在听第 2 遍时,则可以开始做题。如果问题形式是简短回答,则特别要注意答案的字数规定;如果出题形式是补全句子,则听时特别应注意句子的完整意思。

整个听力部分除了每篇录音内容播放之前留有预读时间外,每篇录音之后还留有检查时间。最后还留有 5 分钟时间将试卷上的答案转写或涂写在答题卡 1 上。就时间而言,PETS 的听力各部分所留的时间比较有利于考生,也比较合理。只要考生在一定的语言基础上,掌握一些答题技巧,相信一定会事半功倍的。

1.3 模拟试题解析

为了使大家学会用前面所谈到的解题技巧和方法,对 PETS 听力的出题形式和内容有一个完整和直观的认识,我们将以教育部颁发的全国公共英语等级考试第 5 级考试大纲上的一套最新也最具权威的考试样题来作一完整地讲解和分析。

另外,为了节省磁带空间,本书 15 套模拟练习题的录音带中,除第一套外都未录入提示内

容及提示中所需的间隔时间;并且 Part C 的内容也只播放一遍。这部分内容请大家参考此套样题的标准,自行补充。

Section I Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

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 your answers from your test booklet onto ANSWER SHEET 1.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand NOW as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Part A

You will hear a conversation between a student, Mr. Wang, and his tutor, Dr. Wilson. As you listen, answer Questions 1 to 10 by circling TRUE or FALSE. You will hear the conversation ONLY ONCE.

Narrator: *You now have 60 seconds to read questions 1~10.*

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. Dr. Wilson and Mr. Wang have met before. | TRUE/FALSE |
| 2. Wang prefers to live with an English family. | TRUE/FALSE |
| 3. Wang intends to study how computer is used for language translation. | TRUE/FALSE |
| 4. Back in his own country Mr. Wang studied C-language and chemistry. | TRUE/FALSE |
| 5. Wang has some experience in CAD. | TRUE/FALSE |
| 6. Dr. Wilson is satisfied with Wang's past experience. | TRUE/FALSE |
| 7. Wang has little knowledge of the phonetic processing system. | TRUE/FALSE |
| 8. Wang decides to take courses and pass exams. | TRUE/FALSE |
| 9. Dr. Wilson suggests that Wang should extend his stay at the university. | TRUE/FALSE |
| 10. Dr. Wilson asks Wang to do a little more research before deciding on his project. | TRUE/FALSE |

Pause 00'60''

You will hear the following conversation.

(Hearing the knock on the door)

W: Come in please.

M: Good morning Dr. Wilson.

W: Good morning Wang. So nice to see you again. Take a seat...why don't you, please. When did you get to the university?

M: I arrived yesterday.

W: Well...Are you living in the college?

M: No, I am with an English family...actually...because I want to improve my speaking.

W: Oh, fine. Right, did you take a language proficiency test before you came?

M: Yes. Uhh...my Overall Band is 6, but...unfortunately my speaking is only 5.

W: Ok, you know, here in this university, you have to take our own English Test before you attend any lectures. So, first of all, what we've got to do is, we have to make an arrangement for the test date. Umm...will tomorrow be all right for you?

M: Yeah, I have time tomorrow morning.

W: Good, then. Tomorrow at ten. I don't think the test will be any problem for you. Now, let's make sure you make full use of your time here. Let's put it like this. What exactly do you want to accomplish in the next 12 months?

M: I'm interested in computer language translation, I mean, from English to Chinese and Chinese to English. I'll try, if possible, to produce a software or a device which can serve as an interpreter.

W: Yes, could you be a bit more specific about...er...the device?

M: For instance, when, you talk to the device in English it will translate your words into Chinese and vice versa.

W: Uhuh...do you mean it'll be as competent as...er...a human interpreter?

M: Yes...well, I'll let it deal with general situations, at least.

W: Fascinating...and how big will the device itself be, do you think?

M: The size of a cigarette pack, I think. So people can put it in their pocket.

W: Really. Well, that could be a Ph.D. project. Tell me what you have done so far.

M: In my four years of undergraduate study, I studied electronics, advanced mathematics, hardware designing, some computer languages and program writing.

W: Yes, but have you done any practical jobs? I mean, have you written any programs for practical use?

M: I was involved in a project for CAD(计算机辅助设计) in a shipyard(造船厂).

W: The computer aided design. That was probably a good experience, but, unfortunately, it may not help your present project much. Are you familiar with C-language?

M: No.

W: Uhuh...the phonetic processing system, do you know how such a system works?

M: What do you mean by "phonetic processing system"?

W: Well, you know, English is spoken by different people with different accents. Your English accent is different from mine, and of course mine is not the same as my colleagues'. So as I see it, your device would have to be able to recognize and understand different accents.

M: Oh, I see. I think I can learn C-language and a phonetic processing system here.

W: Well, that's probably true, but you've got only 12 months and you want a degree, don't you?

M: Yes.

W: Ok, so there're two ways of studying for a degree here. You either take six courses, pass their exams and have your dissertation(论文) accepted or the other way is you do some research work and submit your project report.

M: I think I'll take the second way.

W: Fine, but are you sure you can finish your project in 12 months?

M: I don't know, but I can work 12 hours a day and 7 days a week.

W: Well, I'd suggest you spend some time in our library, trying to find out what other students have done before and perhaps re-consider your own project, to some extent. You might narrow your research area, concentrating on solving one or two major problems. And, it'd be a good idea to talk to your colleagues in the lab, first. Anyway, I'm sure we can work out something good. Shall I see you again in three days' time?

M: All right. I'll go away and do some thinking. Then I'll talk to you about my new plan.

W: Good. See you then.

M: Thank you. Bye-bye.

Narrator: You now have 20 seconds to check your answers to Questions 1 ~ 10.

Pause 00'20"

Narrator: That is the end of Part A.

以上是 Part A 的一个完整题型。这段对话是关于中国学生在外国的学习和生活的情况。这是一个经常出现的话题。其他常出现的话题例如,有关住宿情况,是住在校园里还是住在房东家,开学后的打算,选修什么样的课程,课程完成时间等等。

以上第 1 题的正确答案应该是 TRUE。这是一个同义重述的题。当你听到: So nice to see you again 时,这个题的答案便有了。

第 2 题则是一个推理判断题。听到的内容是: I am with an English family... because I want to improve my speaking. 在听到以上内容后,与问题作对比再加以判断,这样不难得出答案: TRUE。

第 3 题的正确答案应该是 TRUE。当女士问道: "What exactly do you want to accomplish in the next 12 months?" 时,男士回答说: "I'm interested in computer language translation, I mean, from English to Chinese and Chinese to English"。之后,他又作了详细的解释。

第 4 题的答案是 FALSE。在男士谈到他 4 年的大学学习时,他说他修了 "electronics, advanced mathematics, hardware designing, some computer languages and program writing", 这其中并没有化学 "chemistry"。

第 5 题的正确答案应该是 TRUE。紧接着上一题,当女士问男士,他是否做过一些实际工作时,男士回答说: "I was involved in a project for CAD in a shipyard"。

第 6 题的正确答案是 FALSE。当男士讲了他曾经在造船厂的实际工作时,女士回答说: "The computer aided design. That was probably a good experience, but, unfortunately, it may not help your present project much"。此句隐含意便是: 女士对男士过去的工作经历并不满意,因为,她认为那对当前的工作帮助并不大。