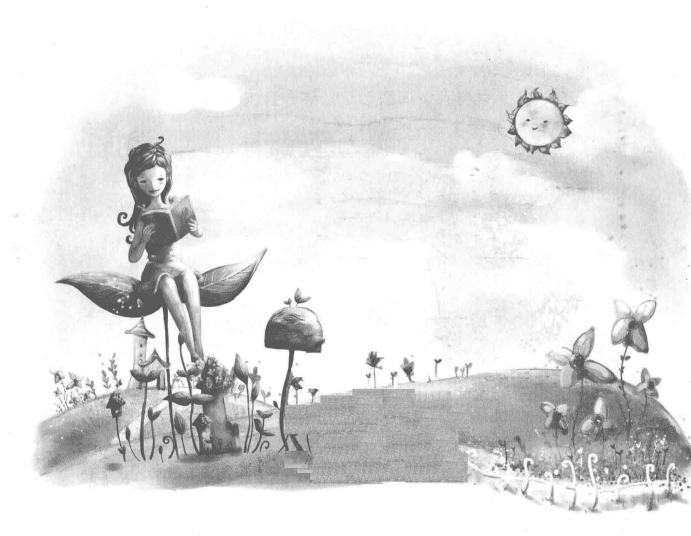
# 大学英语四级新题架合解析

裘姬新 编著



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## 第一章 听力理解

#### 第一节 四级考试听力部分的大纲要求

#### 一、考纲解析

大学英语四级考试听力理解部分要求考生达到《大学英语课程教学要求》(下称《教学要求》)中的一般要求,即"能听懂英语授课,能听懂日常英语谈话和一般性题材讲座,能基本听懂慢速英语节目,语速为每分钟120~130词左右,能掌握其中心大意,抓住要点。能运用基本的听力技巧帮助理解"。

听力理解部分考查考生获取口头信息的能力,包括理解主旨大意、重要事实和细节、隐含意义,判断话语的交际功能、说话人的观点和态度等。具体考查以下技能:

- 1. 理解中心思想和重要细节:(1) 理解中心思想;(2) 听懂重要的或特定的细节;(3) 判断说话人的观点、态度等。
  - 2. 理解隐含的意思:(1) 推论隐含的意义:(2) 判断话语的交际功能。
- 3. 借助语言特征理解听力材料:(1) 辨别语音特征,如从连续的话语中辨别语音、理解重音和语音语调等;(2) 理解句间关系,如比较、原因、结果、程度、目的等。

#### 二、考核的内容、题型和答题方式

听力理解部分测试考生获取口头信息的能力。录音材料用标准的英式或美式英语 朗读,语速约为每分钟 130 词。听力部分分值比例为 35%,其中对话占 15%,短文占 20%。考试时间为 35 分钟。短文听写的录音放三遍,其余部分放一遍。各部分测试内容、题型和所占分值比例如下表所示。

测试内容		测试题型	测试题量	占分比例	测试时间
	短对话	多项选择	8道题	8%	35 分钟
听力	长对话	多项选择	7道题(2个对话)	7%	
理解	短文理解	多项选择	10 道题(3 篇文章)	10%	
	短文听写	听写	10 道题(1 篇文章)	10%	

#### 三、各部分命题依据

- 1. 对话部分为衣、食、住、行等日常生活和学校生活中常见的话题,句子结构不复杂。
- 2. 短文听写部分为学生熟悉的题材,如故事、科普知识等。
- 3. 所用词语略低于大纲要求的词汇。
- 4. 一遍可以听懂,理解的准确率不低于70%。



## 第二节 听力能力的培养和应试策略

#### 一、听力能力培养规划

#### 1. 听力能力的日常培养

日常培养阶段的时间控制在考前两个月左右,考生可集中精力完成以下几个任务:

- (1) 利用美剧、英剧、英文电影和英文歌曲等英语视听资源培养兴趣和敏感度。
- (2) 积累常用的口语表达。美剧是利用价值较高的资源,因为美剧的剧集多,针对同一主题的词汇、词组或句子等会反复出现,既有助于考生掌握正确的语音和语调,也有利于加深考生的记忆,使考生在潜移默化中掌握反复出现的口语表达法。
- (3)精听听力材料,模仿听力录音。听力材料以句为单位重复听,直到完全听懂每个词和每句话为止。要达到这种效果,考生通常需要把听力材料听上 5~8 遍。同时边听边模仿,关注发音、语气和语调,以及连读、弱读和失去爆破音等。
- (4) 熟练掌握基本语法知识。听力材料中涉及的语法主要是一些最基本的语法现象,如时态、语态、虚拟语气、比较级、最高级、否定式等,熟练掌握这些语法知识是打好语言基本功,提高听力能力的关键。
- (5)有针对性地背诵四级听力词汇。将四级听力词汇分门别类,然后以"类"记词。 考生可按照历年四级听力考试所涉及的场景对词汇进行分类,然后按类别背单词。

#### 2. 听力能力的考前强化

考前强化阶段的时间控制在考前一个月左右,考生可集中精力完成以下几个任务:

- (1)不间断听——这种方法和四级听力考试时间较长有关。四级听力放音时间约35分钟,考生要在这段时间内集中注意力,尽量获取所有细节信息。长时间保持较高注意力虽然难度大,但可通过长时间训练来实现。练习时,要不间断地听完一套题,中间不停顿,强化自己的注意力和耐心。
- (2) 听后查阅——这种方法可以帮助考生清除对一些单词和词组的错误理解,避免在以后的听力考试中再出错。训练时,要完成以下三个步骤:①找答案。要确定准确答案在原文中的位置,同时确定错误答案为什么错。②查询有关单词和短语。要将选项和原文中所有不熟悉的单词和词组全部查阅清楚,不留死角。③翻译句子。考生可用"视译"的方式看句子是否可以通顺地翻译,若发现有句子无法理解,说明对单词和词组含义的查阅并不正确。
- (3)边听边读——要求考生能完全听懂听力原文,并将听力录音材料中所出现的高频词汇和生僻词汇全部整理出来,进行重点、重复记忆。
- (4) 边听边写——考生可选择性地将部分对话或短文听力,用单句反复播放的形式写出来。这一阶段使用的听力训练材料为近五年听力真题(即本书的听力练习部分)。

#### 二、听力应试技巧

#### 1. 全神贯注

听力部分的主要特点是时间短,录音只放一遍,不能反复听,因此全神贯注是能否 听懂的前提。

#### 2. 该放就放

考试中如果有题目没有听懂,不要绞尽脑汁地思考,从而错过更多内容。要舍得放弃,调整心态,全神贯注去对付下一道题。

#### 3. 善于预测

抓紧空隙时间,抢先阅读题目的选项,根据选项的内容缩小信息范围并将注意力集中于某些特定信息,听前做到心中有数,并根据内容预测听力主题。

#### 4. 边听边记

录音中的细节,如重要的数字、人物、地名等,可以有目的地、有选择地记录,以便 听完录音后能快速准确地选出答案。听到的是数字可用阿拉伯数字记录,其他内容可 用缩写、单词首字母或自己独创的理解符号来记录。记录越简明越易记越好。

#### 第三节 听力短对话

相对而言,短对话内容短、信息量少,是考生的得分点。短对话的命题主要集中在能听懂重要的或特定的细节,以及推论隐含的意义。

#### 一、短对话试题类型统计(按近年考试出现频率分类)

短对话部分按近年考试出现频率分类,出现频率依次按以下五个类型递减: 1. 行为活动类对话;2. 事实状况类对话;3. 观点态度类对话;4. 地点、职业身份和人物关系类对话;5. 数字类对话。

### 二、常考短语

go for a bite(去大吃一顿), at a sensible volume(合适的音量), apply for(申请), birth certificate(出生证), half the usual price(半价), figure out(理解), ticket window(售票窗口), make a recommendation(推荐), allergic to(过敏), appeal to(诉诸), vacant position(空缺), narrow the topic down(缩小选题范围), research paper(学术论文), heavy traffic(交通拥挤), critical condition(情况危急), make sense(有道理), tutoring service(辅导), stylish overcoat(时尚的外套), give some feedback(反馈), pay a fine(罚款), the first round talk(第一轮谈话), other than(不同于,除了), stay awake(保持清醒), excellent brand(名牌), take pictures / photographs(拍照), a bit out of shape(有点走样), confirm a flight(确认班机), be awarded a medal(授予奖牌), recent model(最新的型号), be thrilled(兴奋的), give sb a ride(让某人搭车), the articles of a contract(合同条款),

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lose contact(失去联系), out of touch(不联系), drop sb a line occasionally(偶尔给某人写信), the apartment complex(公寓大楼), acquire a taste for(开始对……有兴趣), job interview(工作面试)

#### 三、命题规律

- 1. 四个选项中,其中一个选项与另外三个选项毫不相干,极有可能不是答案。
- 2. 意思相反的两个选项,其中一个很可能为答案。
- 3. 同义词替换考点。
- 4. 重点关注答句。
- 5. 视听反向。

#### 四、各种题型解题技巧

#### 1. 行为活动类对话

行为活动类对话是目前四级考试的一个重要考点,要求考生通过选项的动词短语得出谈话的一方或双方做过、正在做、准备去做什么,或一方建议另一方去做什么。

(1) 常见提问方式

What will the man most probably do?

What are the two speakers doing?

What does the woman suggest doing?

What does the woman think the man should do?

#### (2) 高频动词短语

paint the dining room(粉刷餐厅), discuss a house plan(讨论房子平面图), practice for a speech contest(为演讲比赛作练习), adopt a child(收养小孩), board the bus(上巴士), get a schedule(拿到一份时刻表), collect information(搜集信息), analyze the rivals' performance(分析对手的行为), combine the training with dieting(训练和饮食相结合), avoid excessive physical training(避免过度的体能训练), fix the refrigerator(修理冰箱), tidy up(整理收拾), check files(查档案), assemble a computer(组装电脑), find a parking meter(找停车计费器), promote a new product(推广新产品), enhance image(提升形象), make a profitable investment(进行有回报的投资), draw up a plan(制订计划), finalize a contract(完成合同), fill in an application form(填申请表), gain some weight(增加重量), make inquiries(询价), attend a class(上课)

#### (3)解题技巧

这类题目的选项都是动词短语形式,且动词一般为原形或动名词形式。听录音时留意对话中的动词,尤其注意与选项中动词相关的信息,并做好记录。

**例** 1 A. Trying to sketch a map.

B. Painting the dining room.

C. Discussing a house plan.

D. Cleaning the kitchen.

录音 M: As you can see from the drawings, the kitchen has one door into the dining

room, another into the family room and a third to the outside.

W: The door into the family room isn't big enough. Could it be made wider?

O: What are the speakers doing?

#### 答案 C

解析 从 4 个选项可以预测,这是一道典型的行为活动类对话题。从双方对话中, 考生可以抓住与动作相关的信息词 one door into ..., another into ..., a third to ..., door ... isn't big enough, be made wider,从而可以得出两人在讨论房屋装修问题。(2012.6)

- 2 A. Drawing up a business plan.
- B. Discussing a term paper.
- C. Finalizing a contract.
- D. Reviewing a co-authored article.
- 录音 M: Now if you have any questions about the contract, I'll be happy to answer them.
  - W: Nothing comes to mind right now, but I'd like to go over all the articles of the contract once more before signing it.
  - Q: What are the speakers doing right now?

#### 答案 C

解析 从 4 个选项可以预测,这道题考查行为动作。第一个人导入话题,从信息词 have any questions about the contract 得出与合同有关。从第二个人的讲话中,考生可以 抓住相关动词 go over all the articles, before signing it,从而可以得出两人在讨论合同定稿问题。(2009.6)

#### 2. 事实状况类对话

事实状况类对话是四级听力考试中题量较多的一类对话,要求考生听懂对话,找出细节,如谈话的一方或双方说了什么、所处状态、做某事的原因何在、结果如何等。

#### (1) 常见提问方式

What do we learn about the man?

What does the man/woman mean?

What can we infer from that conversation?

What do we learn from the conversation?

What happened to the man/woman?

What does the man/woman imply?

What are the speakers talking about?

#### (2) 高频短语

take a snack(吃小吃), dress casually(穿着休闲), leave a good impression(留下好印象), a good bargain(好买卖), in the middle of the TV program(电视节目中), miss one's flight(错过班机), answer tricky questions(回答刁钻的问题), a low-rent apartment(租金便宜的公寓), make one's topic more focused(使话题更受关注), be careless about (对……很粗心), be caught in a traffic jam(堵车), be irritated(发怒的), a narrow escape (九死一生), think highly of (对……评价很高), make a fuss about nothing (无事自扰), challenging subjects(有挑战性的话题), beach resort(沙滩度假村), job prospect(工作前

景), recommend against sth(建议反对), traffic regulations(交通规则), in the downtown area(市中心), get access to(可以使用), drop Pro. Johnson's class(没有上约翰教授的课), look dull and unnatural(看上去呆板不自然), provide little useful information(几乎未提供有用的信息), yield good results(产生好的结果), look terrific(看上去不错), enjoy great popularity(人气很高), throw a surprise party(办一场惊喜派对), book air tickets(订机票), huge workload(工作量超大), out of style(落伍), possess a natural talent for(有……的天赋), a pile of journals(一堆杂志), decline the invitation(拒绝邀请)

#### (3) 解题技巧

这类题目的选项一般都是某种事实情况的陈述,选项以句子居多。选项中句子的时态以一般过去时或一般现在时居多。必须注意捕捉选项中的关键词,并做记号。这类题目需要考生根据对话内容推测出说话人话语中隐含的事实细节,因此正确选项往往不是对话中的原文照搬,而是对话内容的同义转述,或是根据对话内容推断出的事实细节。

- **例** 1 A. Only true friendship can last long.
  - B. Letter writing is going out of style.
  - C. She keeps in regular touch with her classmates.
  - D. She has lost contact with most of her old friends.
- 录音 M: I just received an e-mail from one of my former classmates. I was surprised, I hadn't heard from him for ages.
  - W: Well, I've been out of touch with most of my old friends, only one or two still drop me a line occasionally.
  - Q: What does the woman mean?

#### 答案 D

解析 从 4 个选项可以预测这道题涉及朋友之间的联系, C, D 两个选项主语都是 she, 可以推测重点应关注女士。第一个人导入话题, 从信息词 former classmates, hadn't heard from him 得出主题是朋友间缺少联系。第二个人(女士)讲话中的 out of touch 是 选项 lost contact 的同义转述,考生还可以抓住相关信息词 drop me a line occasionally, 从而可以得出女士与大多数朋友失去了联系。(2008.12)

- **囫** 2 A. He can finally do what he has dreamed of.
  - B. He has got enough money to buy a house.
  - C. He is moving into a bigger apartment.
  - D. He owns a piece of land in the downtown area.
- 录音 M: I did extremely well on the sale of my downtown apartment. Now, I have enough money to buy that piece of land I've had my eye on and build a house on it.
  - W: Congratulations! Does that mean you'll be moving soon?
  - Q: What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

#### 答案 A

解析 从选项中出现的 buy a house, moving into, a bigger apartment, land 可以预测主题是买房、搬家。4个选项主语都是 he,可以推测重点应关注男士。第一个人导入话题,从信息词 sale of my downtown apartment 可排除 C,信息词 enough money to buy ... land, build a house 得出男士要买地建房,女士表示祝贺,由此可以推断出男士实现了自己的梦想。(2010.12)

#### 3. 观点态度类对话

观点态度类对话是关于谈话一方对另一方或第三方的行为、品德、观点等的态度或评价。

#### (1) 常见提问方式

What does the woman/man mean/imply?

How does the woman/man feel about ...?

What does the woman/man think of ...?

How did the two speakers find the movie?

#### (2) 表示观点态度的高频词

表示赞成:certainly agree, wise, reasonable, sure, of course, right, good idea, out of question, by all means, no problem, you bet

表示不完全赞成或反对:no, not really, sorry, not correctly, I'm not sure, I'm afraid not, no way, out of the question, unwise, ridiculous, foolish, childish

表示否定:never, scarcely, hardly, impossible, unbelievable, seldom, rarely, incapable, unnecessary, nobody, ignore, refuse, hate, miss, stop from, keep from, far from, anything but, without, run out of, rather than, beyond

表示赞赏: admire, appreciate, think much of, think highly of

表示关心:concerned, careful, care about

表示怨恨或生气: hate, hatred, angry, anger, irritated

表示害怕或担心: fearful, frightened, worried, nervous

表示批评或讽刺: critical, criticize, ironic, find fault with

表示失望或灰心: disappointed, discouraged

表示后悔或遗憾:regret, regretful, pity, shame

表示漠然或热情:indifferent, detached, careless, enthusiastic

表示乐观或悲观:optimistic, pessimistic

表示建议: Why not ...? Why don't you ...? Shall we ...?

表示转折:but, actually, well, really, in fact, as a matter of fact, to tell you the truth

#### (3)解题技巧

这类题目的选项中一般都含有一些引出观点、态度的动词或短语,常见的有think, believe, find, guess, imagine, consider, as far as I know 等。根据选项中的信息判断出试题类型以后,考生可以有针对地留意说话人对自己的观点或态度的陈述。考生可以抓住

对话中的一些表示因果、转折、比较或举例等逻辑关系的标识性的词语,如 but, instead, if, when, since, before, after, so 等,尤其是转折后的内容,往往表达作者的真实观点或态度,常为考查重点。把握说话人的语气,应注意通过说话人的语气来判断说话人的态度,尤其是反问、疑问、感叹等语气,往往会明显地体现出说话人的态度或观点。

- **例** 1 A. Save time by using a computer.
- B. Buy her own computer.
- C. Borrow Martha's computer.
- D. Stay home and complete her paper.
- 录音 W: I am going to Martha's house. I have a paper to complete. And I need to use her computer.
  - M: Why don't you buy one yourself? Think how much time you could save.
  - Q: What does the man suggest the woman to do?

#### 答案 B

**解析** 对话中出现 Why don't you 这个表示建议的表达法,很容易得出男士建议 女士自己买台电脑,所以选 B。(2005.6)

- 例 2 A. He is pleased with his exciting new job.
  - B. He finds the huge workload unbearable.
  - C. He finds his office much too big for him.
  - D. He is not so excited about his new position.
- 录音 W: I heard about your promotion, you must be thrilled.
  - M: Not really, the new office is huge, but the workload has doubled.
  - Q: What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

#### 答案 D

解析 从选项中出现的 new job, new position,workload,可以预测主题是工作。第一个人导入话题,从信息词 promotion, thrilled 得出女士认为男士晋升肯定很高兴。而信息词 not really 以及转折词 but 后面的内容说明,男士对女士的观点持否定态度,也就是这份工作没有让他高兴。(2009.6)

#### 4. 场景与人物关系类对话

场景和人物关系一直以来都是四级考试的一个必考点,要求考生通过对场景词的 把握来推测事情发生的地点或某人的去向以及当事人之间的关系。

(1) 常见提问方式

Where did the conversation most probably take place?

What are the speakers doing?

What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

Who do you think the man/woman is talking to?

(2) 高频关键词及短语

**商场(customer / shop assistant):** discount(折扣), price(价格), on sale(打折), receipt(发票), brand(品牌), size(尺码), at 20% off(打八折)

机场或飞机上 [air-hostess (stewardess, steward)/ passenger]: welcome aboard

(欢迎登机), take off(起飞), fasten your seat belt(系紧安全带), flight number(航班号), airline(航线), non-smoking flight(无烟飞机), first / business / economy class(头等 / 商务 / 经济舱), land(着陆), arrival / departure time(到达 / 起飞时间), check-in(办理登机手续), duty-free shop(免税店), Gate No.8(8号登机口), passport(护照), terminal building (航站楼), boarding card(登机牌), window / aisle seat(靠窗 / 靠走廊座位), airsick(晕机), see sb off(送行), visa(签证), Flight 606(606 航班), flight attendant(飞行服务员), captain(机长), crew(机组成员)

学校(teacher / student): academic year(学年), registration(注册), tuition(学费), school report / record(成绩报告), semester / term(学期), seminar(讨论会), bachelor's degree(学士学位), MA(文科硕士学位), PhD(博士学位), diploma(学位证书), major (专业), required / compulsory course(必修课程), optional / elective course(选修课程), mark / score(分数), credit(学分), quiz(小测验), assignment(作业), task(任务), term paper(学期报告), dissertation(毕业论文), thesis(论文), lecture(报告), scholarship(奖学金), drop out(辍学), enroll(录取), freshman(新生), sophomore(大二), junior(大三), senior(大四), teaching assistant(助教), undergraduate(大学生), graduate(毕业), professor(教授), dean(教导主任), president(校长)

**医院(doctor / patient):** hospital(医院), medicine(药), case(病例), treat(治疗), cure(治愈), examine(检查), disease(病), operation(手术), injection(注射), prescription (处方), X-ray(X光), flu(流感), cold(感冒), contagion(传染), headache(头痛), toothache(牙痛), sneeze(打喷嚏), run a high fever(发高烧), sore throat(喉咙痛), lose one's appetite(没有胃口), diagnose(诊断), emergency room(急救室), surgeon(外科医生), physician(内科医生)

**车站[conductor (guard) / passenger]:** dining car(餐车), entrance(入口), platform ticket(月台票), round-trip ticket(来回票), underground / subway(地铁), ticket machine (贩票机), waiting room(候车室), terminus(终点), carriage(车厢), pull in / out(进/出站), express train(特快)

饭店[waiter (waitress) / diner]: menu(菜单), bill(账单), dessert(甜品), soup (汤), main dish(主菜), steak(牛排), soft drink(不含酒精的饮料), hamburger(汉堡), French fries(薯条), whisky(威士忌), tip(小费), a table for two(两人桌), recommend(推荐菜), order(点菜), serve(服务), keep the change(不用找零), eat out(外出就餐), go Dutch(AA制), have a sweet tooth(爱吃甜食), make a reservation(预约), cafeteria(咖啡馆), restaurant(餐馆), chef(主厨)

**宾馆(receptionist / customer):** baggage cart (行李车), luggage (行李), reception desk(前台), registration form(登记表), room number(房号), room service(客房服务), hotel(旅馆), single room(单人间), double room(双人间), bathroom(浴室), book(预订), check in / out(入住/退房), doorman(门卫), porter(行李员)

图书馆[librarian / student(reader)]: alphabetical order(按字母顺序), catalogue

#### 大学 >>>>>>>> 英语四级新题型**综合解析**

(目录), library card(借书证), library(图书馆), back issue(过期刊物), latest issue(最新一期刊物), call number(图书编号), magazine(杂志), journal / periodical(期刊), publication(出版), circulation desk(借还处), in the stacks(在架), reference book(参考文献), due(预定), overdue(超过期限), keep out(带出), borrow(借), return(还), renew(续借), fine(罚款)

邮局[postman(mailman) / customer]: deliver(投递), letter(信件), envelope(信封), stamp(邮票), parcel package(包裹), air mail(航空件), express mail(快递), registered mail(挂号信), regular mail(平邮), post(寄信), post office(邮局), mailbox(邮箱), postal / zip code(区号), postal clerk(邮政职员), receiver(收信人), sender (寄信人)

银行[bank clerk / customer]: counter(柜台), account(账户), current account(往来账户), deposit account(储蓄存款), fixed account(定期存款), cash(现金), check(支票), interest(利息), balance(收支平衡), bank card(银行卡), credit card(信用卡), exchange rate(汇率), service charge(服务费), deposit(存款), withdraw(取款), bank manager(银行经理), teller(出纳员)

其他可能出现的人物(关系):

police / driver: traffic light(交通信号灯), rush hour(高峰期), speeding(超速), slow down(减速), fine(罚款), give a ticket(开罚单), driver's license(驾驶证)

husband / wife (lovers): dear / honey / darling(亲爱的), kids(孩子), parents(家长)

boss / secretary: copy(复印), print(打印), file(文件), document(档案), contract (合同), mail(邮件), fax machine(传真机), business card(名片)

lawyer / client: case(案例), ask for reparation(要求赔偿), in our favor(对我们有利) dentist: toothache(牙痛), pain(疼痛), gum(口香糖), bite something cold(吃冷的东

西), inflamed(发炎), open your mouth(张嘴), pull the tooth(拔牙) **customs officer:** duty-free(免税), pay duty on(付税), declare(报税)

farmer: grain(谷物,粮食), vegetable(蔬菜), raise sheep(养羊), plant corn(种玉米) gardener: trim the lawn(修剪草坪), water flowers(浇花), plant trees(种树)

- (3) 解题技巧
- ①单个地点题:抓住与特定地点相关的常用词语。

这类题目的对话中一般不会提到具体场所,问题往往要求根据对话内容推测出谈话场所或某人的去向。考生要注意抓取信息词,即与特定地点相关的常用词语。

②多个地点题:依赖笔记,留意提问中的核心词。

这类题目对话中一般会提到几个地点,而就其中某一个进行提问,解题关键在于区分细节,对与选项相关的细节进行速记,并注意抓住提问中的核心词。

例 1 A. At a clinic. B. In a fish shop. C. On a fishing boat. D. At a restaurant.

录音 W: May I make a recommendation, sir? Our seafood with this special sauce is very good.

M: Thank you, but I don't eat shellfish. I'm allergic to it.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

#### 答案 D

**解析** 这是一道典型的场景题。从双方对话中,我们可以抓住信息词 make a recommendation, seafood, special sauce,从而可以得出对话发生在饭店。(2011.12)

**囫**2 A. A painter.

B. A mechanic.

C. A porter.

D. A carpenter.

录音 M: If you can make up your mind about the color, I can start on the outside of your house early next week.

W: Well, right now I think I want white for the window frames and yellow for the walls, but I'll let you know tomorrow.

Q: Who is the woman talking to?

#### 答案 A

解析 这是一道推测职业的问题。要注意捕捉对话中出现的与职业相关的线索词或关键词。对话中多次出现与色彩相关的词 color, white, yellow, 以及 outside of your house, window frames, walls, 给我们提供了重要信息, 可以推断男士是油漆工。(2008.12)

#### 5. 时间与数字类对话

时间和数字是日常生活中最常遇到的问题之一。做这类题目时要注意掌握以下方法:眼盯选项、耳听对话、及时标记、快速运算。

(1) 常见提问方式

When ...? How long ...? How many ...? How often ...?

At what time did the conversation take place?

(2) 高频关键词及短语

quarter(一刻钟), three quarters of an hour / the population(三刻钟 / 四分之三人口), decade(十), anniversary(周年), millennium(千禧年), century(世纪), dozen(一打), score(二十), couple(一对), double / twice(两倍), billion(十亿), million(百万), daily (每日), weekly(每周), monthly(每月), yearly(每年), fivefold(五倍), 10% off(九折), discount(折扣), increase(增长), decrease(下降), percent(百分比), on sale(打折), a real bargain(便宜货)

(3) 常用表达法

A couple of dozen should certainly do.

It's been two decades since we left.

They have increased the price by almost 20%.

It's our regular \$600 vacuum cleaner on sale today for \$550.

You have just missed one by 15 minutes.

(4) 解题技巧

这类题目一般先通过选项的信息词(单位)\$, pm, 5:00, March 等确定是价格、日期、时间或数量的对话,并注意数字的读法。听录音时抓住关键信息词,尤其是与选项中所表明的数字有关联的定位词,并记录。

A. At 10:25. B. At 10:30. meet here by 10:15. 答案 D 解析 五、短对话实战 Practice 1 1. A. Trying to sketch a map. ( )2. A. She is tired of the food in the canteen. D. The man's jeans and T-shirts are stylish. )5. A. Grey pants made from pure cotton. B. Fashionable pants in bright colors.

C. At 10:45.

D. At 10:40.

M: So, when are the other guys going to get there? The train is leaving in ten minutes. We can't wait here forever.

W: It's 10:30 already. They are supposed to be here by now. I told everybody to

O: When is the train leaving?

对话中出现 in ten minutes, 10:30 already, by 10:15, 因此听的时候一定要用 数字做好记录,这样就能得出火车离开的时间是 10:40。(2004.6)

B. Painting the dining room.

C. Discussing a house plan.

D. Cleaning the kitchen.

B. She often eats in a French restaurant.

C. She usually takes a snack in the KFC.

D. She is in very fussy about what she eats.

( )3. A. Listening to some loud music.

B. Preparing for an oral examination.

C. Talking loudly on the telephone.

D. Practicing for a speech contest.

) )4. A. The man has left a good impression on her family.

B. The man can dress casually for the occasion.

C. The man should buy himself a new suit.

C. 100% cotton pants in dark blue.

D. Something to match her brown pants.

()6. A. Its price.

B. Its location.

C. Its comfort.

D. Its facilities.

)7. A. Travel overseas.

B. Look for a new job.

C. Take a photo.

D. Adopt a child.

( )) 8. A. It is a routine offer.

B. It is new on the menu.

C. It is quite healthy.

D. It is a good bargain.

#### Practice 2

)1. A. Read the notice on the window.

B. Go and ask the staff.

C. Get a new bus schedule.

D. Board the bus to Cleveland.

) )2. A. He was looking forward to seeing the giraffes.

- B. He enjoyed watching the animal performance.
- C. He got home too late to see the TV special.
- D. He fell asleep in the middle of the TV program.



- 3. A. She wants to take the most direct way.
  - B. She may be late for the football game.
  - C. She is worried about missing her flight.
  - D. She is currently caught in a traffic jam.



/)4. A. At a restaurant.

B. In a fish shop.

D. On a fishing boat.

by ...



- B. He is being interviewed for a job.

  - C. He is a close friend of the woman.
  - D. He is good at answering tricky questions.



- )6. A. The man should consider his privacy first.
  - B. The man will choose a low-rent apartment.
  - C. The man is not certain if he can find a quieter place.
  - D. The man is unlikely to move out of the dormitory.



- )7. A. The woman is going to make her topic more focused.
  - B. The man and the woman are working on a joint project.
  - C. One should choose a broad topic for a research paper.
  - D. It took a lot of time to get the man on the right track.



- )8. A. They went camping this time last year.
  - B. They didn't quite enjoy their last picnic.
  - C. They learned to cooperate under harsh conditions.
  - D. They weren't experienced in organizing picnics.

#### Practice 3



- 1) 1. A. He is careless about his appearance.
  - B. He is ashamed of his present condition.
  - C. He changes jobs frequently.
  - D. He shaves every other day.

- A. Jane may be caught in a traffic jam.B. Jane should have started a little earlier.
  - C. He knows what sort of person Jane is.
  - D. He is irritated at having to wait for Jane.

- )3. A. Training for the Mid-Atlantic Championship.
  - B. Making preparations for a trans-Atlantic trip.
  - C. Collecting information about baseball games.