

全国硕士研究生入学考试 英语听力通

主编 顾成华

Listening

Comprehension of

N ETE for MA/MSc Express

英语
阶梯
题库



安徽科学技术出版社

前言

从2003年开始,全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题的听力测试成绩正式计入总分,这对辛苦备考的学子们来说是一个严峻的挑战。根据笔者对2002年和2003年听力测试评卷结果的分析,绝大部分考生的听力测试成绩很差,20分的分值题得分为4~5分。因此笔者认为考研英语的成绩很大程度上是在听力测试的结果上一见高下。在此,特别提醒各位:务必将听力备考视为重中之重。

另外,根据笔者的经验和多位给考研英语辅导班上课的同行的反映,上百人乃至几百人的辅导班根本无法进行有效的听力辅导,且市面上考研英语听力辅导材料很少,有的模拟题中的听力试题与实考题相距甚远,无论其长度、难度和选材风格都难说具有实用性。正是在这样的背景下,我们特地编写了这本考研英语听力强化训练——“听力通”。这是继我们成功推出了“大学英语四级考试听力通”和“大学英语六级考试听力通”之后的又一用心之作。全书长度、难度、题材、风格完全按照近年实考题设计,训练量大,可信度高,实用性强,总体效果较好。本书可供小型强化班听力训练使用,也可作为个人自主练习的材料。

本书构思独到,设计新颖,选材广泛,内容丰富。绝大部分内容选自国内外最新的报刊、网络、电台等。全书由三部分组成:第一部分是**专项训练**(其中 Exercise 1 为独白或对话,每段180~220词,放两遍录音;Exercise 2 为独白或对话,每段280~320词,放两遍录音;Exercise 3 为三段材料为独白或对话,每段200~300词,放一遍录音),主要针对2002年和2003年听力测试题的三个考点,分别集中进行训练,打好基础;第二部分为**仿真测试题**(共10套),供考生在专项训练的基础上进行综合模拟演练和自测,以提高实战能力和答题技巧;第三部分是**答案及录音文字材料**,便于训练者自我检查。

该书的编者都是在全国重点大学执教多年且教学成果显著的英语骨干教师,相信这本书一定会受到广大考研学子的欢迎。

本书配录音带4盒,由外籍专家仿2003年实考语速朗读,经音像专业技术制作,语音纯正、清晰。

Contents

如何备考全国硕士研究生入学考试英语听力测试·····	1
第一部分 专项训练	
Exercise 1	3
Exercise 2	9
Exercise 3	13
第二部分 仿真测试题	
Test 1	23
Test 2	26
Test 3	29
Test 4	32
Test 5	35
Test 6	38
Test 7	41
Test 8	44
Test 9	47
Test 10	50
第三部分 答案及录音文字材料	
Exercise 1	53
Exercise 2	58
Exercise 3	63
Test 1	74
Test 2	77
Test 3	79
Test 4	82
Test 5	85
Test 6	88
Test 7	90
Test 8	93
Test 9	95
Test 10	98
附一 2002 年听力全真题	101
附二 2003 年听力全真题	107

如何备考全国硕士研究生入学 考试英语听力测试

如何有效提高英语听力水平?如何积极训练准备硕士研究生英语听力测试?根据多年的教学实践,我们认为应注意以下5点。

一、认识自我

从2003年起,考研英语听力测试成绩计入总分,这无疑给广大考生又设置了一大障碍。尤其对在职人员更是雪上加霜:本来英语知识就掌握得不系统,加之本身的工作需要花费大量的精力,没有时间去顾及原本就是“一穷二白”的英语听力。即使是在校大学生,由于四级通过后,许多学校没有开设相关的后续课程,实际上已中断了英语学习,而今重新捡起来才发现,两年前的四级老本已坐吃山空,所剩无几。所以除了个别佼佼者外,众多的考生应充分地、明智地分析自己的优势和劣势,特别要找出自己的薄弱环节,进行有针对性的强化训练,这样才有望在竞争激烈的实考中,镇定自若,稳操胜券。

二、了解考试

考研英语听力题的设计有别于现行的其他考试听力题。从2002年和2003年实考题来看,主要有以下几个特点:①三个部分都是以短文(或报道、谈话等)形式出现的,只是各部分的考点不同而已;②朗读的速度较快、篇幅较长;③涵盖内容较广,除了四、六级考试中的一些常见内容外,科普小品文及新闻报道等也在其中;④主、客观题各占一半,即第一、二部分为要求考生动笔写答案的主观题,第三部分多项选择为客观题。与四、六级考试不同的是每篇短文的主旨和所问的问题全部给出,这有利于考生把握所听短文的中文意思、选择问题答案。总体难度略高于大学英语六级考试听力理解题。

三、树立信心

这一点至关重要,没有必胜的信心,就谈不上知难而上的决心,一切都将等于零。当然,信心来自实力。这个时候应从正面以积极的眼光来分析自己的综合英语实力。如果你已掌握了5,000~6,000个英语单词和短语,已具有基本的阅读、翻译和写作能力,那么就完全应该相信自己突破听力只是个时间问题了,只是训练量和质的问题了。

四、科学训练

所谓科学训练包括考前听力训练的针对性、实效性和连续性。针对性即要有的放矢,针对自己的薄弱环节,补缺补差,强基固本。实效性是指要有1~3本合适的听力训练课本,一套行之有效的训练方法。我们建议考生采用“听+写二合一”训练法。这是笔者在听力教学中试验、后经多人使用证明效果很好的听力训练方法。边听,边动笔,用符号、代号或自己熟知的形式尽量多写、快写、详尽地写。开始可能什么也写不出,不要放弃,定会有量的突破、质的飞跃。在听和写的同时,不妨轻声默读,这样有助于听和写的活动,这种方法对备考主观题测试尤其重要。连续性即要持之以恒,不可三天打鱼两天晒网。要把课上听与课后听、集体听与个人听、听课文材料与收听收看广播影视英文节目结合起来,把听与阅读、翻译、写作等练习结合起来,这样相辅相成,互相补充,互相促进,你最终所得到的将是英语综合能力的全面提高。听力

训练的时间应坚持每天 1~2 小时,至少考前 3 个月不间断。

五、掌握技巧

考前应准备一副高质量的耳机,更换新电池。现在的考试一般使用音频系统,正式开考前都要播放音节等节目,此时调好耳机,不要再动。考试中有的地方听不懂是正常现象,要立即放弃,接着听下面的内容。应用“听+写”法,记下重要信息,尤其是数字。对于第三部分的短文,可根据所给四个选项,集中注意力来获取最相关的信息。例如,若四个选项全为数字,那就要特别关注数字。另外,听的全过程中,一定要放松心态,要相信自己长时间苦学苦练会得到回报。实事求是地说,一个普通考生能从 20 分值的听力中拿到 12~13 分已相当不错了。这 12~13 分也许就是你考研成功的第一个台阶。

祝你好运!

第一部分 专项训练

Exercise 1

名师点拨

研究生英语听力考试第一部分 A 节主要测试考生理解特定或具体信息的能力,要求考生根据所听到的一段 180~220 词的独白或对话,填充表格中标有题号的空白。共计 5 道题。每个题号只能填一个数字或单词,不能多填。在听懂材料的同时应根据相应的栏目和上下文,正确记下或拼写对应的数字或单词。A 节对大小写和标点符号不做要求,但专有名词应大写的就不能小写,如 London, France, the United Nations, September, Friday。英美拼法均可接受,如 center 和 centre。拼写错误不给分。通常,表格中一部分信息已写出来,这些可作为填空格式的依据。

录音材料播放两遍。实际上考生在听第一遍前有 25 秒时间预览表格,对听力内容便会有大概的了解,然后就能有的放矢地听。第一遍听完了解了大意后,考生在听第二遍时应把注意力放在难点上。

A 节反映的一般是数字和单词两部分。数字包括时间(年、月、日、时)、年龄、价格、倍数、路程或距离、房号、街道或楼层编号及电话号码等。单词包括名词、动词、形容词、副词等实义词。因此,考生在做这类题时,应掌握以下解题技巧。

一、掌握数字读法。

1. 正确分辨英文数字的“十几”和“几十”,如 thirteen 和 thirty, fourteen 和 forty, fifteen 和 fifty, sixteen 和 sixty, seventeen 和 seventy, eighteen 和 eighty, nineteen 和 ninety。

2. 熟悉多位数的读法。英语多位数的组合规范且简便,只用从 one 到 twenty 这 20 个数字,再加上 hundred, thousand, million, billion 这 4 个数字,我们就可以组合十亿以内的任何英文数字。其读法是三位数一组,与阿拉伯数字的书写方式正好吻合,如 785 读作 seven hundred and eighty five, 466, 377, 993 读作 four hundred sixty-six million, three hundred seventy-seven thousand nine hundred ninety-three。在做英语多位数的听写练习时,要养成三位数一写的习惯,一听到 million 和 thousand 就要习惯性地打逗号,在 million 和 thousand 之间不满三位数的要注意补零。例如 seventy five million one thousand three hundred eighty-eight 应写成 75,001,388。

值得注意的是,英语的年代、房号和电话号码的多位数读法有所不同。年代是两位数一组地读,如 1999 年读作 nineteen ninety-nine。房号和电话号码是一位一位地读,如 135 号房间读作 room one three five, 电话号码 2926211 读作 two nine two six two double one。

二、注意音素区别,提高辨音能力,正确拼写单词。

1. 注音辨别近音词,如 had 和 head, ride 和 write, leap 和 lip。

2. 注意同音不同义的单词,如 brake 和 break,site 和 sight,week 和 weak。
3. 注意单复数的拼写,如[li:vz]→leaves,而不是 leafs,[stʌdiz]→studies 而不是 studys。

Directions: *In this exercise, there are 10 short monologues (or dialogues) about numbers or words. Please first read the above teacher's hints, then listen to the materials. At the end of the monologue, fill in the charts with **only one number or word**. You will hear the recording of each section twice. Before listening to a section, you have 25 seconds to read the chart about it.*

1

Earthquakes	
Percentage of Major Earthquakes along the Rim of the Pacific	1
Feature of the Disaster Caused by Earthquake	natural
Year of the Earthquake with the Highest Number of Fatalities	2
Official Death Toll in Tangshan	225,000
Unofficial Death Toll	3
Number of Reported Earthquakes Annually from 1989~1998	4
Scale Used to Measure Earthquakes	5

2

Arthur Hailey's Personal Information	
Place of Birth	England
Year of Birth	1920
Finish Education in Schools(Age)	14
Join the Air Force(Year)	1
Position in the Air Force	2
Emigrate to Canada(Year)	1947
Write to the Newspaper at 10	letters
First Success with a TV Drama(Age)	3
Copies in Print	4
Try to Avoid	5

3

David Herbert Lawrence's Life	
Year of Birth	1885
Number of Children in His Family	1
Occupation of His Father	miner
His Close Attachment to Mother	2
His First Novel Published(Year)	1911
His Career before 1911	3
Year of Marriage	1914
<i>Women in Love</i> Completed(Year)	4
His Last Novel <i>Lady Chatterley's Lover</i>	5
Death(Age)	45

4

Professor Tanner's Research	
Persons Found with a New Shape	1
Weight Heavier than 60 Years Ago(Pounds)	2
Height Taller(Inches)	4
Place Professor Tanner Comes from	England
Records He studies about	3
Span of the Records(Years)	100
Age of Boys Who Used to Stop growing	4
Persons Who Stop Growing Even Earlier	girls
Number of Factors Affecting Final Height	5

5

Ken Aston and Red and Yellow Cards	
Occupation of Ken Aston	referee
Nationality of Ken Aston	England
World Cup Ken Aston in Charge(Year)	1
Nationality of the Referee in Charge of the Quarter-final ,England vs. Argentina	2
Language People from Argentina Speak	3
Red and Yellow Cards First Used(Year)	1970
Anybody Sent off during the 1970 World Cup	nobody/none
Cards Used in the English Leagues(Year)	4
Use of Cards between 1981 and 1987	5

6

America——Land of the Automobile	
Percentage of American Population in the World	6
Percentage of American Cars in the World	1
Number of Privately Owned Cars	2
Gallons of Gasoline Consumed Annually	75,000,000,000
Name of the Container We Fill with Petrol	tank
Percentage of the Total Petrol Supply for Automobile	30
Gallons of Petrol for Each Passenger Car Annually	800
What We Expend in Shipping Cars	3
Land Paved for Automobile(Square Miles)	4
Automobile Leads to	5

6

7

Death of Margaret Mitchell	
Year of Her Death	1949
Death(Age)	49
Season of Her Death	1
Her Hometown	Atlanta
Days She Had in Critical Condition before Death	5
Punishment for the Driver in Prison(Months)	2
The Man's Driving	3
Age of the Driver	29
Times He Had Been Arrested in the Past Decade	4
How He and His Wife Were before Serving His Sentence	5

8

Celine Dion	
Her Voice	Powerful
Her Native Language	1
Children Her Family Has	14
Her Age When Performing with Her Family	12
Albums She Had Produced by 18	2
How She Was in the English-speaking World by 18	3
What Happened to Her Music in 1992	Breakthrough
She Sang <i>My Heart Will Go On</i> (Year)	4
Her Singing Style	5

Lili and Wei Jian at the Airport	
Time at Present(p. m.)	8:10
Time the Plane Is Due to Arrive(p.m.)	1
Day of Lili's Brother's Arrival	2
Flight Number	1224
Starting Place of the Plane	Harbin
Destination of the Plane	3
Time the Plane Is Supposed to Arrive(p.m.)	9:45
Time the plane Has Been Delayed(Minutes)	4
Person Bathing the Baby	5

The United Kingdom's(UK) Libraries	
Number of Public Libraries	4,000
Number of School Libraries	1
Number of Books Lent Annually by Public Libraries	2
Percentage of the Population Registered with a Public Library	58
Length of Shelves in University Libraries(km.)	3,000
Seats for Users in University Libraries	3
Things That Contribute to the Rapid Change and Growth	developments
Library and Information Commissioned Established (Month)	4
Commission Encourages across All Sectors	5

Exercise 2

名师点拨

考研听力的第二项是要求考生根据所听到的一段 280~320 词的独白或对话,补全所给的句子或简要回答给出的问题,共计 5 道题目,每题 1 分。录音材料播放两遍。之后,有 30 秒停顿时间供核对答案。

该项听力主要是测试考生理解具体或总体信息的能力。因此,所给出的 5 道题目,既可能涉及对整段主旨的理解,又可能涉及对具体信息的理解;既可能要求回答明确表达的信息,又可能要求考生进行有关的判断、推理和引申。

考生在答该题目时,一定要针对其特点,采取恰当的方法。首先,该项测试在放录音之前,考生有足够的时间去熟悉要补全的句子或要回答的问题。这一环节非常重要。考生根据这些题目,可以对录音材料的内容进行一定的预测,这对理解听力材料大有帮助。同时,带着这些问题去听,可以做到有的放矢,重点明确。其次,该项录音材料播放两遍。考生可根据这一特点,在放第一遍录音时,不必急于答题,而是把注意力集中在捕捉重要信息上,弄清哪一道题目已有明确答案,哪一道题目需要进行推理、判断。对于明确给出的答案,要用笔做一简单记录,比如把每个单词的第一个字母写下来。这样,便于在听第二遍录音时核对一下。当然,在听第二遍录音时,重点是放在捕捉第一遍未听懂、又与题目有关的信息上。最后,当然也是非常重要的一点,那就是答案不得超过 3 个词。

该项的独白或对话,有一定的长度和难度,这就要求考生在平时备考阶段一定要做到以下两点:一、要进行大量的听力练习,听力材料要题材多样,难度适中,在练习过程中,注意培养捕捉重要信息的能力;二、在平时做听力练习时,要养成边听边写的习惯,防止“耳”高手低,出现拼写错误。该项听力的评分标准是,对大小写(专有名词除外)和标点符号不做要求,英、美拼法均可接受,但拼写错误不给分。所以,要尽量多练习拼写。

Directions: In this exercise, you will hear 10 talks. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions about the talks. Use **not more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording of each talk twice. Before listening to a talk, you have 25 seconds to read the sentences and questions about it.

Talk 1

1. According to the speaker, what does a student have to take?
2. Examination questions are of two general types:

	1
	2

3. How many kinds of objective questions does the speaker mention?
4. The answers to subjective questions may be partly right and partly wrong, or in some way
5. The first rule you must follow during exams is that all answers must be the result of your

	3
	4
	5

Talk 2

1. According to the speaker, many stories about famous people are not
2. A story-teller doesn't always try to be accurate because he may not believe that
3. How long may a good story live?
4. The speaker thinks that the value of a story comes from the way it is told or its
5. Who told the English novelist that a thousand copies of his new book had been sold?

	1
	2
	3
	4
	5

Talk 3

1. How many children suffer from blindness or sickness owing to lack of Vitamin A in Africa?
2. What is the food mentioned in the talk that may be one of the best ways to help children threatened by lack of Vitamin A?
3. How many years would one recent study on sweet potatoes last?
4. Compared to the locally-grown African potatoes, the sweet potatoes used in the study are
5. According to Wanda Collins, the orange-colored sweet potatoes were accepted by

	1
	2
	3
	4
	5

Talk 4

1. After the speaker finished his primary school, he went to
2. How old was the speaker when he left his hometown?
3. How many years did the speaker spend studying in a university in St. Andrews?
4. One year after the speaker graduated from university, he

	1
	2
	3

decided to be a teacher and went to

	4
--	---

5. After a period of training, the speaker qualified as a teacher of

	5
--	---

Talk 5

1. On which date do people celebrate St. Valentine's Day every year?

	1
--	---

2. On St. Valentine's Day, lovers send cards to each other, often without

	2
--	---

3. According to the talk, what is uncertain about St. Valentine's Day?

	3
--	---

4. According to one story, where did Valentine live?

	4
--	---

5. Because the emperor of Rome did not allow Christian marriages, Valentine had to perform them

	5
--	---

Talk 6

1. After discovering that Jim was one of the members of the jury, George managed to

	1
--	---

2. How many people were there on a jury?

	2
--	---

3. How long did it take the jury to decide whether George was guilty or not?

	3
--	---

4. In the end, the jury found George guilty, with a strong

	4
--	---

5. During his visit, Jim told George that the other members of the jury had all wanted to find him

	5
--	---

Talk 7

1. Where was that well-known painter eating in the story?

	1
--	---

2. After discovering that he did not have any money, the painter paid for his meal by

	2
--	---

3. Today many people buy art as an investment, in order to resell it at

	3
--	---

4. With a book or a movie, the opinions of millions of people determine

	4
--	---

5. Like the restaurant owner, what many people really want

is

	5
--	---

Talk 8

1. Usually, to have the right to vote in the U. S. , a person has to be at least
2. What does a voter have to do to vote for a candidate if the voting is done by machine?
3. Computers are used to count the number of holes punched for each candidate if the area uses a
4. How many ways of voting does the speaker mention?
5. Which state allows people in the mental hospitals to vote in the U. S. ?

	1
--	---

	2
--	---

	3
--	---

	4
--	---

	5
--	---

Talk 9

1. What is the latest university in Britain?
2. Since it is open to all, students of Open University are not obliged to have any
3. When were the first graduates of Open University awarded their degrees?
4. For whom do Colleges of Education provide training and education?
5. In Britain, most of the colleges and universities have a good proportion of

	1
--	---

	2
--	---

	3
--	---

	4
--	---

	5
--	---

Talk 10

1. What is the percentage of people who naturally use their right hands for most tasks?
2. Who are more likely to be left-handed, Japanese or Americans?
3. In some countries, eating with the left hand is considered an
4. What is left-handedness closely linked to?
5. It has been shown that the handedness of adopted children is more likely to follow that of

	1
--	---

	2
--	---

	3
--	---

	4
--	---

	5
--	---

Exercise 3

名师点拨

和大学英语四、六级考试听力测试相比,考研英语听力的要求更高了,这主要是因为 A、B、C 三部分都是以短文的形式出现,且 Part C(占 10 分,同四、六级考试短文听力分值)的三篇短文的篇幅更长、朗读的速度更快、内容的难度更大。可以说,尽管三篇短文的题材与大学英语六级考试听力大致相似,包括文化、教育、卫生、风土人情、历史、地理、法律、艺术、科普知识、人物轶事、幽默故事等,但对于大多数考研学子来说,其难度绝不在六级之下。从考生答卷情况来看,10 题中,能做对 4~5 题实属不易。因此备考硕士研究生入学考试的学子们务必十分重视英语,复习英语务必十分重视听力,训练听力务必十分重视短文的听力理解。短文听力理解主要是测试明示信息、捕捉重要信息、理解隐含信息的能力,测试辨认细节、判断事实、归纳总结的能力。从 2002 年的实考题看,上面的这些内容基本上都是考点。在短文听力理解测试时要注意以下几点。

1. 抓住要点。考研英语听力与六级考试的最大不同是考卷上已将根据短文提出的 3~4 个问题、短文的主题和选项一并印出。因此考生在短文听力开始前的 15~20 秒钟时间里一定要集中注意力看完以上的内容,然后有的放矢地去捕捉与问题相关的信息和细节。例如,如果是关于数字的问题,且 4 个选项都是数字,在听的过程中就要对数字特别敏感才行。

2. 边听边记。听力理解是语言综合能力的运用。因此在听的过程中需要人的多种器官协同作战,做到心(心中默念重点)、耳(听)、眼(看题目和选项)、手(以代号或自己熟悉的形式快速记下,尤其是数字)并用。这一点平时要有意识地去练,养成习惯,不断改进,实考定会受益匪浅。

3. 注意主题句。文章无论长短,均有主题句。它一般放在句首,有时也现在句中或句末。因此要特别注意每段的开头和结尾。一般来说,段与段之间,朗读者都有稍长一点停顿,考生应注意判断。

Directions: In this exercise, you will hear 20 short passages. Each passage will be spoken only once. After you hear the passage, read the four possible choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D] and decide which is the best answer.

Passage 1

Questions 1~3 are based on an interesting story—The House of 1,000 Mirrors. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 1~3.

1. Why did the first dog want to visit the house again?

[A] Because he made new friends there.

- [B] Because he was given nice food in the house.
 - [C] Because he found the place very interesting.
 - [D] Because he felt warm and friendly there.
2. Why did the second dog not want to come back again?
- [A] Because he was treated with poor food.
 - [B] Because he thought it was a horrible place.
 - [C] Because he had a rather cold welcome there.
 - [D] Because he found nothing to play with in the house.
3. What message does the story has?
- [A] All the faces in the world are mirrors.
 - [B] He's got what he deserves.
 - [C] No pains, no gains.
 - [D] Out of sight, out of mind.

Passage 2

Questions 1~3 are based on a talk on "What makes a good speaker?" You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 1~3.

1. Before going on the stage, an experienced speaker usually
- [A] familiarize himself with surroundings in the room in advance.
 - [B] rehearse his speech in front of critical colleagues.
 - [C] guess what the audience want to listen.
 - [D] All of the above.
2. According to a study of audience, how much of a speech do listeners remember?
- [A] 38% . [B] 7% . [C] 55% . [D] half.
3. What does the author advise a speaker to do during a speech?
- [A] Speak neither too loudly nor too softly.
 - [B] Keep eye contact with the audience.
 - [C] Emphasize your presentation once in a while.
 - [D] Try to be excited about your subject.

Passage 3

Questions 1~4 are based on an interesting talk on money. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 1~4.

1. Which of the following is true of a coin?
- [A] The less it gets scratched, the less it values.
 - [B] The more it wears out, the more valuable it becomes.
 - [C] The longer it is held, the less valuable it becomes.
 - [D] The longer it lasts, the more it values.
2. According to the passage, what is one of the rarest coins in the world made of?
- [A] Gold. [B] Copper. [C] Silver. [D] Nickel.
3. Why do coins become more valuable?