

大学英语六级考试

速效解决方案

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第一章 先知先觉

——听力解决方案

听前预测是指从所给的文字材料和答案选项等线索中发现一些背景信息,力求缩小谈话者的话题范围。它能帮助考生弄清所听内容和结构的类型,甚至所听内容的主题。考生听的时候可避免过分注重每个单词和细节,从而影响对全篇主题思想的理解。

基于以上的认识,我们主张:在听力考试中,选项是最关键的信息,一定要通过读选项来预测对话、文章的内容及问题是什么,这样你的听音过程也就不过是检验预测结果的一个过程。因此,以下的解题技巧都基于对选项的预测和判断。

第一节 不是规律的规律

在对历年的听力真题进行总结和研究后,我们发现了一些不是规律的规律,说它们是规律,是因其适用性极强,六级听力中 80% 以上的题目都可依据这些规律来解题;说它们不是规律,是因为在很多人眼里,它们不过是一些小伎俩、小窍门,不能登堂入室;或者说,它们不过是佐餐的辅料,不是果腹的主食。其实,是不是规律并不重要,我们最终的目标是解题,只要有效,不妨拿来一试。

一、答案在相反之间

【真题再现】

(2002 年 1 月)

[A] Its results were just as expected.

[B] It wasn't very well designed.

[C] It fully reflected the students' ability.

[D] Its results fell short of her expectations.

M: How many students passed the final physics exam in your class?

W: Forty, but still as many as 20 percent of the class failed, quite disappointing, isn't it?

Q: What does the woman think of the exam?

【任老师点拨】

本题的四个选项都是对 It 的评价。其中 A、D 正好相反,猜测本题的答案定

在 A、D 之间。选择答案时根据题目中的 quite disappointing 选择 D 项为正确答案。

二、答案在相似之间

【真题再现】

(2003 年 6 月)

[A] The organization of a conference.

[B] The decoration of the conference room.

[C] The job of cleaning up the dining-room.

[D] The cost of renting a conference room.

W: Renting a conference room at the hotel will cost us too much. We are already running in the red.

M: How about using our dining room for the meeting?

Q: What's worrying the woman?

【任老师点拨】

选项中反复出现 conference 和 room, 而且 B、D 选项同时包含 conference room, 这时几乎可以确定答案在此最相似的两个选项中, 至于说的是 decoration, 还是 cost, 则要听了才知道。Renting a conference room at the hotel will cost us too much, 揭示了答案。

三、答案在相关之间

【真题再现】

(2002 年 1 月)

[A] Reading on the campus lawn.

[B] Depositing money in the bank.

[C] Applying for financial aid.

[D] Reviewing a student's application.

W: Did you see Mary somewhere around?

M: Yes, she is in the campus bank, applying for the student's loan.

Q: What was Mary doing?

【任老师点拨】

几个以-ing 结尾的短语提示问题可能就某人正在做的事提问, 听时要抓与选项有关的信息词。另外, B、C 都与银行有关, 依据“答案在相关之间”的原则, 听时将重点放在这两项。根据文中的 applying for the student's loan, 可以看出它正好是选项 C 的同义转述, 所以正确答案为 C 项。

四、选项越长越简单

【真题再现】

(2002 年 6 月)

[A] The man will probably have to find a roommate.

[B] The man is unlikely to live in the suburbs.

[C] The man will probably have to buy a car.

[D] The man is unlikely to find exactly what he desires.

M: I'm looking for an apartment with a monthly rent to around 200 dollars in this neighborhood. Can you give me some advice on that?

W: Well, it's rather hard to find anything for less than 300 dollars around here. Rents are lower in the suburbs, but you'll need transportation if you choose to live there.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

【任老师点拨】

几个选项都为长句,提供了大量信息,为解题打下良好的基础,由此可推断出男士可能在找房子。由于选项中出现了 probably, unlikely, 可知需要对原文进行推断,因此听大意是关键。题干中说到住在郊区和城里各有利弊,所以只有 D 选项可概括男士的处境。

五、选项越短越要认真

【真题再现】

(2002 年 6 月)

[A] Painting a picture.

[B] Hosting a program.

[C] Designing a studio.

[D] Taking a photograph.

W: Well, tonight we have Professor Brown in the studio to talk about his recent book *Fashion Images*. Good evening, professor.

M: Good evening, and thank you for inviting me here this evening.

Q: What is the woman doing?

【任老师点拨】

几个选项都不是很长,只能提示问题与目前在做的事有关,这样的选项给考生提供的信息极少,必须对所听信息进行筛选和加工。本题需要对对话内容有整体把握,同时注意关键信息词。注意到文中的 tonight we have 是典型的主持节目

用语,所以判断 B 项为正确答案。

六、消极选项很难成为答案

【真题再现】

(2002 年 1 月)

[A] All the passengers were killed.

[B] The plane crashed in the night.

[C] No more survivors have been found.

[D] It's too late to search for survivors.

W: Is the rescue crew still looking for survivors of the plane crash?

M: Yes, they have been searching the area for hours, but they haven't found anybody else. They will keep searching until night falls.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

【任老师点拨】

消极的选项一般不是考查内容,这无疑是出题人的心理愿望。本题中 A、D 项太过消极,可排除。A、C、D 选项都在说乘客是否遇难,B 项显然属于拼凑的选项,这样,本题的答案基本可猜出是 C 项。文中 they haven't found anybody else 验证了我们的猜测。

七、说法绝对的选项很难成为答案

【真题再现】

(2002 年 1 月)

[A] He enjoyed it as a whole.

[B] He didn't think much of it.

[C] He didn't like it at all.

[D] He liked some parts of it.

W: John, can you tell me what in the book interested you most?

M: No, well, nothing specific, but I like it overall.

Q: What did the man think of the book?

【任老师点拨】

选项中一旦出现了 only, every, not at all 等词,就可基本排除。本题就可先将说法过于绝对的 C 项排除。至于 He 到底喜不喜欢 it,就要听对话来做决定了。but I like it overall 中 but 引导转折关系,听时应重点注意,正确答案为 A 项。

第二节 分类巧解对话题

打开六级考题,我们首先接触的便是听力的第一部分,也就是十个小对话。这一部分所占分值不算少,而且在听力部分中,比较短文和复合式听写而言,相对比较简单,得得分来也容易,所以我们必须充分重视这一部分,争取在听力中得高分。纵览历年的听力对话部分,我们发现,其题型可以做如下归纳:

一、地点、方向类

【解题要领】这种类型的考题主要考查学生对对话地点及人物去向的判断,有直接提问,也有间接提问,常见的问句形式有:

Where does the conversation probably take place?

Where is the woman going?

Where are the two speakers?

这种考题中,选项大部分是表示地点场所的名词,同时需注意这些名词前的介词,如 in a bank, in a dining-room, at the airport, at home, on the desk, on the floor 等,因为这些介词对判断场景非常有帮助。另外,考生应集中注意力去捕捉那些“关键词”,抓住了这些关键词,做题就容易多了。以下是一些常考的地点及相关词,需重点记忆。

学校(school): homework, assignment, term paper, required course, elective course, quiz, professor, academic advisor, thesis, credits, freshman, higher education, master, dormitory, department, lecture, essay, research paper, scholarship, registration, accounting, astronomy, botany, ecology, civil engineering, economics, linguistics, law, philosophy, psychology, seminar, politics, sociology, application form, entrance requirement, fellowship, grant, loan, recommendation letter, scholarship

旅馆(hotel): reception, receptionist, book, reservation, tip, suite, room key, check in, check out, single room, double room, porter

饭店(restaurant)、酒吧(bar): menu, order, waiter, waitress, bartender, bill, drink, dessert, soup, steak, beef, appetizer, barbecue, cheese, cream, hamburger, ham, roast, beer, soft drink, wine, cafeteria, dining saloon, pub, snack bar, recipe

邮局(post office): stamp, mail letter, register, telegram, envelope, postage, airmail, parcel, package

银行(bank): cash, check, traveler's cheque, account, interest rate, savings account, coin, change

商店(department store): supermarket, suit, dress, color, style, fashion, price, T-shirt, bargain, reasonable, counter, on sale

理发店(barber's): haircut, hairstyle, beard, shampoo, shave

医疗(medical treatment): doctor, nurse, patient, surgery, operation, medicine, dose, pill, temperature, prescription, headache, sore throat, bad cold, fever, cough, high blood pressure, stomachache, heart disease, cancer

火车(railway)、汽车(motor)、飞机(airplane)等交通设施: train, platform, sleeping car, rail, express train, return ticket, subway, stop, traffic jam, traffic lights, airport, arrival time, departure time, booking office, ticket agent, take off, board, land, flight, airways, airlines, jet, crew, freight, passport, visa, customs office, duty free

常见的西方国家的地名以及一些机构的名称:

Britain; London, England, English Channel, Edinburgh, Scotland, Ales;

The United States; Washington, New York, Atlanta, Chicago, Los Angeles, Boston, Houston, Seattle, San Francisco;

Italy, Canada, France, Australia, Spain, Rome, Paris, Ottawa, Madrid, Canberra;

The United Nations, European Economic Community, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, UNESCO(联合国教科文组织)

【真题再现】

(2002年1月)

[A] At the information desk. [B] In an office.

[C] In a restaurant. [D] At a railway station.

W: I have a complaint to make, sir. I had waited ten minutes at the table before the waiter showed up, and I finally got served. And I found it was not what I ordered.

M: I am terribly sorry, madam. It's a bit unusually busy tonight. As a compensation¹, your meal will be free.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

【任老师点拨】

表示方位的介词短语选择项明示出,这是一道地点听力题,这样在听题时就应抓住其中的关键场景特点来辨认证话发生的场所。根据平时的训练和积累,对于与 table, waiter, served, ordered, compensation, meal 有关的场景词汇进行迅速联想,这样就能马上选择出正确答案 C 项。

【真题再现】

(2000 年 6 月)

[A] At a book store.

[B] At an art museum.

[C] At a newspaper office.

[D] At a gymnasium.

M: Mary is in charge of the art and music section; and Charles, the sports page. What about you?

W: I'm responsible for the editorials.

Q: Where does the woman work?

【任老师点拨】

几个选项决定听时的重点将是对话中出现的地点或与地点有关的信息。这样的题或者是从几个地点中选择一个,或者是从所给信息中推断对话发生地点。文中 editorials 是关键词,由此选择正确答案 C 项。

二、职业、身份类

【解题要领】在这类对话中,由于说话人之间的关系不同,其用词、造句、语气都有区别,这是听音时要抓的关键之一,在此基础上再捕捉有关信息,然后判断、推测人物之间的关系及其身份。这类题比较简单,考生只要抓住那些与职业和身份有关的关键词即可回答,考题中常涉及到的职业有:

老师和学生 (teacher and student): classmate, library, grade, mark, score, term, course, assignment, pass, fail, paper, scholarship, tuition, campus, dormitory, lab, experiment

医生和病人 (doctor and patient): fever, cold, cough, headache, injection, prescription, diagnose, temperature, pill, medicine, blood pressure, heart disease, flu, surgery

店员和顾客 (shop-assistant and customer): department store, supermarket, grocery, counter, attendant, shopper, cashier, receipt, bargain, sale price, on sale, cut down, discount, reduction, fashion, style, pants, sweater

邮局、银行职员和顾客(post office or bank clerk and customer): post-man, letter, mail, postcard, telegram, postage, stamp, zip code, deposit, check, loan, account, currency, credit card, bill, balance

侍者和顾客(waiter/waitress and customer): menu, order, reserve, steak, ham, salad, soup, coffee, juice, hamburger, sandwiches, buffet, bar, brandy, whisky, dessert, tip

图书管理员和学生(librarian and student): borrow, return, renew, due, on time, magazine, journal, periodical, reference book, novel, fiction, author, writer, catalog, shelves, reader, fine

司机和乘客(driver and passenger): taxi, fare, get off, change, tip

老板和秘书(boss and secretary): typing, operating, copy, document, report, telephone, appointment, timetable, arrangement

警察和司机(policeman and driver): traffic, speeding, speed limit, exceed, license, fine

丈夫和妻子(husband and wife): darling, honey, children

常见的提问形式有:

Who is the man/woman?

What is the man/woman/人名?

What is the man's/woman's job/ profession/occupation?

What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

What is the probable relationship between 人名 and 人名?

Who is the man/woman most probably speaking to?

【真题再现】

(2002年1月)

[A] Manager and employee.

[B] Salesman and customer.

[C] Guide and tourist.

[D] Professor and student.

W: Sorry I did not come yesterday, because I had a temperature. Could you tell me the requirement for my term paper?

M: The theme of your paper can be about business management or touring resources in China, and the length of the paper should be no less than fifteen pages.

Q: What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?

【任老师点拨】

本题考核对话双方之间的关系。其中的关键是 The theme of your paper 对前面 the requirement for my term paper 的回应。此外,对话的语气也会给听者以暗示,双方彼此熟识,因为昨天没来而道歉,询问关于 term paper 的 requirement,因而正确答案是 D 项。

【真题再现】

(2002 年 1 月)

[A] An auto mechanic.

[B] An electrician.

[C] A carpenter.

[D] A telephone repairman.

W: This is Mrs. Starched, my heater is not getting any power and the weatherman says the temperature is to fall below zero tonight. Could you get someone to come over and fix it?

M: This is the busiest time of the year, but I'll speak to one of our men about going over some time today.

Q: Who did Mrs. Starched want to come over?

【任老师点拨】

显然本题是一道有关人物身份的题。听时要注意相关信息词,同时要记住一点:越简单的选项,提供的听前信息越少,越需要对听到的信息进行筛选和处理,并迅速进行判断。正确答案为 B 项。

三、数字、时间类

【解题要领】涉及到数字和时间的考试题型特点鲜明,备选项常常是由简短的数字短语组成,考生可做到一目了然、提早准备。这类题型要求考生在听题的过程中获取相关的数字信息,或对数字、时间表达做出准确辨别,或根据题意对已获得的时间、数字进行简单的加、减、乘、除运算,就比率和倍数关系进行换算,这类分析和计算都很简单,稍加训练这部分一般应当不会失分。

在做准备训练时,学生应注意以下几方面内容:

首先,可就数字和时间的表达进行突击训练,提高对各种表达的反应敏捷程度,其中包括区别相近发音,如-teen 和 -ty;多位数整数的表达;分数的表达;序数词的表达;时间的表达,如 3:15 读作 a quarter past three 或 three fifteen, 5:45 读作 a quarter to six, 7:30 读作 half past seven 或 seven thirty, 10:10 读作 ten ten 或 ten past ten, 00:15 读作 a quarter past midnight 等;年、月、日的表达;电话号码的表达,如 415509 读作 four one double five zero nine;价格的表达,如 \$49.99 读作 forty-nine ninety-nine dollars;航班号的表达,如 Flight 708 读作 seven Ku nine;一些数字代用词的表达,如 a dozen, score, monthly, daily, weekly, decade, centu-

ry, millennium 等。

其次,涉及到运算、换算或比较的时候,有一些常见的提示词,如,as much as, as long as, half, twice, double, three times, triple, more, less, no more than, no less than, slow, late, early, before, after not ... until 等。

在听题时,对话中提到的相关数字应用阿拉伯数字迅速记下来,以备进一步进行运算或从中直接选出正确答案。

数字时间题型常见的提问形式有:

How much/many...?

How far/long...?

What time...?

When...?

What time is it now?

When will the train leave?

What time did the man say the film will begin?

How long will the man do...?

真题再现

(1997年3月)

[A] \$ 120 [B] \$ 108 [C] \$ 90 [D] \$ 40

M: I'll have these shoes. Please tell me how much I owe you.

W: They are 40 dollars a pair, and 3 pairs make a total of 120. But today we offer a 10% discount.

Q: How much does the man have to pay?

【任老师点拨】

本题为数字计算推断题,原文涉及到了数字计算:a total of 120, But today we offer a 10% discount. 三双鞋共 120 美元,打九折是 108 美元,所以正确答案是 B 项。

四、观点、态度类

【解题要领】日常对话中对话者对他们所谈论的事或人持什么观点或表达什么态度往往是含而不露,考生只有根据对话内容的关键词、上下文甚至语气、语调的内涵意义,利用逻辑思维能力进行判断,对传递的信息进行比较深层次的理解。具体表达观点态度时,可能出现的模式有间接表达式,不明说赞成或反对;反问否定式,常委婉地表示质疑和反对;委婉谢绝式,先表示肯定、赞成、谢意等,随后说出真实看法;看似否定实为肯定式,如 why not, I can't agree any more. 等等。

常见的提问方式有:

How does the man/woman feel about ...?

What does the man/woman think of...?

What does the man/woman say about ...?

What does the man/woman mean?

【真题再现】

(2003 年 12 月)

[A] She can make a reservation at the restaurant.

[B] The man should decide where to eat.

[C] She already has plans for Saturday night.

[D] The man should ask his brother for suggestions.

M: My brother is coming this weekend and I was thinking the three of us could go out to dinner Saturday night. Any suggestions?

W: It's up to you. I don't know the restaurants here that well.

Q: What does the woman mean?

【任老师点拨】

本题问女士对一顿饭局有何建议,考查对人物态度的判断推理。注意题目中的 It's up to you. 是与 B 项属于相同意思的不同表达,可推出正确答案。

【真题再现】

(2002 年 1 月)

[A] It looks quite new.

[B] It needs to be repaired.

[C] It looks old, but it runs well.

[D] Its engine needs to be painted.

W: How do you like the car I just bought?

M: Well, it seems to run well, but I think it needs a new paint job.

Q: What does the man think of the car?

【任老师点拨】

此题问男士对车的看法,他说该车运行良好,但是该重新刷漆了,说明这部车看上去很旧,所以正确答案为 C 项。

五、行为方式类

【解题要领】行为方式指做事、完成行为的方式和手段。这类题有的能直接听到答案,但是更多的需要一定的分析与思考,考生需注意捕捉关键词,对行为的执行者、承受者、执行的方式等特别留意,然后做出正确的判断。

常见的提问方式有：

What is the man/woman going to do?

What will the man/woman most probably do?

What did the man/woman do ... ?

What is the man/woman doing?

What will the speakers most probably do?

What did Mary say she was going to do?

How did the man/woman get there?

How did the man/woman know it?

How did the man/woman respond to ... ?

How did the man/woman react to ... ?

【真题再现】

(2003年9月)

[A] Clean the kitchen.

[B] Ask someone to fix the sink.

[C] Find a bigger apartment for the lady.

[D] Check the work done by the maintenance man.

W: Mr. Deley, I have just checked my new apartment. The kitchen sink is leaking.

M: Ok, Madam. It's no big deal. I'll have a maintenance man come over and fix it right away.

Q: What will the man do?

【任老师点拨】

选项为四个简短的动词短语提示这是一道行为方式类的小对话，从 fix the sink, maintenance 等相关词语可猜测到对话内容一二。当听到男士的话 I'll have a maintenance man come over and fix it right away 时确认 B 项为正确答案。

【真题再现】

(2002年12月)

[A] Make an appointment with Dr. Chen.

[B] Wait for about three minutes.

[C] Call again some time later.

[D] Try dialing the number again.

M: Could I speak to Doctor Chen? She told me to call her today.

W: She is not available right now. Would you like to try around three?

Q: What does the woman tell the man to do?

【任老师点拨】

几个选项都为动词短语，问题问的肯定是人物的行为。注意题目中说 not available right now, try around three, 肯定是说现在不在，让他晚点儿再打，所以选择 C。

六、请求、建议类

【解题要领】日常会话中，人们常常会提出一些请求与建议，考生一定要熟练掌握口语中关于请求与建议的习惯用法。

表示请求的常用句式有：

Will/Would/Can/Could you...?

Would you mind...?

How about...?

I wonder if...?

表示提议的常用句式有：

Shall we...?

Why not...?

Why don't you/we...?

Perhaps we should...?

You'd better...?

What/How about...?

常见的提问方式有：

What did the man/woman suggest?

What did the man/woman want?

What did the man ask the woman to do?

What did the man offer the woman?

What is the man's/woman's advice?

【真题再现】

(2002 年 12 月)

[A] Hang some pictures for decoration.

[B] Find room for the paintings.

[C] Put more coats of paint on the wall.

[D] Paint the walls to match the furniture.

M: How do you like the way I arrange the furniture in my living room?

W: Fine. But I think the walls could do with a few paintings.

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

【任老师点拨】

注意题目中说 I think the walls could do with a few paintings. ,这是一个暗含的建议,这样一来,答案就好选了,正确答案为 A 项。

【真题再现】

(2000 年 1 月)

[A] The man should work with somebody else.

[B] The man should meet his partner's needs.

[C] They should come to a compromise.

[D] They should find a better lab for the project.

M: My chemistry project is in trouble. My partner and I have totally different ideas about how to proceed.

W: You should try to meet each other halfway.

Q: What does the woman suggest?

【任老师点拨】

题目中重复出现的 should 提示问题将与建议有关,显然只需听清第二个说话人的建议即知答案。而 try to meet each other halfway 的意思是相互妥协,所以选择 C。

第三节 短文听力与解题技巧

短文听力部分一般由三篇短文章构成,每篇后有三到四个问题(共十个),要求考生听完后就问题做出选择。这一部分难度相对而言比较大,考生往往抓不住中心,记不住要点,不知道全文的关键所在,这些都十分令人头疼。原因主要在于短文信息量比对话大的多,而内容、题材也更广、更丰富,考生需要了解的信息也更多,往往难以在听一遍录音的情况下,抓住要点和关键。考生要想取得比较好的成绩,一是要强化听、记的能力,而是要扩大自己的知识面,多学习一些英美概况知识,多接触题材广泛的文章,这对提高短文听力理解非常有用。

这种考试的特点是在有限的时间内,叙述一件事或论述一个观点,因此不要求听懂每一个单词,只要听大意,抓住关键信息,一般可答对题目。若遇到生词不必惊慌,几个生词不会影响对全文的理解。由于短文有一定的长度,仅凭大脑的记忆是不够的,考生需边听边作记录,用一些简单的符号记下重要内容。短文后问题有的是对文章中的一些具体信息的提问,如地点、年龄、职业等,有的是问文章的主要内容,有的则是问作者的观点。

一、短文的特点

(一) 体裁

以记叙文、以论文、说明文为主。

(二) 题材和内容

主要有小故事、人物传记、风土人情、文化、教育、体育、新闻报道、英美历史、地理、科普常识、社会生活。

1. 涉及社会问题的有:文化教育、医疗卫生、妇女解放、民族问题、劳动就业、能源短缺、人口问题、环境污染、公共交通、城市住房、福利事业等。议论文比较多,作者常对某一社会问题进行分析和研究从而表达自己的观点。由于要表达作者的观点,问题既有主观的也有客观的,回答这类问题时常需要做一定的推理分析。

2. 涉及一般知识的有:人物传记、风土人情、民族特征、名胜古迹、气候变化、节假日、文艺体育、历史知识等。因为是一般介绍,故问题多以客观形式出现,需要注意时间、情节的细节和顺序。考生在听这种故事性比较强的短文时应注意故事发生的时间、地点和主要人物,以及事件发生的原因、过程和结果。时间、地点和人物一般出现在故事的开头,而过程和结果往往在中间和后半部。

3. 涉及科普常识的有:自然科学、动物、植物等。语言运用上特点明显,如被动语态的使用较多,句子较长但语法规范,科技词汇出现频度高,信息量相对较大。

(三) 文体

口语化倾向明显,语言较为简洁,逻辑性比较强。

(四) 考查内容

短文主要考查考生对文章大意、中心思想、重要细节的理解与领会,以及根据所获取的相关信息,对文中的某些细节做出联想、判断,也有的是就短文中的某一事实和任务进行提问。后面的问题和某一主题有一定的联系。和对话比较起来问题一般较为直观,许多内容能在短文中直接找到。

二、短文的提问方式

(一) 对主要内容的判断

What is the main idea/topic/subject/chief purpose of this passage?

What is the title of the lecture?

What is the best title for this passage?

What can we learn/infer/conclude/know from the passage?

What does the passage tell us essentially?

What is the subject they are talking about?

What did the speakers mainly discussed/talked about?

What is the passage mainly about?

Which statement best expresses the main idea?

(二) 对具体事实的判断

用 Wh-question 的形式对短文中有关人名、地名、时间、原因、数据、目的、年代等提出,有时也包括是非判断题。

According to the passage, when(where, who, what, why, or how) did...?

What are the causes of the accident?

Which of the following adjectives best describes...?

What is...?

Why was...?

When did...?

How did...?

Which of the following(statement)s is true/not true?

Which of the following is mentioned/not mentioned?

(三) 对某些词句的解释

What did the man mean by saying(mentioning)...?

According to the passage, what does the word/phrase mean?

What is...?

(四) 对观点态度的判断

What is the speaker's attitude to...?

What can be said about the speaker's opinion of...?

What does the speaker mean?

According to the writer, what is the solution to the problem discussed in the passage?

三、速效解题技巧

(一) 预测内容与问题

预测说话人意图是听力理解的基本技巧,是提高听力理解的有效途径,也可以帮助考生提高逻辑思维能力。预测技巧的成败主要取决于考生对文章题目的理解深度,所掌握背景知识的多少,对关键词的捕捉情况,以及对语言环境的熟悉程度。预测时所依赖的词和短语句的特征越大,预测的正确性也就越高,理解程度也就越深。在听之前快速浏览选项,可以对短文的内容有个大概的了解与推测。通过纵向、横向比较能发现一些解题的重要信息,如否定词、转折词、频率词、重复出现的单词和短语,这些都能够帮助推断短文内容及问题类型。很多考查内容是有关细节的,选项中给出的正确答案与原文内容会保持基本一致,这也不失为减小听题难度的一条捷径。此外,问题的出现常常与短文叙述的先后顺序保持一致,对此考生可采取边听录音边看答案,边听边选,从而避免“听到的没记住,记住的没有考”的现象。同时对那些不太重要的词句,以及没有听到的个别单词可置之不理。

(二) 做简明扼要记录

遇到数字、人名、地名、时间要作记录,否则可能忘掉或者混淆。比较题的选