

英语学习考试书系

总策划 邓宁丰

# 大学英语四级考试高分突破 历届听力透析与 考点冲浪

主编 夏倚荣

宇航出版社

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## 前 言

听力理解能力是语言运用能力的重要组成部分。听不仅有助于促进读、写、说能力的提高和巩固,而且和阅读一样是汲取语言培养不可缺少的渠道。因此,抓好听力训练,培养较强的听力理解能力已经受到普遍的重视。

然而考生参考了大量听力辅导书,做了很多四级听力模拟题,仍然在听力技能,尤其是在篇章听力方面没有突破。针对这一现象,我们编写了这本《历届听力透析与考点冲浪》一书,旨在提高考生听力的综合能力,而不是盲目地去听、去练,使考生能在较短的时间内掌握有效的听力技巧,避免陷入题海战术。

本书每套全真题自成一体,先题后解。解释部分为“关键考点冲浪”,解析深入浅出,举一反三,知识扩展与技能提高并举;全真透视,注释详尽,语言解惑,考点洞穿。力求帮助考生把握命题规律,掌握做题技巧。因此,本书内容对大学英语四级考生具有很强的针对性和启发性。

本书的又一大特点为对听力文章进行篇章分析,使用话题、话题推进、层次、主题、结

论等语篇概念,让使用者学会如何用阅读中的语篇分析手段去轻松地解决篇章听力中存在的问题,闯过这一大难关。

本书在正式出版前已在昆明兴华外语学校试用,收到极其满意的效果。本书可以作为辅导教材,也可以作为考生自学之用。考试本身只是考生英语水平的测试,而不是学习的最终目的,希望读者能借助此书学会一些学习方法,去洞穿语言使用规律,提高英语应用能力。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中难免存在疏漏,恳请专家和读者批评指正。

编 者

2001年9月

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# Unit 1

1994 年 1 月

## 一 试身手

### Section A

**Direction:** In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read:

- A) At the airport.
- B) In the waiting room.
- C) At the office.
- D) In a restaurant

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore C) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [C] on the Answer Sheet

MAF12/14





7. A) A guest and a receptionist.  
B) A customer and a shop assistant.  
C) A passenger and an air hostess.  
D) A guest and a waitress.
8. A) He's better.  
B) He's feeling worse.  
C) He's sick in bed.  
D) He has recovered.
9. A) The man didn't want the woman to have her hair cut.  
B) The woman followed the man's advice.  
C) The woman is wearing long hair now.  
D) The man didn't care if the woman had her hair cut or not.
10. A) He will return from Paris in two weeks.  
B) He is studying French in Paris.  
C) He is having a vacation in Paris.  
D) He is planning to go back to Paris in a year.

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

### Passage One

*Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

11. A) Washing plates.                      B) Clearing tables.  
C) Shining shoes.                      D) Sweeping the floor.
12. A) He must work six days a week.  
B) He should never be late for work.  
C) He must study hard in his spare time.  
D) He should not bring his friends to the restaurant.
13. A) To pay him for his work.  
B) To let him have 3 meals a day in the restaurant.  
C) To give his friends free drinks.  
D) To allow him to have more free time.
14. A) Because the boy was not a full-time worker.  
B) Because the boy had made some mistakes.  
C) Because he thought the boy had failed to meet his requirements.  
D) Because he thought it was his son who should pay him.

### Passage Two

*Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

15. A) Watching traditional plays.  
B) Visiting the magnificent libraries.  
C) Boating on the river.  
D) Cycling in narrow streets.

16. A) There are many visitors there.  
B) There are many students there.  
C) There are many old streets there.  
D) There are many bicycles there.
17. A) He thinks the city is too crowded.  
B) He likes the place very much.  
C) He thinks the streets are too narrow.  
D) He admires the comfortable life of the students there.

### Passage Three

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

18. A) He was good at writing about interesting people.  
B) It was much easier to write stories about people.  
C) He believed that people are always eager to learn about other people.  
D) He thought people played an important role in world events.
19. A) Action.  
B) World News.  
C) Enterprise.  
D) Faces and Places.
20. A) He is a sportsman.  
B) He is an actor.  
C) He is a photographer.  
D) He is a publisher.

## 关键考点冲浪

### Section A

1. M: Your son seems to have made much progress in playing the piano. Does he attend any piano classes?

W: Yes, he takes lessons twice a week, but from next week on, he will go to the class on Saturday evenings too.

Q: How often will the woman's son have piano lessons from next week on?

本题答案为“C”。解题关键为第2个说话声中的“but”，“but”在话语中常常起到补充当前话题或转移当前话题的功能。本句中的“but”用法属于前者。这类题型是各种听力考试的时尚题型，答案的中心往往是冲着BUT后面表达所给出的内容。也就是说，与第1个说话声音或BUT之前的内容无太大关系，顶多是设置干扰项。参见其他单元的同类习题。

2. W: Do you mind if I borrow your notes?

M: No, of course not. They are on my desk.

Q: What does the man mean?

本题答案为“D”。解题关键为把握英语中的“yes”或“no”，汉语中的“是”或“不是”在语言交际使用中的区别。英语说话者是以自我为中心的，也就是从自身的情况来表述。不论对方是以肯定或否定提问，受话者的回答是以自己的情况来回答的。现分析另外一个对话来说明这一点：

M: You didn't go the concert last night either, did you?

W: No. I had a slight headache.

当我们听到第2个说话者说“No”，她是根据自己的情况来回答的，也就是“她没有去”。但根据汉语的思维和表达方式，如果没去，应该回答“是的，我没有去。”可见，汉语受话者的表达是以说话者为中心进行的。

本题的“No, of course not.”就是以自己为出发点，说明“我不介意。”

3. W: Would you like to go to the dance with me tonight?

M: I'd love to, but I'm just getting over my cold.

Q: Will the man go dancing with woman tonight?

本题答案为“B”。本题关键就在于对“but”的理解。此外应把握动词短语“get over”的意义和用法。其意义常为“(病或情绪)恢复”。现把四级听力中以“get”引导的必备关键短语归纳如下:

**get along well with** 与……相处融洽

(例) He doesn't get along with anybody in the office. 他和办公室的人都处不好。

**get around / round** 避开, 逃避

(例) Some people try to get round the tax laws. 有些人想逃避税法。

**get nowhere** 毫无进展

(例) I'm getting absolutely nowhere with these physics problems. 我做这些物理题毫无进展。

**get used to** 习惯于

(例) I'm having a hard time getting used to such a big house. 我很难适应住这样的大房子。

4. W: I'm afraid we are going to miss the 3-o'clock train.

M: Don't worry. We can get our tickets changed for this evening.

Q: What does the man suggest they should do?

本题答案为“C”。考点为英语中的使动用法。该题的回答“get the tickets changed”为“把票换掉”。现把四级听力对话使动结构的句型列举如下:

(例) I'm looking for some quality paper to have my thesis typed on. 我想找些质量最佳的纸把我的论文打印在上面。(由其他人完成。)

(例) I made the wall painted white. 我让墙面漆成白色。(由其他人完成。)

5. W: Do you enjoy life in Washington?

M: Yes, indeed. I'm planning to move to New York or Boston. Anyway, I've never regretted my earlier decision.

Q: Where does the man live now?

本题答案为“D”。考点为第3个声音提出的问题。在对话中涉及几个地点名词,即某人可能与几个地方有关系,问题的提问往往是关于“现

在”的情况。

在四级听力中常常出现一些专有名词,现把一些重要的列举如下:

“Spain”(西班牙),“Italy”(意大利),“Ireland”(爱尔兰),“Michigan”(密歇安州),“Alaska”(阿拉斯加),“Texas”(德克萨斯州),“Pennsylvania”(宾西法尼亚州),“Tokyo”(东京),“Boston”(波士顿),“San Francisco”(旧金山),“Philadelphia”(费城),“Madrid”(马德里),“Hawaii”(夏威夷),“Yellow Stone Park”(黄石公园),“Time”(时代杂志),“New Year's Day”(新年),“Valentine's Day”(情人节),“April Fools' Day”(愚人节),“Easter”(复活节),“Thanksgiving”(感恩节),“Christmas”(圣诞节)等。

6. W: Could you please tell me if Flight 858 from San Francisco will be on time?

M: Yes, Madam. It should be arriving in about 10 minutes.

Q: Who do you think the woman is talking to?

本题答案为“A”。考点为与机场对话相关联的“flight”一词,具体解释参见第7题。在本题中还需要注意第2个人说话中的“in about 10 minutes”的含义。“in”在本短语中表示“在10分钟之后”。又如:

(例) The first large-scale huge recycling plants will probably be in operation in fifteen years. 第一批大型回收工厂可能将在15年之后开始运作。

许多考生在碰到这样的句子时常常出现理解错误,误解为“在……之内。”

7. M: Sorry to trouble you. But is there any possibility of borrowing a blanket? I feel cold.

W: I think we've got one. Could you wait until after take-off please?

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

本题答案为“C”。考点为与机场对话相关联的“take-off”一词。现把一些与机场(或乘机)关联的常用关键词汇列举如下:

“flight”(航班),“airline”(航线),“gate”(登机门),“take off”(起飞),“land”(着陆),“boarding”(登机),“air-hostess”(空姐),“pilot”(飞行员),“fasten seatbelts”(系安全带),“air bags”(氧气罩),“transfer”(转乘),“passport”(护照)等。

8. W: I heard you caught a cold. How are you feeling today?

M: I can't complain. At least I'm out of bed.

Q: How is the man today?

本题答案为“A”。考点为第2个声音的“还行,至少我可以下床了。”

现把四级听力中以“out of”引导的必备关键短语归纳如下:

**out of date** 过期,过时

(例) Is this your car, kid? Your license plates are a little out of date. 小孩,这是你的车吗? 牌照有点过期了。

**out of order** 出了毛病

(例) The typewriter ran out of order. 打字机出毛病了。

**out of print** (书)没有重印

(例) That book has been out of print for some time now. 那本书已经有一段长时间没有重印了。

**out of question** 没问题

(例) —Can I use your pen? Mine has been out of ink. 我可以用你的笔吗? 我的笔没有墨水了。

—Out of question. 没问题。

**out of the question** 不可能,不行

(例) With two players badly injured in the last round, our team's victory is totally out of the question. 在最后一轮中两个队员受伤,我们队是绝对无法获胜了。

**out of stock** 没货

(例) I'm afraid the books you want are out of stock. 我想您要的书没有现货了。

9. W: I wish my hair was longer.

M: Yes, pity you had it cut. If only you'd listened to me.

Q: What can we learn from the dialogue?

本题答案为“A”。考点为第2个声音的虚拟语气,“要是你听我的话就好了”。虚拟语气为委婉提出与事实相反的假设,显然第2个声音希望对方不要理发。在本题中还需要注意第2个人说话中的“had it cut”的使动结构用法。现把四级听力中常出现的一些虚拟语气用法小结如下:



(例) If I were you, I'd live in the city instead of going to work by train. 我要是你,我会住在城里,免得乘地铁上班。

(例) If the traffic wasn't so bad, I should have been home at six o'clock. 要是交通不是那么拥挤,我可能6点钟就到家了。

(例) If only I had not gone back home yesterday. 我要是昨天不回家就好了。

(例) I wished I could have attended the professor's lecture this morning. 我要是今天上午听了教授的讲座就好了。

10. W: Has Andrew come back from his trip to Paris?

M: Yes, and he liked it so much that after only two weeks at home, he went back to study French for a year.

Q: What does this conversation tell us about Andrew?

本题答案为“B”。考点为第2个声音的结果状语从句中对结果的强调,“只在家呆了两周”。答题时注意“A”、“D”中出现的“in”的表达为“在……之后”。连接词用法也为听力的考点,现把四级听力中常出现的一些连接词用法小结如下:

(例) As a matter of fact, I think the picture makes her look **older than** she really is. 说实话,我觉得照片要比她本人显老。

(例) Mumy doesn't make me go to bed. She lets me stay up **as long as** I like. 妈妈不强迫我睡觉,只要我想,她允许我熬夜。

(例) Let's take our swimming suits **in case** the sun comes out. 我们最好带上游泳衣,可能会出太阳。

(例) Shall I put this equipment away **now that** you've been through with the lab work? 既然你已经做完了实验,我可以把设备放回原处了吗?

(例) I know, but I **can't** leave **until** I'm clean. I can't go to work feeling this way. 我知道,可直到我觉得整洁了才会走,我不想这么脏地去上班。

(例) **Even though** the doctor told him to stop, Alan still smokes 20 cigarettes a day. 即使医生告诉 Alan 戒烟,他仍然每天抽 20 支。

(例) I was **so** tired today **that** I will hardly be able to stay up late tonight. 我今天太累了,今晚可能不能熬夜了。

(例) Well, reading and writing aren't too difficult, **although** they are more difficult **than** grammar. Speaking English is the hardest of all. 尽管英语的读写学