

最新

大学英语听力测试指南

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内 容 简 介

本书是根据国家教委制定的文理科用《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》的要求编写的。本书共有四个部分，第一部分为怎样准备听力考试，第二部分为对话，第三部分为短文，第四部分为听力测试题。本书还配有四盒磁带。

本书配有分项强化训练和模拟试题，通过技巧和测试的有机结合，能有效地提高学生的应试能力和考试成绩。本书是参加四级、六级考试及 EPT 考试的一本极好参考书。

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最新大学英语听力测试指南

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Chapter One

How to Prepare the Listening Comprehension Test

(怎样准备大学英语听力测试)

I. Brief Introduction(简介)

大学英语四级考试(CET-4)和六级考试(CET-6)的第一部分为听力理解(Part I: Listening Comprehension), 这一部分共有 20 题, 分为 A, B 两节, 考试时间 20 分钟。录音语速四级每分钟 120 词, 六级每分钟 140 词, 只念一遍。听力理解部分的目的是测试学生获取口头信息的能力。现将大学英语四、六级考试听力理解部分作以下介绍。

1. A 节(Section A)有 10 题, 其题目顺序统一编号为第一题至第十题(Question No. 1—Question No. 10)。每题含一组对话(a short conversation), 共两句, 对话后有一个问句(question)。每个问句后有一定的间隙, 四级约 15 秒, 六级约 13 秒, 考生要在这暂短的时间内, 从试卷所给出的四个选择项(A), (B), (C), (D)中选出一个最佳答案。然后在答题纸上找出相应标码, 用铅笔划一条直横线。

例一 (四级): 考生听到:

1. W: Are you coming to our party this evening?

M: I'd like to. But you see, I'm very busy these days.

Q: Will the man attend the party?

同时, 考生在试卷上看到下列四个答案:

- 1. (A) Yes, he may attend it.
- (B) Yes, he will by all means.
- (C) No, he can't attend it.
- (D) No, he doesn't want to attend it.

在对话中, 这个男人说他很愿意参加这个晚会, 但他又说他这些天很忙, 实际上, 这表明他不能参加这个晚会。因此, (C)是唯一正确的答案。考生作出判断后, 应立即在答题纸中找到第一题的四个答案标码, 如图所示:

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)

在(C)中间用铅笔划一直横线, 如图所示:

1. (A) (B) ~~(C)~~ (D)

例二 (六级): 考生听到:

9. W: It's said you're moving to a new apartment soon.

M: Yes, I have to do so although it'll be more expensive.

My present roommate plays his tape recorder all night long and I can't sleep.

Q: Why does the man want to change his living place?

考生的试卷上有下列四个选择项:

- 9. (A) His roommate stays awake all night.
- (B) He wants to play his recorder at night.
- (C) The present one is too expensive.
- (D) He needs a quieter place.

根据对话, 这个男人搬房子的原因是他的同宿人整夜放录音, 使他无法睡觉。因此, 正确答案应为(D) He needs a quieter place.. 考生作出选择后, 应立即在答题纸中找到第

九题的四个答案标码，如图所示：

9. (A) (B) (C) (D)

在(D)中间用铅笔划一直横线，如图所示：

9. (A) (B) (C) ~~(D)~~

2. B 节(Section B) 有 10 题，其题目顺序统一编号为第十一题至第二十题(Question No.11-Question No. 20)。这十道题分别安排在三个短篇(short passages) 听力材料之后，每篇后有二至四道题，每题为一个问句(question)。每个问题之后的间隙时间与 A 节相同。考生应在这段间隙时间内，从试卷上的四个答案中，选择一个正确的。答卷方法与 A 节相同。

例一 (四级)：考生听到：

Passage 2

A university professor recently made several experiments with different animals to find out which was the most intelligent. He found out that monkey was more intelligent than other animals.

In one experiment the professor put a monkey in a room where there were several small boxes. Some boxes were inside other boxes. One small box had some food inside of it. The professor wanted to watch the monkey and to find out how long it would take the monkey to find the food. The professor left the room. He waited a few minutes outside the door. Then he knelt down and put his eye to the keyhole. What did he see? To his surprise he found himself looking directly into the eye of the monkey. The monkey was looking at the professor through the other side of the door.

Question 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

紧接着, 考生听到第一个问题:

14. What was the purpose of the professor's experiments?

考生可以在自己的试卷上看到下列四个答案:

14.(A) To find out how clever monkeys were.

(B) To test the intelligence of different animals.

(C) To compare the difference between man and the monkey.

(D) To find out how monkeys search for food.

答案是(B)。文章中的第一句话是: "A university professor recently made several experiments with different animals to find out which was the most intelligent." 答案(B)的意思与该句的意思相同。

考生听到的第二个问题是:

15. Why did the professor put the food in a small box?

考生试卷上的四个答案是:

15.(A) To give the monkey a surprise.

(B) To see how the monkey ate from a box.

(C) To see how soon the monkey could find it.

(D) To find out how the monkey would open the box.

在文章的第二段中有这样两句话: "One small box had some food inside of it. The professor wanted to watch the monkey and find out how long it would take the monkey to find the box." 根据这两话的意思, (C)为唯一正确选择。

第三个问题是:

16. How did the professor watch the monkey?

下列四个答案供考生选择:

16.(A) By watching it through the keyhole.

(B) By waiting outside the door.

(C) By kneeling down at the door.

(D) By putting it in a small box.

除(D)外, 考生都可以在文章的第二段中听到其它三个选择(A), (B), (C), 但是只要考生听清楚“put his eye to the keyhole”这一句, 那么他一定会选择(A)为答案。

例二 (六级): 考生听到:

Passage 3

The diamond is considered the most famous and valuable jewel in the world.

Diamonds were made as a result of great volcanic heat and pressure. A volcano is a mountain with a hole in the top. When a volcano is very active it sometimes explodes and causes great damage.

Diamonds were pushed towards the surface of the earth—millions of years ago—by a number of great volcanic explosions. It is in the narrow volcanic pipes that diamonds are found. They are also found among the sand and stones of certain river beds, and in a few places on the floor of the sea. For they were washed down the mountain sides by the rain.

Diamonds are very rare. There are not many diamond pipes or diamond-producing rivers in the world. During the last century adventurers from Europe went to Brazil, because they had heard that there were diamonds in the River Amazon. Many of these early diamond miners died of illness

or were lost forever in the great forests. But some returned home rich.

The earliest known diamonds were found in India many centuries ago. The most recent and exciting discoveries have been made in Eastern Russia. But most of the world's diamonds now come from the Congo, from Tanzania—which has the largest diamond mine in the world—and from South Africa.

Question 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

考生听到的第一个问题是:

18. Which of the following is not mentioned by the speaker?

四个选择答案:

- 18.(A) Diamond-producing rivers are located near the mountain sides.
- (B) Diamonds couldn't be formed without great heat and pressure of the volcano.
- (C) Volcano explosions brought some diamonds up to the surface of the earth.
- (D) Explosions of the volcano can damage diamonds as well.

考生可以在文章第二段听到这样一句话: "When a volcano is very active it sometimes explodes and causes great damages." 这说明火山有时爆发并造成很大损失。那么, 究竟损坏什么东西, 这里没有提到。因此, 答案(D)是正确的。

第二个问题是:

19. According to the passage, where did diamonds first come into existence?

选择答案有四个:

19. (A) In the volcanoes.

(B) On the floor of the sea.

(C) Under the river bed.

(D) At the foot of the mountains.

正确答案为(A)。根据文章第三段, 宝石最初蕴藏在火山中。

第三个问题是:

20. What do you think is the best title for this passage?

供选择的答案如下:

20. (A) How Is Diamond Formed And Found

(B) Diamond—A Precious Stone

(C) Diamond Hunting

(D) Diamond—Producing Countries

这篇文章中心说明了两个问题。一方面是宝石的形成, 另一方面是什么地方有宝石。(A)概括这两个方面, 是最佳的选择答案。

II. The Important and Difficult Points of the Listening Comprehension Test

(听力测试中的重点和难点)

听力理解是大学英语考试中一个比较难的项目。在复习中, 考生应注意抓住重点, 突破难点。下面的几种类型是听力测试的重点和难点, 希望考生在平时练习和复习时加以注

意。

1. 固定搭配。固定搭配在听力测试中占重要地位，主要是指一些动词和介词的惯用法。这些习惯用语经常出现在对话和短文中，即使你听清楚了单词，有时也不理解其意思。因此，考生在平时学习中应注意习惯用语，这对于提高听力有很大的帮助。

例如：Would you drop in tomorrow evening for a chat?

(明天晚上顺便来谈谈好吗?)

在这个句子中，“drop in”意思是“顺便走访某人”。

又如：The dress is out of style.

(这种衣服不时髦了。)

“out of style”意思为：不合时式，不时髦。

2. 数字和计算。在听力理解中，考生常常碰到一些数字，这些数字涉及到时间、年龄、钱数、号码等。考生感到以下两个方面容易听错：

(1) “十几”和“几十”相混淆。

考生应注意“十几”和“几十”的重音不同。“十几”有两个重音，而“几十”则一个重音。例如：fourteen[ˈfɔːˈtiːn], forty[ˈfɔːti].

(2) 千以上的数记不准确。

考生听到千以上较大的数字时，为了记得准，可以根据数位作出分节记号“,”。千(thousand)打一个“,”(0, 000)，百万(million)打两个“,”(0, 000, 000)，这样边听边记，就比较容易听准较大的数字。

如果在四个答案中出现四个不同的数字，该题往往要求考生在心里进行简单的加、减、乘、除运算。考生除要听清有关具体的数字外，还应特别注意表示比率、倍数关系的

词。如：“half”，“double”，“30%”，“three times”，“...more (less) than...”计算题主要涉及到时间和金钱买卖等。

例一：

M: What time did yesterday's basketball game start?

W: It was supposed to start at a quarter to 7, but it was delayed an hour.

Q: When did the game finally start?

选择答案有：

(A) 6:45

(B) 7:45

(C) 7:15

(D) 6:15

在这个对话中，昨天的篮球赛预定在 6:45 开始，但是推迟了一个小时。实际上，昨天的篮球赛开始时间应为 6:45 加上一小时。因此，(B)是正确答案。

例二：

W: I just bought this fur coat at a sale. I paid only \$ 240 for it. How do you like it?

M: It's very nice, but my wife bought the same thing for half of the price.

Q: How much did the man's wife pay for her fur coat?

四个答案是：

(A) \$ 240

(B) \$ 200

(C) \$ 300

(D) \$ 120

正确答案为(D)。\$ 240 的一半 (half of the price) 是 \$ 120。

3. 否定式。英语中，除“not，no”表示否定外，还有一些词也表示否定的意义。考生在听力测试中应注意这些表示否定意义的词，如：“hardly”，“seldom”，“scarcely”，

“rather than”, “too …to”, “little”, “few”, “impossible”, “unwilling”等。

另外，英语中双重否定往往表示肯定的意思。例如：

No one is unwilling to go abroad. 实际上，这句话的意思是：Everyone is willing to go abroad.

4. 虚拟条件句。虚拟条件句是听力测试中的一个难点。主要原因是句子所表示的事情与事实正好相反，也就是，如果虚拟条件句的动词是肯定形式，则句子表达的意思是否定的，反之也对。因此，考生在听虚拟条件句时，可以根据这个规律作出正确的判断。

例如：If I were free, I would go to dance.

(如果我有空，我就去跳舞。)

而实际上，这个句子的意思是：

I am not free, I am not going to dance.

(我没有空，我不去跳舞。)

又如：If I had not been there, I would not have helped her.

(如果我不在那里，我就不会帮助她。)

而实际上，这个句子的意思是：

I was there, I helped her. (我在那里，我帮助了她。)

5. 情态动词+现在完成时态。could / might / may+现在完成时表示对过去或现在发生的动作表示怀疑、猜测。相反，must+现在完成时态则表示对过去发生的动作作肯定性的推断。

例一：He could (might) have died of cancer.

(他可能死于癌症。)

但这只是个猜测，不能完全肯定。

例二: The grass is wet! It must have rained last night.

(草是湿的, 昨晚一定下过雨。)

在这里, 说话人根据“草是湿的”这一情况, 作出肯定性推断“昨晚一定下过雨”。

另外, should+现在完成时表示某个动作应该在过去发生, 但实际并没有发生。

例如: Mary should have finished her homework this morning.

(今天上午玛丽应该完成作业。)

这句话的实际意思是:

Mary didn't finish her homework this morning.

(玛丽今天早晨没有完成作业。)

6. 让步和转折。让步和转折是听力测试的难点之一。让步句通常用“although”, “even if”, “in spite of (despite)”, “unless”等词引导, 其主句和从句所表示的意思往往相反。

例如: In spite of raining, we are going to take a walk.

(尽管下雨, 我们将去散步。)

又如: Although he is old, he works very hard.

(虽然他年纪大了, 他还是努力工作。)

表示转折意思的连接词最常见是“but”, 考生听到“but”时, 应特别注意“but”以后的意思, “but”前面的句子往往不太重要。

例如:

M: Have you decided where you are going to live when you get married?

W: I would like to live in the city near my work, but my hus-

band wants to live in the suburbs to save on expenses.

Q: Why does the woman's husband want to live in the suburbs?

四个选择答案是:

(A) Life is less expensive in the suburbs.

(B) Jobs are easier to find in the city.

(C) His job is in the suburbs.

(D) Living in the city is less expensive.

根据“but”后句子判断, 正确答案应为(A)。

III. Listening Test Skills (听力测试应试技巧)

考生要想考好听力测试, 除平时加强训练外, 还应掌握一定的应试技巧。有的考生本来听力还不错, 但考试时不能正常发挥, 影响成绩。下面我们将介绍几点听力考试的应试技巧。

1. 听力考试主要特点是语速快, 答题时间短, 而且只放一遍录音。因此, 考生感到非常困难, 进而产生害怕的心理状态。一旦录音一响, 心里就特别紧张。有的考生脑子里一片空白, 六神无主, 什么也听不进去。

我们认为, 考生在考试前, 千万不要胡思乱想, 不要对考题作毫无根据的猜想, 要集中精力, 泰然处之。

2. 在听录音前先快读四个答案。这样, 可以推测出试题的内容和问题, 作到胸中有数。例如: 考生如果看到试卷上的答案是(A) \$ 25 (B) \$ 20 (C) \$ 30 (D) \$ 15, 考生就应该意识到所提问题一定与价格有关, 因此听录音时应注意听清钱数。

3. 听力考试的重点是理解整个对话和文章的意思。考生如果没有听懂某一句或某一个单词，不要想它，应注意听下面的句子，千万不要顾此失彼，影响对整个对话和文章的理解。另外，如果考生对某一个题不能尽快作出选择，也应放过这一题，集中精力听下面的录音，以免错过更多的题。

4. 边听边记是听力测试中的一个重要技巧。考试中，考生不可能记住录音中对话和文章的全部细节，这就需要对数字、人名、地点和一些事件做一些简化记录。这样，边听边记，有助于选择正确答案。

5. 应试步骤：

- (1) 快读四个答案，对试题内容及所提问题有所了解。
- (2) 集中精力听录音，把握中心思想。
- (3) 快速作出选择，挤出时间快读下一题的四个答案。