

最新大学英语统考仿真系列

英语四级

听力理解速成

沈勤敏 编著 周忠杰 审校

华东理工大学出版社

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前 言

早在1984年和1985年国家教委就分别制定了大学英语理工科教学大纲和文理科教学大纲,在这两份大纲的基础上公布了大学英语四、六级考试大纲及样题。1987年9月全国第一次大学英语四级统考按计划顺利进行。“1991年国家教委又作出决定,对理工科本科和文理科本科的两份大学英语教学大纲中的1~4级词汇进行调整,制订一份统一的1~4级词汇表。该表于1993年正式公布。1994年又出了大学英语四级考试大纲及样题的增订本。1993年全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会开始进行新题型的研究工作。1995年7月公布了第一批可能采用的两种题型:英译汉和听写填空。1996年7月又公布了第二批可能采用的新题型:简短回答题和复合式听写。

十年来,大学英语全国四级统考推动了大学英语教学大纲的贯彻,提高了学生的大学英语能力,促进了我国的整体英语教学水平,也使方方面面的单位和个人都十分重视英语的教与学,为我国的改革开放作出了贡献。

我们在总结了这十年来的大学英语教学方面的经验,尤其是十年来四级考试方面的经验和资料的积累的基础上,编写了这套最新大学英语统考仿真系列丛书。说它是最新;因为本套丛书把第一批(1995年公布)和第二批(1996年公布,1997年1月开始陆续使用。)大学英语四级考试的最新题型收集入书,并配有大量模拟考题,供熟悉和备考之用。其中的词汇均以1994年9月开始执行的调整后的词汇表为依据。说它是速成;是指学生能在尽量短的时间内把大学英语四级统考中的常见的、最有用的、最基本的语言点全部复习一遍,温故而知新,有的放矢地备考。通过考试似乎是直接的目的,其实考试仅是一种手段,通过考试掌握了英语中最常见的、最有用的、最基本的语言点,为国际交流中正确使用英语服务,这也是改革开放的需要。说它是系列;是因为全套丛书是按四级考试中的题型分别独立成书,其中包括:语法结构速成,阅读理解及英译汉速成,听力理解速成,综合填空速成,词汇速成及写作速成。这六册书合在一起就是一套完整的包括新题型在内的最新四级模拟试题。把这套书中的习题全部做完了,要点全部看完记住了,大学英语四级也学得差不多了,考试自然也就没有问题了。

不少同志学习了多年英语,常感到收效不大,有些人屡遭失败,丧失了信心,许多人都曾有过放弃学习的念头。这些当然是不可取的。那么失败的原因在哪里?四个字:缺乏实践。学习外语与学习数理化不同,不是背几条语法规则就能看懂听懂英语了。外语学习有点像踢足球,要球不离脚天天练。把每天学到的新词汇,新的语言点,连同以前学过的一起用在每天的听广播、写日记、看书报中去。每天坚持看一段或一篇英文,听一段广播,写一段日记,讲一段英文(没有人对讲,可以自说自话,把眼前发生的事用英语讲给自己听)。如能坚持半年一年,养成了习惯,你的英语就顶呱呱了。读者若不信不妨试着做做。这种做法就是自己替自己找外语实践的机会。本套仿真系列也是为你提供实践的机会,要学好外语就得实践,实践,再实践。

周忠杰

1997年5月

编者的话

本书旨在帮助大学生提高英语听力理解水平,以顺利通过全国新题型大学英语四级统考。也可作为指导教师的参考教材和考生的自测资料。

全书由以下五部分组成;并配有录音带。

第一部分:样题。笔者选用了三套历年的全真试题。每套试题都附有录音文字、答案及解析。

第二部分:题目类型介绍与举例说明。根据全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会的最新精神,除了对话和短文以外,本部分还介绍了听写填空这一类型的题目。

第三部分:模拟试题。本部分选编了十五套试题。分别由对话、短文和听写填空三部分组成。

第四部分:模拟试题部分录音文字。

第五部分:模拟试题部分答案,包括听写填空的文字与答案。

由于编者的时间和水平有限,书中的一些错误或不足之处,请广大同行谅解,并欢迎批评指正。

编者

1997年5月

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一、听力全真试题分析

Test One

试题一

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions:

In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. 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 centre.

Example:

You will hear:

Man: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?

Woman: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it's necessary.

Question: Where do you think this conversation most probably took place?

You will read:

A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [D]

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) 'At the office' is the best answer. You should choose answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Now listen and do the test in the same way.

1. A) The man wants to go to Los Angeles.
B) The man wants to go to San Francisco.

- C) There are no flights to Los Angeles for the rest of the day.
D) There are two direct flights to Los Angeles within the next two hours.
2. A) He enjoys writing home every week.
B) He never fails to write a weekly letter home.
C) He doesn't write home once a week now.
D) He has been asked to write home every week.
3. A) Because she has got an appointment.
B) Because she doesn't want to.
C) Because she has to work.
D) Because she wants to eat in a new restaurant.
4. A) The teacher postponed the meeting.
B) There won't be a test this afternoon.
C) The students will be attending the meeting.
D) The students will take an English test this afternoon.
5. A) On the whole, she likes the film.
B) She didn't see the film.
C) The film was very exciting.
D) The film wasn't as good as she'd expected.
6. A) Around 5 : 00. C) At 2 : 00.
B) Around 3 : 00. D) At 1 : 00.
7. A) He had to work overtime.
B) He was held up in traffic.
C) His car ran out of gas.
D) He had a traffic accident.
8. A) John Smith isn't in right now.
B) John Smith can't come to the phone right now.
C) John Smith doesn't want to speak to the caller.
D) The caller dialed the wrong number.
9. A) Yesterday. C) Two days ago.
B) Three days ago. D) Early last week.
10. A) She got up later than usual.

- B) The bus was late.
- C) She forgot she had classes.
- D) Her clock was slow.

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 centre.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 11. A) 4000 years ago. C) 2000 years ago.
 B) 3000 years ago. D) 1000 years ago.
- 12. A) The small bowl was put above the large bowl.
 B) The large bowl was put above the small bowl.
 C) The small bowl was put inside the large bowl.
 D) The large bowl consisted of two equal parts.
- 13. A) Horsemen. C) Drops of water.
 B) Brass doors. D) Metal balls.

Passage Two

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

- 14. A) They are the most attractive women in Britain.
 B) They are the most popular film stars.
 C) They are the first women news announcers on British television.
 D) They appear almost every night in TV plays.
- 15. A) At 10 in the evening.
 B) At 9 in the evening.
 C) At 9 in the morning.
 D) At 10 in the morning.
- 16. A) People still talk a lot about it.
 B) Fewer people watched Susan's program from then on.

- C) Anna's photographs appeared frequently in the newspapers.
- D) The number of viewers of her program that day increased by millions.

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 17. A) It is completely flat.
 - B) It has few rivers.
 - C) It has many large lakes.
 - D) It is hilly.
- 18. A) The soil has been overworked.
 - B) The climate is cold.
 - C) The weather is too dry.
 - D) The soil is sandy.
- 19. A) By raising cattle.
 - B) By working on farms.
 - C) By working in factories.
 - D) By raising.
- 20. A) At school.
 - B) From their parents.
 - C) From books.
 - D) In factories.

Tapescript And Explanation (Test One)

录音文字和正确答案解析 (试题一)

Section A

1. M: Excuse me. Will you please tell me when the next flight to Los Angeles is?
W: Sure. The next direct flight to Los Angeles is two hours from now. But if you do not mind transferring at San Francisco, you can board now.
Q: What do you learn from this conversation?
正确答案是 [A]。B)项把对话中男士想要去的地方和中途转机的地方混淆了起来。C)项和D)项曲解了对话中女士的原意。听者如果抓住了第一个说话者的问题,就会免受干扰。
2. W: How often did you write home?
M: I used to write home once a week.
Q: What do you understand from the man's answer?
正确答案是 [C]。在这段对话中,要注意“used to”的用法。它表示“过去经常做而现在不再做某事”的意思。掌握它的用法是这道题目的关键。
3. M: The Students' English Club is holding a party on Saturday night. Can you come?
W: I would like to, but I work at a restaurant on weekends.
Q: Why can't the woman go to the party?
正确答案是 [C]。对话中没有提到A)项的情况。B)项的意思与女士的原意相反。D)项曲解了女士提到的情况。在这段对话中值得注意的是第二个说话者表示转折的部分:“but I work at a restaurant on weekends”。
4. W: Shall we have an English test this afternoon?
M: It is postponed because the teacher has to attend a meeting.
Q: What do we learn from this conversation?
正确答案是 [B]。根据对话的意思,老师将在下午参加一个会议,所以原定的考试将延期。A)项把考试延期与会议延期混淆了起来。C)项把老师参加会议误写为学生参加会议。D)项则与原意不同。
5. M: Did you like the film?
W: Not particularly. I was rather disappointed. I expected it'd be much more exciting.
Q: What can we learn from this conversation?
正确答案是 [D]。对话中的女士去看了电影。看了以后相当失望,因为没有她原先所期望的情况好。A) B) 和 C) 项都曲解了原意。对话中“disappointed”和“I expected it'd be much more exciting”是关键部分。

6. W: Bob, are you going straight home after school today?
M: No, I have a class until one o'clock. And after that I'm going to spend a couple of hours at the library before going home.
Q: When is Bob going home this afternoon?
正确答案是 [B]。Bob 在一点钟上完课以后,还要到图书馆去呆两个小时,所以将在三点左右才回家。如果没有正确理解“until one o'clock”或者“a couple of hours”,就有可能作其它错误的选择。
7. M: If the traffic wasn't so bad, I could have been home by six o'clock.
W: What a pity! John was here to see you.
Q: What happened to the man?
正确答案是 [B]。很可惜,受糟糕的交通影响,对话中的男士没能在六点钟以前赶回家,以致没能见到 John。B)项中“was held up”的意思为“受阻”。只要能正确理解 B)项和原文中“could have been home by six o'clock”这一虚拟语气所含的意思,就会作出正确的选择。
8. M: Hello, may I speak to John Smith, please?
W: I am sorry. Nobody by that name works here.
Q: What do we learn from this conversation?
正确答案是 [D]。根据对话中女士的回答,该工作单位里没有人的名字叫 John Smith。所以那位男士一定是拨错了电话号码。在这里,“nobody by that name”的意思是“没有叫这个名字的人”,不要误解为其它意思。
9. M: Have you seen my brother?
W: No. I haven't seen him since the day before yesterday.
Q: When did she last see the man's brother?
正确答案是 [C]。“the day before yesterday”的意思是前天,而不是如 A)项所说的昨天。B)项和 D)项 则与原文中提及的时间相差太远。
10. M: Nancy, why were you late today?
W: I overslept and missed the bus.
Q: Why was Nancy late?
正确答案是 [A]。“overslept”是睡过头的意思。第二个说话者错过了公共汽车的原因是睡过头,而不是车子误点,所以 B)项是错误的。C)项和 D)项的内容在对话中根本没有提到,因此也是错误的。

Section B

Passage one

The water clock was an ancient clock. It could be used on cloudy days at night and indoors. Such

clocks were probably first used in Egypt about 2000 BC. They were also used for many years in Arabia, India, China and all of Europe. The simplest water clock needed just two parts, a small bowl and a large bowl. The small bowl had a tiny hole in the bottom, the large bowl was divided into equal parts and marked by lines. Water was poured into the small bowl and it fell slowly down into the large bowl in tiny drops. Usually it took an hour for the water to rise from one line to the next in the large bowl. A beautiful water clock was made in Persia over a thousand years ago. It was presented as a gift to the Emperor of France. This water clock could be heard as well as seen. The dial of the clock was made up of twelve doors, each representing an hour. Every hour, a door opened and the proper number of metal balls dropped onto a thin brass plate to strike the hour. At twelve o'clock, twelve tiny horsemen came out and shut all the doors. This was probably one of the first striking clocks.

Q 11: When was the first water clock probably made?

正确答案是 [A]。根据原文所说,最初使用的水钟是在公元前二千年左右,做题时需要作一简单的计算,即将公元前的二千年加上公元二千年。

Q 12: What do we know about the structure of the simplest water clock? 正确答案是 [A]。原文中有这样一句:“Water was poured into the small bowl and it fell slowly down in the large bowl in tiny drops.”通过这句话,我们可以作出推论:小碗在上,大碗在下。

Q13: What did the striking water clock use to strike the hours?

正确答案是 [D]。原文中有这样一句:“Every hour, a door opened and the proper number of metal balls drop onto a thin vast plate to strike the hour.”选择 A)项提到的是关门者,B)项在文中没有提及,C)项曲解了原意。

Passage Two

The two most famous faces in Britain today belong to two women, who appear on television almost every night. If you open any popular magazine or newspaper, you'll almost certainly see an article about one of them with lots of photographs. Their names are Susan Ribbon and Anna Ford. Susan reads the nine o'clock news on BBC Television. And Anna reads the ten o'clock on Independent Television. Most news announcers on British television are men. And when Susan began her job at the BBC three years ago, she was the first woman news announcer. Newspapers and magazines started to take an interest in her. And reporters started to write about her. Last year Independent Television also decided to have a woman news announcer. And they chose Anna Ford. Newspapers and magazines showed a great interest in her, too. When Anna read the news for the first time on the ten o'clock program, millions of people who don't normally watch the program decided to watch it that night to see Anna Ford.

Q 14: Why are Susan Ribbon and Anna Ford very well-known in Britain?

根据原文直接表示的意思,正确答案是 [C]。其它选择项都曲解了原意。

Q 15: When does Anna read the news on TV?

原文中明确表示:“Anna reads the ten o'clock on Independent Television (every night)”。所以

正确的答案是 [A]。B)项是 Susan 的播音时间,C)和 D)项都是上午的时间,因此是错误的。

Q16: How do we know that Anna's appearance on TV was a big attraction?

正确答案是 [D]。它的意思在文章的最后一句话:“Millions of people who don't normally watch the program decided to watch it that night to see Anna Ford”。

Passage Three

New England is an area of mountains, valleys and rivers. It is said that in New England, one is always climbing hills. A large part of New England is also made up of farms and farming lands. Yet New England is not really a farming area. The farms are small. Generally they are only large enough to support one family. It also happens that the soil of New England is not good. This soil has been worked and planted for so many years that it has lost its value. Most New Englanders today work in factories or small businesses. In these factories they make watches and clocks, shoes, clothing, special tools for industry, leather goods, etc. New England workmen are famous for their skill in making many of these things. This skill is often passed down in families from father to son.

Q 17: What is the main feature of New England?

根据文章所说:“New England is an area of mountains, valleys and rivers”, and “one is always climbing hills”, 正确答案是 [D]。选择 A)项与原文有出入,B)项中的“rivers”在原文中出现,但并没有“河流很少”的意思,C)项的意思在文章中没有提到。

Q 18: Why is New England not good for farming?

正确答案是 [A], 因为文中提到“the soil of New England is not good,” “This soil has been worked and planted for so many years that it has lost its value”。其它选择项的意思在文中都没提到。

Q 19: How do most people in New England make a living?

正确答案是 [C]。文中提到:“Most New Englanders today work in factories or small businesses”。

Q 20: Where do New Englanders learn many of their skills?

文中提到:“This skill is often passed down in families from father to son”, 所以正确答案是[B]。其它选择项的意思在原文中都没提及。这里需掌握“pass down”的意思。

Test Two

试题二

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions:

In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. 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 centre.

Example:

You will hear:

Man: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?

Woman: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it's necessary.

Question: Where do you think this conversation most probably took place?

You will read:

A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [D]

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) 'At the office' is the best answer. You should choose answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Now listen and do the test in the same way.

1. A) She paid \$40.00 for the coat.
B) Her husband presented it to her as a gift.
C) She bought the coat on her fortieth birthday.
D) Her friend sent it to her as a birthday gift.
2. A) To keep his old car and get a new one.
B) To leave it in the garage to be repaired.