

INVINCIBILITY



学 无 敌

快速突破 大学英语四级

听力

高分进阶

主编 胡晓红 田卫平

决胜!

2000年

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CET-4 Spurt

丛书主编: 胡晓红

《听力高分进阶》

Listening Comprehension



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编者寄语

对当今大学生而言,要想学好英语,以在即将到来的二十一世纪大展宏图,提高英语语言的实际应用能力势在必行。

国家教育部最新修订和调整了大学英语四、六级考试大纲,重点要求测试学生英语听、说、读、写、译等五项基本技能,尤其是学生的动手能力,即语言实际运用能力。目前,各类大学英语四、六级考试用书种类繁多,让人眼花缭乱。鉴于此,特编写了本套丛书。本套丛书本着“以学生为中心”的教学原则,并针对四、六级考生的特点及需求,有的放矢地对其学习中遇到的难、疑点进行系统地梳理和考前强化训练,从而检验并提高学生实际掌握和运用语言的能力。本丛书的最大特点是资料翔实,编排独特,针对性强;它不仅融汇了近几年最新的试题模式和语言现象,并且突出了1999年修订后新大纲的特点,加大了语言材料的难度,具有一定的超前性。其次,参加本丛书编写的人员是多年从事大学英语教学的资深教师,选编的材料和讲解重点突出,指导性强。

《听力高分进阶》(CET-4)一书主要分三部分:第一部分根据大学英语四级考试听力理解部分的四种题型分类进行题路分解,并配以专项练习。第二部分为全题型模拟套题,供学生进行实战演习。第三部分是练习及模拟题录音材料,以方便学生自学、自测。本分册“Short Conversation”(对话部分)由薛斌老师编写;“Spot Dictation and Compound Dictation”(听写填空和复合式听写部分)由田卫平老师编写;“Passage”(短文部分)由王宇红老师编写。

“海阔凭鱼跃,天高任鸟飞。”世纪之交,有太多的绚丽,有太多的惊喜。我们全体编者预祝每一位渴望成功的大学生乘上“英语”这匹快马在转瞬即到的又一个世纪驰骋!

编 者



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第一部分 听力技巧及练习

Section A Short Conversation. (简短对话)

Part I Skills and Exercises.

CET-4 听力理解题中的 A 节 (Section A) 是简短对话。每题一组对话, 共十组, 在男女之间进行, 各讲一句或数句, 然后再由第三者 (Third Voice) 对男女对话进行提问, 对话只读一遍, 要求考生抓住主要信息, 从试卷上的四个选择项中选择出最佳答案。

一、掌握一定的应试技巧。

1. 提前阅读选择项。

由于本节题目由对话组成, 并且只读一遍, 这就要求考生事先对试题容有所了解, 做到心中有数, 这样才能迅速抓住主要信息, 选择最佳答案。例如我们在看到试卷上的选择项 A. He is hostile. B. He is indifferent. C. He is helpful. D. He is snobbish. 时, 就可以推断出这题是问讲话人的态度问题, 那么在听原时我们就会把注意力集中在“He”的讲话内容上, 并从中判断出正确答案。

2. 注意力要集中。

Section A 中, 每题材料都不长, 解题信息在一问一答中, 因此必须保持全神贯注的状态, 若解题过程中有个别难题拿不定主意, 可任意选择一选择项, 然后集中到下一题, 千万不要一边听下面的录音一边想着前一题的内容, 这样将造成一错再错, 并会造成紧张情绪。

二、Section A 试题类型及解题对策和有关练习。

对话属于交际语言, 离不开特定的语言环境和某种环境下必然要交流的信息。考生在听的过程中要抓住关键词和主要信息。简短对话的题型多种多样, 大致可归纳为下面几类:

I. Place and Direction 位置 和方向题

例 1.



M. Can you stay for dinner?

W. I'd like to, but I have to draw some money at the bank before my husband gets home from his office.

Q. Where is the woman going first?

A. Home. B. To the bank. C. To the office. D. To a friend's house.

此对话为直接型地点辨别题,只要听清楚问题中的“first”就不难从录音中的“I have to draw some money at the bank before my husband get home from his office.”得出 B。这类题关键是要从几个涉及到的地名中选择一个,这就要求考生要听清问题,根据问题进行选择。

例 2.

M. I'd like to check in, please. I didn't make a reservation.

W. That's not necessary, sir. Just sign the register.

Q. Where did this conversation most probably take place?

A. At the hotel. B. At a library. C. At a bank. D. At a restaurant.

此题为间接型地点辨别题,对话中没有直接提到场所的名称,但是出现了关键词“check in”“reservation”以及“sign the register”通过这几个反映环境特点的词,我们就可以推测出对话可能发生的地点“hotel”因此答案选 A。做对此类题的关键是要求考生平时收集一些特定场合、环境下出现的词汇。

Exercises:

1. A. In a bank. B. In a post-office.
C. In a store. D. In a restaurant.
2. A. At the bank. B. At the market.
C. At the nursery. D. At the hardware store.
3. A. At an art museum. B. In a cafeteria.
C. On a college campus. D. At a zoo.
4. A. In Rome. B. In Paris.
C. In London. D. In Madrid.
5. A. In a butcher. B. In a bakery.
C. In an ice-cream store. D. In a drugstore.
6. A. In a clothes store. B. In a shoe store.
C. In a gymnasium. D. At a swimming pool.



7. A. She went to Atlanta.
B. She went to a convention.
C. She went to a hospital.
D. She stayed home.
8. A. The people talking were on a bus.
B. This conversation was in a bus.
C. This talking was done over a phone.
D. The man and the woman were in an elevator.
9. A. At a bank.
C. At a gas station.
- B. At a grocery store.
D. At a doctor's office.
10. A. In the lab.
C. At home.
- B. Eating lunch.
D. In the office.
11. A. In a cafeteria.
C. In a hotel.
- B. In a garage.
D. In a restaurant.
12. A. On a train.
C. On a boat.
- B. On a plane.
D. On a bus.
13. A. At the customs house.
B. At an insurance company.
C. At a travel agency.
D. At a department store.

I. Numbers and computation 数字和计算题

例 3.

W. What time do you usually have breakfast?

M. Around 7:00, but lately I've been having trouble getting up in the morning, so I've been eating breakfast at 8:00, 9:00, even as late as 10:00.

Q. What time does she usually have breakfast?

A. 8:00. B. 9:00. C. 7:00. D. 10:00.

此题是一道时间判断题,要求在几个表示时间的数字中选择一个符合问题的答案。此类数字题涉及到时间、价格、人数等方面,解题时要求学生听录音时记好笔记,以便排除干扰,选择出正确答案。

例 4.



=====

W. How much is this box of candy?

M. Let's see. The two-pound box is five dollars. You're holding a three-pound box, so it is 2 dollars more.

Q. How much will the box of candy cost the woman?

A. Two dollars. B. Five dollars C. Three dollars. D. Seven dollars.

这是一道价格计算题。从对话中听到小盒的饼干(two-pound box)是\$5,男方手中拿的是大盒(three-pound box),价钱是“2 dollars more”,“more”为关键词,可用加法计算 $5 + 2 = 7$,所以选择答案D。在回答这类问题时,除注意听数字外,还要注意一些增、减、倍数关系的词,如 more, less, earlier, late, prior to, before, after, percent, half, times 等等。

Exercises:

1. A. The speed limit was not clearly marked.
B. The speed limit was clearly marked as 40MPH.
C. The speed limit is 30 miles per hour.
D. 50 miles per hour is the speed limit.
2. A. You can buy two bookcases for \$9.90 each.
B. One bookcase will cost her \$7.50 if she buys two or \$9.90 if she only buys one.
C. A bookcase costs \$15.00.
D. Two bookcases cost \$14.95.
3. A. Seventeen. B. Eighteen.
C. Nineteen. D. Twenty.
4. A. By two o'clock. B. By three o'clock.
C. By nine o'clock. D. By twelve o'clock.
5. A. 8:50 B. 7:30 C. 8. D. 8:15.
6. A. Two. B. One. C. Three. D. Four.
7. A. Seven. B. Six. C. Four. D. One.
8. A. Twelve. B. Forty-eight.
C. Thirty-six. D. Twenty-four.
9. A. June 1. B. June 30. C. July 1. D. July 13.
10. A. Every day. B. Every day except Thursday.



- C. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. D. Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
11. A. It costs a nickle a gallon B. It costs 55 cents a gallon.
C. It costs 60 cents a gallon. D. It costs 65 cents a gallon.
12. A. Fifteen. B. Fifty. C. Eighty-five. D. One hundred.
13. A. Five hundred dollars.
B. Five hundred and fifty dollars.
C. Four hundred and fifty dollors.
D. Fifty dollars.

II. Indentification and Relationship 身份关系题

例 5.

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

M. But I have to study. I failed the last test, so I must pass this one.

Q. What is Jack?

- A. A student B. A doctor C. A teacher D. A librarian.

此题从选择项可确定是识别身份题。如果我们听音时捕捉住关键词 study and test, 就能很容易地选择出答案 A。做这类题首先是要求学生熟悉对话中常见的职业及其有关词汇, 从而在听录音时迅速抓住关键信息词, 作出判断, 选出正确答案。另外, 有的对话是对说话者之间关系加以判断, 这类题除在听录音时注意抓住信息词的同时, 还要体会说话人的语气、语调, 从而准确判断出答案。

例 6.

W. Your room is terrible. Everything is not clean and tidy.

M. You ought to be neater. Clean it up right now and make your bed. When you are through, we'll go out on a picnic.

Q. Who might these two speakers be?

- A. Colleagues. B. A parent and a child.
C. A teacher and a student. D. Parents.

此题从对话人双方埋怨、命令的语气我们就可以听出来双方的关系是平等的, 他们都是针对孩子们而发出命令的, 因此正确答案应为 D。

Exercises:

1. A. Sally Harrison's cousin. B. Sally Harrison's sister.



- C. Sally Harrison's friend. D. Sally Harrison.
2. A. Husband and wife. B. Father and daughter.
C. Doctor and patient. D. Teacher and student.
3. A. Husband and wife. B. Child and parent.
C. Waitress and customer. D. Teacher and student.
4. A. Doctor and patient. B. Passenger and conductor.
C. Daughter and mother. D. Customer and merchant.
5. A. Close friends.
B. Strangers.
C. Friends who haven't seen each other for a long while.
D. Father and daughter.
6. A. George's brother. B. George's wife.
C. George's father. D. George's father-in-law.
7. A. Student-Teacher. B. Client-Lawyer.
C. Waitress-Customer. D. Patient-Doctor.
8. A. A house painter. B. A mailman.
C. A carpenter. D. A tax inspector.
9. A. A woman. B. A clerk.
C. A librarian. D. A student.
10. A. His advisor. B. His teacher.
C. His partner. D. His boss.
11. A. A plumber. B. An electrician.
C. A salesman. D. A telephone repairman.

IV. Direct Conversation 直接题型

例 7.

M. Why don't you have another apple pie?

M. If only I could. But I've eaten so much that I don't have room for another one.

Q. Why did the woman refuse the man's offer?

A. There was no space to stand on if she was having another one.

B. She had had so much that she couldn't have any more.



C. She did not like it any more.

D. She went on a diet.

此题是一道直接题型。根据四个选择项的 she 和原文的问题,关键的信息存在于女方的回答,女方说:“I've eaten so much that I don't have room for another one.”与选择项 B 的句意一致应选 B。做这类型的题目时,要求考生从四个选择答案中选择一个和原文不但意义上一致,而且措辞上也基本上相同的答案。考生应熟悉原文某个词的同义词或具有同样意义的语法结构,并排除干扰,才能准确做对此类题型。又如:

例 8.

W. Are you going to watch the movie on TV tonight?

M. No, I think I'll watch the soccer game and then the documentary on volcanoes.

Q. Which is the first program the man is planning to watch?

A. A movie.

B. A soccer game.*

C. A documentary.

D. A TV play about volcanoes.

对话中提到了三个电视节目即 a movie, soccer game 和 documentary on volcanoes,但问题是问男方要看的第一个电视节目,因此根据男方的回答,排除另外两个,答案为 B。

另外,在做此类题时,要特别注意听力考试中常出现的几个特殊的句式。比如在例 7 中,当男方问道:“Why don't you have another apple pie?”女方首先回答:“If only I could.”聪明的学生不用继续听下去就可能已经猜到了正确答案。因为这是一虚拟语气句,意为“要是我能吃下去多好啊!”含义为“我吃不下去了。”诸如此类的句式在考试中特别容易出错。下面我将列举几个这样的句式,希望能引起考生特别注意。

1. 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,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.

2. 虚拟语气句。

虚拟语气句的特点是句子所表示的事情与事实正好相反,也就是,如果



虚拟语气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,考生在听虚拟语气时,可以根据这个规律作出正确的判断。

例如:If I had not been there, I would not have helped her. (如果我不在那里,我就不会帮助她了。)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。)

3. 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。“Must+现在完成时”则表示对过去发生的事作肯定性的判断。

例如:He could(might) have died of cancer. (他可能死于癌症。)但这只是一个猜测,不能完全肯定。

又如: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,但实际上并没有发生。

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。

4. 让步和转折句。

让步句通常用 although, even if, in spite of (despite), unless 等词引导,其主句和从句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。

表示转折意思的连接词,最常见的是 but, 考生听到 but 时,应特别注意 but 以后的意思,因为 but 以后的句子往往是考试的重点。

Exercises:

1. A. He will be kind enough to help the woman.

B. He will definitely not lend her the money.

C. He will also be out of work and short of money.

=====



- D. He doesn't know whether he should lend her money.
2. A. He enjoys himself very much.
B. He likes to do work on Sunday.
C. He relaxes himself through working.
D. He just escapes from his wife.
3. A. The train is crowded. B. The train is late.
C. The train is empty. D. The train is no time.
4. A. Frank's car was accidentally lost.
B. Frank was killed in a car accident.
C. Frank fell out of a car.
D. Frank survived a car accident.
5. A. She doesn't know anything about it.
B. A good name hasn't been found for it.
C. They decided to postpone building it.
D. It hasn't been designed yet.
6. A. He knows what's wrong with the watch.
B. The woman doesn't need to buy another battery.
C. the woman should get a new watch.
D. The jewelry store can probably repair the woman's watch.
7. A. He thought the woman would wake up on time.
B. He thought the woman would make the clock sound.
C. He thought the woman would wake him up.
D. He thought the woman would buy an alarm clock.
8. A. The woman was overcharged.
B. The car was worth the money.
C. The prize was reasonable.
D. The woman bought the car cheaply.
9. A. She thinks advertisements are trustworthy.
B. She thinks advertisements are misleading.
C. She thinks advertisements are helpful.
D. She thinks advertisements are satisfactory.
10. A. To climb the mountains some other day.



- B. To go to the commercial center instead.
 C. To go to the countryside to spend holiday.
 D. To go down the river to go sightseeing.
11. A. To class. B. To the movie.
 C. To the library. D. To the doctor's office.
12. A. He can find the book in another store.
 B. The new books aren't always put in order and so they are hard to find.
 C. She'll be glad to lend him the book to copy.
 D. Any store can get the book for him if he requests it.
13. A. Louie is at school.
 B. Louie is playing baseball.
 C. Louie is bowling.
 D. Louie doesn't like sports.
14. A. She has no brothers or sisters.
 B. She is the eldest child in her family.
 C. She is the third child in her family.
 D. She already has two children of her own.

听力
高分
进阶
(四级)

V. Implied Conversations. 含蓄题型。

例 9.

- M. I think there's something wrong with your bike. If you don't mind you can use mine.
- W. When have you been so generous?
- Q. What does the woman mean?
- A. The man used to be very generous.
 B. The man has never been so generous before.
 C. The man is not willing to lend his bike.
 D. She is unwilling to use the man's bike.

此类为含蓄题型,从原文中我们不能得到直接的信息,但通过女方回答语气中的怀疑态度,我们可以推断出此题答案 B。这类题要求考生必须通过理解字里行间的意义之后,根据对话中的某些词、短语、句子及说话人的语气推断出说话人所表示的意义,这样才能得出正确答案。

