Recognition of Location Finding Main Ideas Recognition of Time Inference on Cause-Effect Predicting Identity and Relationship Drawing Reasonable Conclusions

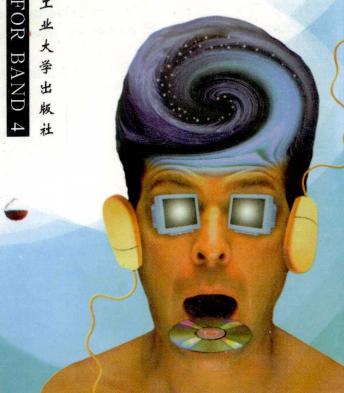
Recognizing and Calculationg Numbers

武汉工业大学出版社

COLLEGE ENGLISH LISTENING FOR BAND 4

余非 主编

大学英语四级听力



大学英语四级听力

主编 余 非副主编 胡 钢 郭 卫

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前 言

本书根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语考试大纲》,结合全国大学英语四级考试中的听力考试题型及要求编写而成,旨在帮助使用者掌握一定的听力法则和技巧,通过循序渐进的训练,不断提高听力。

本书由 10 个单元构成。1—8 单元讲解听力法则及技巧,配以 听力分项练习;9—10 单元为综合听力模拟试题。

本书每单元由四部分构成:Part I 为听力技巧讲解及举例; Part II 为分项听力练习;Part II 为分项听力练习录音稿;Part IV 为分项听力练习答案。

本书 1、2 单元,9、10 单元由余非编写;3—5 单元由胡刚编写;6—8 单元由郭卫编写。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有不当之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者 1999年11月

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Unit 1

Part I 听力技巧讲解

Section A Short Conversation

· Recognition of Time(识别时间)

在对话部分的听力测试中,有一类考题侧重考查应试者对特定的情景对话中的不同时间的识别能力。常常用 When...? 和 What time...?等提出问题,询问对话内容所涉及的时间。应试者在听录音时要特别记住有关时间的关键词以及与时间有关的重要信息,以便经过简单推断得出正确答案。

【例 1】

- M: I was caught up in the traffic jam, and when I got to the station finally, the eleven-fifteen train had left for half an hour.
- W: What a pity you missed your train.
- Q. When did the man get to the station?

答案选择:

A. 11:15. B. 11:30. C. 10:45. D. 11:45.

正确答案是 D。答案是根据 eleven-fifteen train 和 had left for half an hour 提供的信息算出来的。

【例 2】

- W. Would you mind if we discuss the program for tomorrow before dinner this evening?
- M:Not at all. I certainly don't want to talk about it while we are eating.
- Q: When will they probably discuss the plan?

答案选择:

A. Right after dinner.

B. Tomorrow.

C. During dinner.

D. Before dinner.

正确答案是 D。答案是根据 Would you mind if we discuss... before dinner...? 和 Not at all 提供的信息判断出来的。

【例 3】

W: This game is so exciting. What's the time?

M:It's 3:40. They have only got 20 minutes before it's finished.

Q: What time is the game due to finish?

答案选择:

A. 3:40. B. 4:00.

C. 4.20.

D. 3:20.

正确答案是 B。答案是根据 It's 3.40 和... have only got 20 minutes before it's finished 提供的信息推算出来的。

Section B Passage

· Fact Identification(识别事实)

在段落部分的听力测试中,测试的重点是对段落大意及重要细节的理解与掌握。这部分试题难度大,段落的内容广泛,词汇量大,所包含的信息(重要的和非重要的)错综复杂。这类考题重在考查应试者通过"听"来获取知识的能力,而并非测试应试者对段落有关内容已有的知识。提问的形式通常是: What is the passage mainly about? What can we learn from the passage? 主要是询问

段落大意。对具体细节的提问方式多种多样,由段落内容来确定, 没有固定形式。

【例 1】

OK, everybody. Can we start the meeting now? I am Mike Johnson, the chairperson of the graduation committee for this year. You've all been selected as representatives to plan the graduation ceremonies. I am sending around a sheet of paper for you to fill in your name and telephone number. Also, please write down what part of the ceremonies you would like to work on. Remember, as a representative you will have a lot of responsibilities. So only sign up if you feel you have the time to participate. When everyone has finished writing down the information, please return the paper to me. At our next meeting, one week from today, we'll start to discuss the detail of the ceremonies.

问题与答案选择:

- 1. Who is the speaker?
 - A. A sales representative.
 - B. A store manager.
 - C. A committee chairperson.
 - D. A class president.

正确答案是 C。答案是根据段落中"I am Mike Johnson, the chairperson of the graduation committee for this year"提供的信息确定的。

- 2. What is the purpose of the meeting?
 - A. To determine who will graduate this year.
 - B. To discuss the seating arrangement.
 - C. To choose the chairperson of the ceremonies.

3

D. To begin planning the graduation ceremonies.

正确答案是 D。答案是根据段落中"You've all been selected as representatives to plan the graduation ceremonies"提供的信息推断出来的。

- 3. What should the students write on the paper?
 - A. Their names, phone numbers, and job preference.
 - B. The names and addresses of their guests.
 - C. The name of the committees they worked on last year.
 - D. Their dormitory name, address and phone number.

正确答案是 A。答案是根据段落中"... to fill in your name and telephone number. Also, please write down what part of the ceremonies you would like to work on"提供的信息确定的。

Section C Spot Dictation

· Dictation Skill(听写技巧)

听写填空是一种听力测试新题型。测试的重点是对段落细节的理解与掌握,同时也考查应试者拼写词汇的能力。听写填空要求填入的内容通常是一个句子,或者句子的一部分,一般不是单个的词汇。例如:

Let's look back in history to an earlier way of life. At one
time children didn't have to learn any more than (1)
their physical environment. They had to learn
to be careful around (2), to draw back when
they got too (3) something dangerous. They
didn't need a special school to learn these things (4)
the school of experience. Nor was the school
necessary for them to learn (5) Because their
parents taught them all they needed to know about (6)

. But as societies became more complex, people
depended more on others who were living (7)
So it became important for children to learn to
read and write. When money was created they needed (8)
and calculate. Children had to know these
things in order to survive in this new (9)
Because such skills could not be learned simply through first-
hand experience. School became necessary. So the children (10)
what we now call "the three R's"—reading,
writing and arithmetic.

听写填空通常朗读三遍。第一遍以正常语速朗读,没有停顿, 应试者要力求听懂大意,不要急于填空,在听录音时,可以参看所 给出的文字部分,联想要填空的内容。第二遍朗读时,在空格处有 停顿,以便应试者填入听写内容。第三遍朗读为正常语速,使学生 能检查填空内容。听写填空重点考查学生对段落细节的捕捉能力, 所以能否听懂是最为关键的。在通常情况下,能听懂就能写出来。

以上听写填空 1-10 的正确答案是:

- (1) how to cope with (2) moving object
- (3) close to
- (4) other than
- (5) how to survive (6) how to hunt and to till the soil
- (7) far away
- (8) to learn to count
- (9) expanded environment (10) could be taught

Section D Compound Dictation

·Summarization(写出概要)

复合式听写是听力测试的一种新题型。试题由两个部分组成。 第一部分是听写单词,要求考生在空格中填入所缺单词;第二部分 是表达,要求考生根据所听内容写出要点。

复合式听写重在测试学生听的能力、拼写能力、记笔记能力和 书面表达能力。

应试者在听第一部分时,只要听懂要填空的单词即可。在听第二部分时,由于篇幅相对较长,信息多,因此应边听边记录重要信息,因为在写要点时,所涉及的重要信息不可缺少,必须写入要点中。

复合式听写是一篇 250 词左右的短文,朗读三遍。第一遍朗读全文,没有停顿,此时应试者要力求听懂全文内容。第二遍朗读时,在填写单词的空格之后略有停顿,以便填写单词,在第二部分之后停顿五分钟,以便考生根据听到的内容写出主要意思。第三遍同第一遍一样,没有停顿,供应试者进行核对。例如:

When you wish to give someone a gift,	it is always good to
(1) some of the basic rul	es,(2)
the age and sex and the (3) _	of
your acquaintance as well as the (4)	You
should know when it is all (5)	
money, and when it would be (6)	
case, when you (7) a pres	
send a thank-you note as soon as you (8)	
Often people like to take with them a gift	
of a party they have been invited to. (9)	
Again, you may choose something for the host	
the entire family.	
Sometimes it is not possible to return a f	avour as you would
like to. (10)	-

Try to use imagination in choosing a thank-you gift.

以上复合式听写第一部分的答案是:

- (1) remember (2) consider (3) length (4) occasion
- (5) right (6) improper (7) receive (8) possibly 第二部分的内容是:
- (9) This can be something just for the host's wife, or something for the party, like sweets or fruit, things which all may enjoy. If you stay at a friend's house overnight or for a weekend, it is usual to take a gift showing appreciation for their friendliness and their kindness.
- (10) When this happens you may show your own thoughtfulness by giving a thank-you gift, especially if you can find something unusual. Weddings are times when gifts of money are greatly appreciated and quite acceptable. You should never leave money when you have been a weekend guest.

第二部分答案是:

- (9) a. Sweet and fruit are example of the gift for the hostess or the party.
 - b. A weekend guest usually takes a gift to express his or her thanks.
- (10) a. Money is an acceptable gift for weddings.
 - b. It is considered improper for a weekend guest to give a gift of money.

听力分项练习 Part I

Section A **Short Conversation**

Directions: In this section, you will hear 15 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 center.

1. II. Ocycli O Clock	1.	Α.	Seven	o'c	lock
-----------------------	----	----	-------	-----	------

B. Seven-thirty

C. Eight o'clock

D. Nine o'clock

2. A. 11:15 B. 11.30

C. 10:45 D. 11:45

3. A. \$140

B. \$120

C. \$100

D. \$160

4. A. About 5 o'clock

B. About 2 o'clock

C. About 3 o'clock

D. About 7 o'clock

5. A. At 4:30

B. At 5:30

C. At 5 o'clock

D. At 4 o'clock

6. A. This year

B. Last December

C. Last year

D. Next year

7. A. 80

B. 20

C. 5:38

D. 5:18

8. A. 10 miles B. 15 minutes C. 10 minutes

D. 20 minutes

9. A. Every day

- B. Every day except Thursday
- C. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
- D. Monday, Tuesday and Friday
- 10. A. About 6 p. m.

B. About 3:30 p. m.

C. About noon

D. After dinner

11. A. \$8

B. \$7 C. \$4 D. \$3.50

12. A. 5 minutes

B. 10 minutes C. 45 minutes D. 50 minutes

13. A. Five lessons

B. Three lessons

C. Twelve lessons

D. Fifteen lessons

14. A. In October

B. In April

C. She isn't certain

D. Between April and October

15. A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

Section B **Passages**

Directions: In this section, you will hear 5 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 one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices A,B,C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

- 1. A. He paid him a visit
 - B. He tried to comfort Mike
 - C. He wanted to have a drink
 - D. He helped Mike to recover soon
- 2. A. More than ten times