

全国著名考研辅导班强力推荐



名师导学系列

考研

2004 年

英语必备 (另配磁带)

主编 王长喜

- 名师专家主笔
- 紧扣考试大纲
- 归纳知识要点
- 提炼解题技巧



2004 年

考研英语必备 (另配磁带)



主 编 王长喜
副主编 高传香

中国人民大学出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

2004 年考研英语必备/王长喜主编 .5 版
北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 2003

ISBN 7-300-03097-1/H·222

I. 2...

II. 王...

III. 英语-研究生-入学考试-自学参考资料

IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 035825 号

凡人大版考研图书, 正文使用特制有色纸印刷,
封面压有人大社标印纹, 否则均为盗版,
欢迎举报。举报电话: 010-62515275

2004 年考研英语必备

主编 王长喜

出 版: 中国人民大学出版社
(北京中关村大街 31 号 邮编 100080)
邮购部: 62515351 门市部: 62514148
总编室: 62511242 出版部: 62511239
本社网址: www.crup.com.cn
人大考研网: www.easyky.com

发 行: 新华书店

印 刷: 中煤涿州制图印刷厂

开本: 787×1092 毫米 1/16 印张: 36.25

1999 年 4 月第 1 版

2003 年 6 月第 5 版 2003 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

字数: 1 214 000

定价: 39.80 元

(图书出现印装问题, 本社负责调换)



目 录



第一篇 听力理解

第一章 考研听力题型分析	(1)
第二章 语音现象	(10)
第一节 美式英语和英式英语的发音区别	(10)
第二节 易混音素	(11)
第三节 常见语音变化	(17)
第三章 考研听力中的常考短语、惯用法	(21)
第四章 答题技巧及题型训练	(30)
第一节 答题技巧	(30)
第二节 答题方法	(34)
第三节 题型训练	(35)
第二篇 英语知识运用	
第一章 英语知识运用的题型特点与命题意图	(81)
第一节 题型特点	(81)
第二节 命题意图	(82)
第二章 英语知识运用对语言知识和运用能力的要求	(83)
第一节 对词汇知识的要求	(83)
第二节 对句法结构知识的要求	(85)
第三节 对搭配知识的要求	(86)
第四节 对阅读理解能力及语篇分析能力的要求	(87)
第三章 英语知识运用解题方法	(88)
第四章 英语知识运用测试样题及解题思路	(89)
第五章 英语知识运用综合练习及答案	(110)

第三篇 阅读理解

第一章 概论	(125)
第二章 文章的主旨和大意	(129)

第一节 命题方式·····	(129)
第二节 掌握短文主题句·····	(130)
第三节 掌握段落主题句·····	(132)
第四节 把握语篇段落的展开·····	(135)
第五节 专项阅读练习·····	(136)
第三章 文中的具体信息·····	(154)
第一节 命题方式·····	(154)
第二节 词语和句型上的转换·····	(155)
第三节 排除式结构·····	(157)
第四节 长句句法结构·····	(158)
第五节 专项阅读练习·····	(159)
第四章 文中的概念性含义·····	(189)
第一节 命题方式·····	(189)
第二节 根据构词法推断词义·····	(191)
第五章 进行判断、推理和引申·····	(194)
第一节 命题方式·····	(194)
第二节 暗指题·····	(195)
第三节 推理题·····	(196)
第四节 结论题·····	(199)
第五节 专项阅读练习·····	(201)
第六章 根据上下文推测生词的词义·····	(221)
第一节 命题方式·····	(221)
第二节 根据上下文推断词义·····	(221)
第三节 专项阅读练习·····	(225)
第七章 句际关系·····	(229)
第一节 命题方式·····	(229)
第二节 各句子之间的指代关系·····	(229)
第三节 文章各段落之间的关系·····	(230)
第四节 专项阅读练习·····	(233)
第八章 领会作者的观点和态度·····	(238)
第一节 命题方式·····	(238)
第二节 正确理解作者真正的观点·····	(238)
第三节 正确推断作者的语气态度·····	(240)
第四节 专项阅读练习·····	(242)
第九章 区分论点和论据·····	(250)
第十章 阅读理解综合练习、答案及解析·····	(253)

第四篇 英译汉

第一章 试题与考生应试情况分析·····	(341)
第二章 英译汉的标准及步骤·····	(344)
第三章 抽象名词的译法·····	(347)
第四章 被动语态的译法·····	(349)
第五章 名词性从句的译法·····	(352)
第六章 定语从句的译法·····	(354)

第七章	状语从句的译法	(357)
第八章	非谓语动词的译法	(359)
第九章	英语长句的译法	(361)
第十章	英译汉练习	(366)

第五篇 短文写作

第一章	近年来考题及考生应试情况分析	(401)
第二章	高分作文的标准及写法概述	(423)
第三章	短文写作的选词	(426)
第四章	短文写作的造句	(428)
第五章	段落的写作	(433)
第六章	短文写作文体及其写作要领	(440)
第七章	短文写作的主要类型及其写作要点	(445)
第八章	英语短文写作的步骤	(449)
第九章	英语短文写作常用句型	(452)
第十章	英语短文写作练习与参考范文	(455)

附录 1	2001 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(465)
附录 2	2001 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题评分标准及参考答案与解析	(475)
附录 3	2002 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(482)
附录 4	2002 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题参考答案、听力原文及解析	(491)
附录 5	2003 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(498)
附录 6	2003 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题听力原文、答案与解析	(508)
附录 7	2004 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题 (一)	(516)
附录 8	2004 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题 (一) 听力原文、答案与解析	(526)
附录 9	2004 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题 (二)	(530)
附录 10	2004 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题 (二) 听力原文、答案与解析	(540)
附录 11	2004 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题 (三)	(544)
附录 12	2004 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题 (三) 听力原文、答案与解析	(554)
附录 13	2004 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题 (四)	(558)
附录 14	2004 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题 (四) 听力原文、答案与解析	(568)



第一篇

听力理解



从2003年起,听力以20分正式计入全国硕士研究生入学考试英语总分,这样,听力成为考核应试者英语水平的一个衡量标准,使英语测试更趋向于对英语交际能力的考核,以适应中国经济发展的需要。对于接受过传统模式英语教学(只注重阅读、语法,忽视听、说)的考生来说,提高听、说能力是个亟待解决的问题。本部分首先对新大纲中的听力考题的题型、考点进行分析,然后总结听力应试技巧,最后结合技巧进行三种题型训练。考生如果能多听、多练,必将受益。



考研听力题型分析

一、新大纲考试要求

最新考研大纲规定考生不仅应该能够听懂日常生活中的通知、讲话、一般性谈话或讨论等,还应该能够听懂各领域的广播电视节目、讲座、演讲和论述等。样题及2003年考题的语速大约为150个词/分钟,接近以英语为母语的人的正常语速,介于大学英语四级和六级听力的语速之间。其语音以美音为主,也有英音材料。内容主要以美国文化为背景。大纲要求考生应该能够根据所听材料达到:

- (1) 理解主旨要义;
- (2) 获取事实性的具体信息;
- (3) 理解明确或隐含表达的概念性含义;
- (4) 进行有关的判断、推理和引申;
- (5) 理解说话者的意图、观点或态度。

二、考试内容及评分标准

听力部分由A、B、C三节组成,共20小题,每小题1分,共20分。

A节(5题):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个词的独白或对话,填充表格中的空白,只填1个词。录音材料播放两遍。

B节(5题):主要测试考生理解具体或总体信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的一段280~320个词的

独白或对话，补全所给句子或简要回答给出的问题，答案不超过 3 个词。录音材料播放两遍。

C 节 (10 题): 主要测试考生获取特定信息, 理解主旨要义, 推测、判断说话者的意图、观点或态度等能力。要求考生根据所听到的三段录音材料 (独白或对话) —— 每段 200~300 个词 —— 从每题所给的 4 个选项中选出最佳答案。录音材料只播放一遍。

其评分标准为:

A 节: 5 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 5 分。

B 节: 5 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 5 分。

C 节: 10 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 10 分。

注意: A、B 两节对大小写 (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。

三、题型分析

根据考试样题和 2002 年真题分析, A、B、C 三部分听力均为 200~300 个词的对话或独白。其内容为日常对话、广播节目、讲座、人物采访及论述报告等, 涉及的领域很广, 包括校园生活、科学教育、文化、社会生活等多个方面。

A 节相对来说最容易, 听力材料共 200~250 个词, 主要考查考生理解特定或具体信息的能力, 考试形式为填空, 要求只填 1 个词。但由于大部分信息已在题目中给出, 所以考生可根据其线索词有选择、有针对性地去听, 有的答案很明显, 也有的需要句式或意思上的转换。

例如:

2002 年真题 A 节中要求考生理解一个人的生平, 考生可根据时间、年代, 有针对性地听出这个人的生活经历。所填信息为时间、专业、兴趣、研究领域。

B 节为补全句子或简答题的形式, 测试考生理解具体或总体信息的能力。这一部分的听力材料较长, 约 250~300 个词, 难度较大, 有时需要考生在听懂信息的基础上进行加工、整理、总结、提炼, 最后压缩成不超过 3 个词的答案。

例如: 2002 年真题 B 节要求根据一位美国记者的自述填充表格, 其答案不可超过 3 个词。其中一题为补全句子:

One reporter got to the speaker's apartment pretending to pay

--	--

原文听力材料中对应的句子为: One reporter, who had been a friend of mine, got up to my apartment after persuading the doorman into believing that he was there on a personal visit. 要完成这一题, 考生需要听懂原文中的这个长句, 然后进行语言加工, 找到 be on a personal visit 的同义表达法 pay a personal visit, 因此要完成 B 节题需要考生具有长句听力理解和快速应用语法词汇知识进行信息处理的能力。

C 节考查考生综合能力, 包括获取具体信息, 理解主旨, 推测、引申作者观点、态度、意图等。这部分的听力材料长度居中, 与 A、B 两节不同的是, 录音材料有三段, 录音只放一遍 (A、B 节放两遍), 考试形式为多项选择。这部分听力与大学英语四、六级考试不同的是, 问题印在试卷上, 而不是在录音材料之后读出来, 这对考生非常有利。考生可以利用问题及四个选项再加上想像力事先预测问题的答案及整段内容。

从 2002 年真题和样题分析, 听力材料的语音、语调以美音为主, 兼有英音。所以要求考生熟悉英美式英语的语音、语调上的特点。根据题型分析, 不难看出考研听力测试给考生提出了较高的要求: 既要能根据英美语音、语调听懂长句, 捕捉重要信息, 又要能应用语法、词汇知识快速加工信息。因此要想过听力这一关, 基本的语言技能是必要的。基本的语言技能包括熟悉语音知识和语法、词汇知识。本篇第二章将归纳英语中的常见语音现象, 第三章总结考研听力中常见的词汇和惯用法。

四、考试样题

Section I Listening Comprehension

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions:

You will hear a conversation in which a woman is asking for tourist information about Sudeley Castle and Snowhill Manor. Listen to it and fill out the table with the information you've heard for Questions 1~5. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write only 1 word in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

Information about Sudeley Castle		
Opening hour	a.m.	1
Closing hour	5 p.m.	
Cost for adults	£	2
Cost for children	£ 3.00	

Information about Snowhill Manor		
Collection that children like		3
Payment for visit		4
Close from (month)		5

Part B

Directions:

You will hear a radio weather forecast. For Questions 6~10, complete the sentences and answer the question while you listen. Use not more than 3 words for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and the questions below. (5 points)

By early morning showers will reach

	6
--	---

The minimum temperature in the south during the night will be no lower than

℃	7
---	---

On what day of the week was this weather forecast given?

	8
--	---

The speaker feels that the weekend weather in much of France is

9

It will be cloudy but dry over the weekend across

10

Part C

Directions:

You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece **once only**. (10 points)

Questions 11~13 are based on the following talk introducing Emily Dickinson, a well-known American poet. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11~13.

11. How long did Emily Dickinson live in the house where she was born?

- [A] Almost all her life. [B] Less than half of her life.
[C] Until 1830. [D] Before 1872.

12. Which of the following is true of Emily Dickinson?

- [A] She was not a productive poet.
[B] She saw many of her poems published.
[C] She was not a sociable person.
[D] She communicated only with seven poets.

13. Emily Dickinson was widely recognized after ____.

- [A] Henry James referred highly to her
[B] seven of her poems were published
[C] her poems became known to others
[D] she had been dead for many years

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 11~13.

Questions 14~16 are based on the following radio program. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14~16.

14. Which of the following may be included in BCD International programs?

- [A] Interviews with radio producers.
[B] A variety of classic pop songs.
[C] Latest news of the music library.
[D] Stories about the good old days.

15. Which program gives us the ideas behind the pop songs?

- [A] The History of Pop. [B] The Road to Music.
[C] Pop Words. [D] About the Big Hits.

16. Which word best describes native speakers' understanding of English pop songs?

- [A] Effortless. [B] Impossible.
[C] Difficult. [D] Unnecessary.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 14~16.

Questions 17~20 are based on a conversation between Dr. Francis and Li Ming about Li Ming's planned visit to Cambridge. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17~20.

17. What is Dr. Francis?

- [A] A teacher of English in Cambridge.
[B] A specialist in computer science.
[C] A consultant to a Scottish company.
[D] A British tourist to China.
18. What is the approximate temperature in Cambridge in summer?
[A] 22℃. [B] 23℃. [C] 25℃. [D] 34℃.
19. Where does Dr. Francis suggest Li Ming should stay in Cambridge?
[A] With an English family.
[B] In a flat near the college.
[C] With a language teacher.
[D] In a student dormitory.
20. What is the point Dr. Francis is making when he mentions Ali?
[A] Certain things cannot be learned from books.
[B] Foreign students had better live on campus.
[C] Choice of where to live varies from person to person.
[D] British families usually welcome foreign students.

You now have 40 seconds to check your answers to Questions 17~20.

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

五、考试样题答案

Part A

1. 11/eleven 2. (£) 4.50 (pounds) 3. masks 4. (£) 3.50 (pounds) 5. October

Part B

6. Southwest England 7. 15/fifteen 8. Thursday 9. (it's very) disappointing
10. most of England

Part C

11. A 12. C 13. D 14. B 15. D 16. C 17. B 18. C 19. A 20. A

样题全程录音材料

全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题示例听力部分现在开始试音。

[一小段英语独白，分别由一男士和一女士朗读，约需3分钟。]

试音到此结束。

[Pause 00'30"]

W: Section I Listening Comprehension

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C. Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

[Pause 00'20"]

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions:

You will hear a conversation in which a woman is asking for tourist information about Sudeley Castle and Snowhill Manor. Listen to it and fill out the table with the information you've heard for Questions 1~5. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write only 1 word in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below.

[Pause 00'25"]

[Tone]

M: Good morning, can I help you?

W: Yes, good morning, I've just a few questions, I wonder if you can help me sort them out.

M: I'll see what I can do.

W: Can you tell me when Sudeley Castle is open? We want to go there this morning.

M: Yes, of course. Sudeley Castle, Sudeley, I think it's open all day, someone asked me this a week or so ago.

Here we are, I've got the guide, yes, it's open from 11 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, well not quite all day, but morning and afternoon.

W: Eleven to five, OK, that's great. Er, can you tell me how much it costs to get in?

M: Yes, it costs £4.50 for adults and £3.00 for children. It sounds a bit expensive but there's a lot to do there. I think it's worth the money.

W: OK, now another question: what exactly is Snowhill Manor? What can you see there?

M: Oh, it's a museum, an absolutely fascinating collection of all sorts of things, like clocks and all kinds of swords and masks.

W: Masks? Well, the kids will like them. Do you pay to get into this museum?

M: Yes, you do, I think it's about three pounds fifty.

W: Is it open this time of the year?

M: Yes, it's open until the end of September, so there are a few weeks before it closes.

W: Right, we'll try it. Thank you very much for the information.

M: Enjoy your visit. Good-bye.

[Pause 00'30"]

W: Now you will hear the recording again.

[The recording is repeated.]

[Pause 00'20"]

W: That is the end of Part A.

M: Part B

Directions:

You will hear a radio weather forecast. For Questions 6~10, complete the sentences and answer the questions while you listen. Use not more than 3 words for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and the questions below.

[Pause 00'25"]

[Tone]

W: Hello. It's been another warm and fine day for most of us. Temperatures in southeast England reached twenty-six degrees Centigrade by mid-afternoon, and Brighton had fifteen hours of lovely sunshine. But already the weather is beginning to change, I'm afraid, and during the night showers will slowly move in from the Atlantic to

reach southwest England by early morning. The rest of the country will have a very mild, dry night with minimum temperatures no lower than fifteen degrees in the south, a little cooler—eleven degrees or so—in the north. Any remaining showers in northwest Scotland will pass quickly, to leave a mild, dry night there too.

And now, let's move on to the weather forecast for Friday and the weekend. Well, southern Europe will once again get the best of the weekend weather, and if your holiday starts this weekend, then southern Spain is the place to go, with temperatures of thirty-four degrees along the Mediterranean coast. At the eastern end of the Med, too, you can expect uninterrupted sunshine and temperatures of up to thirty-two degrees Centigrade in Greece and southeast Italy, but further north the weather's not so settled. Much of France, Belgium and the Netherlands will be cloudy with occasional rain and maximum temperatures will be around twenty-two degree—very disappointing for this time of the year. Scotland and Northern Ireland will have heavy rain for much of the weekend and temperatures will drop to a cool seventeen degrees. Across most of England the weather will be cloudy but mainly dry with sunny periods. And when the sun does come out temperatures could rise to a maximum of twenty-three degrees... [fade out]

[Pause 00'50"]

M: Now you will hear the recording again.

[The recording is repeated.]

W: That is the end of Part B.

[Pause 00'30"]

W: Part C

Directions:

You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece once only.

Questions 11~13 are based on the following talk introducing Emily Dickinson, a well-known American poet. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11~13.

[Pause 00'15"]

[Tone]

M: Emily Dickinson is one of the greatest American poets. She was born in a typical New England village in Massachusetts on December 10, 1830. She was the second child of the family. She died in the same house fifty-six years later. During her life time she never left her native land. She left her home state only once. She left her village very few times. And after 1872 she rarely left her house and yard. In the last years of her life she retreated to a smaller and smaller circle of family and friends. In those later years she dressed in white, avoided strangers, and communicated chiefly through notes and poems even with intimates. The doctor who attended her illness was allowed to "examine" her in another room, seeing her walk by an opened door. She was thought of as a "strange" figure in her home village. When she died on May 15, 1886, she was unknown to the rest of the world. Only seven of her poems had appeared in print.

But to think Emily Dickinson only as a strange figure is a serious mistake. She lived simply and deliberately. She faced the essential facts of life. According to Henry James, a famous American novelist, she was one of those on whom nothing was lost. Only by thus living could Dickinson manage both to fulfill her obligations as a daughter, a sister, and a housekeeper and to write on the average one poem a day.

She read only a few books but knew them deeply. Her poems are simple but remarkably rich. Not until 1950s was she recognized as one of the greatest American poets.

W: You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 11~13.

[Pause 00'30"]

M: Questions 14~16 are based on the following radio program. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions

14~16.

[Pause 00'15"]

[Tone]

W: Good evening. You are listening to Pop World of BCD International. I'm Susan Welch.

Today, we are going to hear several current hits of the world's most popular artists. Well, first, I would like to say a few words to my dear listeners who are not very familiar with this program.

Since many people want to listen to and understand pop songs, radio producers at BCD International have made hundreds of programs over the years. We not only have access to the stars of the music world, but we also have a vast library of "golden oldie" classics, as well as the "latest releases".

For those of you who like a bit of background with your favorite music—there's *The History of Pop* or *The Road to Music*. These two series bring you the language of pop music and information about the periods and the artists.

If you want to hear from the artists themselves, there's a new series called *About the Big Hits*. This is based on interviews with popular singers and songwriters. They talk to us about the meaning and ideas behind their songs.

If you want to understand the words to the big music hits, *Pop Words* is the program for you. After all, it's hard enough for native English speakers to understand most pop songs—so, if English isn't your first language, you shouldn't be surprised if the words to many songs leave you in the dark. It was to address exactly this problem that BCD International started broadcasting *Pop Words* just over 23 years ago... [fade out]

M: You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 14~16.

[Pause 00'30"]

W: Questions 17~20 are based on a conversation between Dr. Francis and Li Ming about Li Ming's planned visit to Cambridge. You now have 20 seconds to read questions 17~20.

[Pause 00'20"]

[Tone]

[Knocks on the door]

M: Oh, hello, Li Ming. Come on in, and how've you been keeping recently?

W: Quite all right, thanks, Dr. Francis. How's your project going?

M: Very smoothly, I should say. I'm playing a consultancy role, really. I've only been here in China a month, but I'm already on very good terms with my colleagues in the Department of Computer Science. Well, I'm happy that you could come. Do sit down, please.

W: Dr. Francis, do you know I've got a chance to go to Cambridge in August? I wonder if you could tell me something about Britain.

M: Certainly. Well, I was actually brought up in Scotland. Erm, in fact, I've never been to Cambridge. But well, ...yes, I'm sure I can give you some useful tips. Now, what do you want to know, Li Ming?

W: Things like weather. What's the usual temperature there?

M: Mmm, the temperature in Scotland is 22, or 23 degrees Centigrade, on average, I think. But Cambridge would be warmer, around 25, I would guess, because it's down south.

W: Oh, that's nice. Do you know it is 34 here? Last year it reached 39. By the way, where do you think I should stay?

M: Oh, that's important. You can, er, ... I suppose, stay in the college owned flats, which are often near where you have your classes, and some are even on the campus. That would certainly be convenient.

W: Yes, it would.

M: But it can also be a disadvantage because you are, in a sense separated from ordinary society. You're a language teacher, and I think learning from society is a valuable experience.

W: Yes, yes, exactly, so what's the alternative?

M: Maybe finding an English host family. I know of a student Ali from the Middle East. He told me that he

had learnt a lot by staying with a British family.

W: Thank you, I think it's quite a good suggestion. By the way, Dr. Francis, do you think I could ...? [fade out]

M: You now have 40 seconds to check your answers to Questions 17~20.

[Pause 00'40"]

That is the end of Part C.

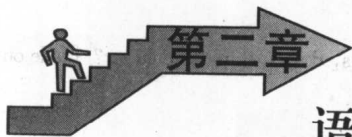
You now have five minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

[Pause 05'00"]

[Tone]

That is the end of Listening Comprehension.

听力部分到此结束。请考生继续作答其他部分的试题。



语音现象



第一节 美式英语和英式英语的发音区别

2002年4月5日 题材料的发音以美音为主。如果不熟悉美式发音，考生会遇到障碍。例如在 Part B 中以美式发音出现的单词有：

bury ['beri] advertisement [əd'vertaizmənt] news [nu:z] letter ['letər]

而其对应的英音分别为：

bury ['beri] advertisement [əd'vertismənt] news [nju:z] letter ['letər]

熟悉美式与英式发音的差异可以帮助考生消除一些语音上的障碍。以下归纳了值得考生注意的美式与英式英语的主要发音差异。

(1) 多数元音在英美发音中有所不同，其中有三个元音最为突出：

1) 元音[əu](如:home 和 go)在英式英语中是双元音,但在美式英语中读起来常近似于拉长的单元音[o]。

2) 元音[ʌ](如 hot)在美国英语中嘴唇并不成圆形,而是发成像缩短的[ɑ:]的音。

3) 在一些词中,许多英国人发成[ɑ:](后元音)的音,美国人则发成拉长的[æ](前元音),例如: can't, castle, fast, glass, class, pass, after, example, dance 等。

(2) 在标准英国英语中, r 只是在元音前或词首时才发音,但在美国英语中,不管 r 处于什么位置都发音,这样才改变了在它前面的元音的音质。如 car, turn, offer 等词的发音,英美差别很大。

(3) 在美国英语中,非重读并处于元音之间的[t]和[d]都发成很轻的浊辅音[d],因此 writer 读成 ['raidər] 和 rider 读作 ['raidər],听起来相同。而在英国英语中,元音之间的[t]仍是清辅音,如 writer 读为 ['raitə]。

(4) 在-u 和-ew 之前,英国人把 n-, d-和 t-发成 ny-, dy-和 ty-音([nj-, dj-, tj-]);美国人则怎么拼写,怎么读。如 tune [tju:n] (英) [tu:n] (美); new [nju:] (英) [nu:] (美) 等。

(5) 英美的某些单词存在发音差异。如：

adult ['ædʌlt] (英)	['ædʌlt] (美)
record ['rekɔ:d] (英)	['rekərd] (美)
cupboard ['kʌbɔ:d] (英)	['kʌbərd] (美)
cassette ['kaset] (英)	[kə'set] (美)
garage ['gæra:ʒ] (英)	[gə'ra:ʒ] (美)
kilometer ['kiləmitə] (英)	[ki'ləmitər] (美)
clerk [kla:k] (英)	[klərk] (美)
either ['aiðə] (英)	['i:ðər] (美)
neither ['naiðə] (英)	['ni:ðər] (美)
leisure ['leɪʒə] (英)	['li:ʒər] (美)
tomato [tə'mætəu] (英)	[tə'meitəu] (美)
fertile ['fətail] (英)	['fərtl] (美)

hostile ['hɒstail] (英)
schedule ['ʃedju:l] (英)

['hɒstl] (美)
[skedʒu:l] (美)



第二节 易混音素

英语中,有些单词在元音或辅音的发音上很相似,这些近音词常常是听力选项中的干扰项,给听力理解造成很大困难。考生除依据上下文线索辨别之外,还应对这些易混词有所了解,增强辨音能力。下列为易混的音素。如果考生认真朗读,注意分辨,语感和反应速度自然会提高。

[e]	[æ]	[ʌ]	[ɔ]
bed	bad	cut	cot
head	had	dug	dog
dead	dad	gut	got
set	sat	luck	lock
[i]	[j]	[i:]	[ei]
me	mule	seem	name
he	hue	see	say
eel	yell	seal	sale
east	yeast	meal	male
[ɜ:]	[əu]	[əu]	[au]
girl	goal	hole	howl
learn	loan	load	loud
firm	foam	foe	fowl
pearl	pole	know	now
[i:]	[i]	[æ]	[ai]
eat	it	fan	fine
seat	sit	van	vine
lead	lid	fat	fight
fourteen	forty	back	bike
[u:]	[u]	[v]	[w]
fool	full	vice	wise
cool	cook	vine	wine
food	foot	vale	wail
tool	took	veil	whale