

大学英语新题型

巅峰突破

4

级

听力

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大学英语新题型

巅峰突破

4级 听力



上海外国语大学

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吉林人民出版社
JILIN DAXUE CHUBANSHE

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语新题型巅峰突破4级,听力/史志康主编.
—长春:吉林大学出版社,2008.1
ISBN 978-7-5601-3761-2

I.大... II.史... III.英语—听说教学—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV.H310.42

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2008)第011202号

书 名:大学英语新题型巅峰突破4级.听力
作 者:史志康 主编

责任编辑:徐佳
吉林大学出版社出版、发行
开本:787×1092毫米 1/16
总印张:90
ISBN 978-7-5601-3761-2

封面设计:王付青
大连华伟印刷有限公司 印刷
2008年3月 第1版
2008年3月 第1次印刷
总定价:116.80元

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社址:长春市明德路421号 邮编:130021
发行部电话:0431-88499826
网址:<http://www.jlup.com.cn>
E-mail:jlup@mail.jlu.edu.cn

前言

Preface

为了帮助广大考生在新题型出台之后,能够轻松取得大学英语四级高分,我们组织编写了《大学英语新题型巅峰突破——4级听力篇》。

一、题目:新题型的重点是听力理解方面的测试,听力分值由原来的20%提高到35%,本书根据新题型教学大纲编写,按新题型四级听力考试的形式(短对话、长对话、短文理解、短文听写),汇编成16个Test(分为入门分析篇、技能实战篇、强化提高篇、考前冲刺篇四章)。考生自测时每个Test须在35分钟内完成。

二、新题型四级听力理解的要求与高分突破方法:目的是从中找出大学生训练英语听力的心理过程、学习策略和薄弱环节,帮助广大考生了解新题型四级听力考试要求,掌握正确训练听力的方法,提高听力学习的效果和质量。

三、16个Test:通过做题,每天1个Test,举一反三,掌握做题技巧,16天轻松突破四级听力,提高英语听力水平。

四、适用对象:该书主要适用于考生对新题型四级听力理解以及做题技巧的突破,也适用于新题型六级以及具有中级英语水平的学生自学考试使用,同时也可作为强化班教师教学参考使用。

本书的听力题目都是经过反复推敲、实践,但不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者、同行专家不吝指正,以便改进。

编者
2008年1月

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新题型四级听力理解的要求与高分突破方法

新题型四级的重点是听力理解方面的测试,听力分值由原来的 20% 提高到 35%。按照新教学大纲的要求,学生在修完基础阶段四级后应具有一定的听的能力,对题材熟悉、难度略浅于精读课文、基本上无生词、语速为每分钟 130 词的听力材料,一遍可以听懂,理解的准确率不低于 70%。

新大纲所规定的要求似乎并不太高,但却为广大考生提出了一项相当艰巨的任务。提高听力不但要求具备坚实的语言基础、熟悉文化背景知识,而且还要考生训练掌握在片刻间获取信息、储信息于短期记忆之中并加以归纳判断等的综合技能。要达到这一目标不能单靠一两节听力课本身,而必须在全面提高读、写、说等能力的综合训练中实现。

本书的编者对听力理解所作的做题方法分析,充分表明考生听力的高低完全取决于他们是否具备了以下 4 个方面的基础:

- 一、坚实的语言基础
- 二、一定的文化背景知识
- 三、基本的听力技能
- 四、正确有效的听音习惯

而其中尤以坚实的语言基础为先决条件。下面就听力理解所考核的语言能力加以分析说明。

一、坚实的语言基础

坚实的语言基础指的是熟练掌握语音、语法、基本词汇以及常用句型,包括口语中的一些习惯表达方法。

1. 语音:包括辨音、音变、句重音、语调等方面。

1) 辨别音素是学生突破听力理解的第一关,不能正确辨音(这往往是自己发音不准所致),极易导致听力理解上的错误。例如:

The professor **collected** the papers himself. /kə'lektid/

The professor **corrected** the papers himself. /kə'rektid/

只有一音之差,所提供的信息却完全不同。又如:

It's a great **pleasure**. /'pleʒə/

It's a great **pressure**. /'prefə/

两者读音非常相似,意思却截然相反。

2) 除了识别单个音素之外,学生还必须熟悉快速语流中的音变现象:

a. 同化

Could you give me a helping hand?

其中 could 一词本应读成 /kud/, 但当后面紧跟着 you/ju:/ 时,尾辅音 /d/ 与 /j/ 同化成另一个辅音 /dʒ/. 如不熟悉这种同化现象,一旦听到 /ku'dʒu:/ 便会感到茫然不知所云。

b. 连读

连读是口语中经常出现的音变现象。例如：

in an hour 连读后成了 /inə'naʊə/

worn out 连读后成了 /wɔ:'naʊt/

c. 弱读

通常句子中除了有重要意义的词带有句重音之外，其他词往往弱读，如助动词、连接词、前置词、人称代词等。例如：

You have done a good job. /ju:həv'dʌnə'gʊd'dʒɔb/

I will tell you how to do it. /aɪ'telju'həʊtə'du:ɪt/

考生必须熟悉这种语音现象，不能指望录音或讲话人会用同样的长度和力度读出每一个词。

3) 句子重音

句子重音往往是讲话者表达意思的一种语音手段，因此也是听话者理解话语的重要依据。例如：

Son: Mum, I've got a B in my math exam.

Mum: So you have passed.

have 作为助动词本不应重读，但这里却带有句重音，言外之意是：“我原来以为你不会及格。”又如，在美国英语中 can't 读成 /kænt/，当紧跟在后面的的是以爆破音为首的词如 go 时，t 就失去爆破，听起来与 can 完全一样。区别 I can go 与 I can't go 的唯一依据就是 can't 带有句重音，表示否定。

4) 语调

同一个句子，语调不同含义就会出现差异，这也是常有的现象，必须引起考生的重视。例如：

A burglar broke into his ↘ house last night.

A burglar broke into his ↗ house last night.

前者用降调表示肯定，后者用升调表示怀疑。

2. 语法

考生所掌握的语法知识可以帮助他们正确理解所听到的信息。试看：

M: The city council has finally voted the funds to build a new high school.

W: It's about time they did it. I don't know what took them so long.

Q: What's the woman's opinion about the school?

A) It's too expensive. B) It isn't needed.

C) It should be built. D) A college would be better.

男士说：“市议会最后终于通过拨款建造一所高级中学。”女士回答说：

It's about time they did it.

这里动词 did 表示虚拟语气，意思是：“他们早该这样做了”。但有的考生因为没有掌握这一语法现象，把句子误解为“他们过去早已做了”。

3. 单词与短语

单词与短语是听力理解的基础，考生必须在学习中掌握大纲词表内规定的单词及其基

本义项,如 fit 除了作“固定”解之外,还可作“修理”、“安排”等解。短语 pick up 除了作“拾起”解之外,有时还表示“顺便购买”、“学会”、“增速”等不同意思。学生应根据上下文来判断单词与短语的含义。

4. 常用句型与习惯表达方法

听力理解与阅读理解不同,听到的话语转瞬即逝,没有反复咀嚼的可能。因此考生对听到的句子必须作出迅速的反应,而要达到这一要求他们必须熟练掌握常用句型。除了常用句型之外,还必须熟悉口语中的一些习惯表达方法。例如:

I can't agree with you more. 我百分之百同意你的想法。

I don't teach because teaching is easy. 我选择教书这个职业并非因为教书容易。

You can never be too careful while crossing a busy street. 穿过一条交通繁忙的街道时,千万要小心。

二、一定的文化背景知识

在听力考试中考生有时似乎听懂了句子,却找不到正确的答案。这种理解上的障碍往往是由于不熟悉文化背景知识所造成的。因此在听力训练中,要逐步熟悉有关的文化背景知识,这是不能忽视的。试看:

M: How do you like Professor Bachman's course on the History of Philosophy. He's a distinguished scholar on that subject.

W: He is a great teacher. But I'm having a hard time with the reading list. I feel I can't ever finish it.

Q: What problem does the woman have with the course?

- A) She doesn't like the way the professor lectures.
- B) She's having a hard time following the professor's lectures.
- C) She is not interested in the course.
- D) She's having difficulty with the heavy reading assignments.

本题答案为选项 D。答对本题关键在于能听懂女士说的:

But I'm having a hard time with the reading list. 有些考生对 reading list 这一词组感到陌生。reading list 是教师为了让考生对他所讲的那门课有比较深入全面的了解而开出的书单,要求考生课外自学。这种教学方法在我国尚不常见,学生缺乏这种背景知识,因此形成理解上的障碍。

但是背景知识不能代替对语言的掌握,如果考生没有听懂语言本身,而只凭背景知识进行猜测,也同样不可能找到正确的答案。语言理解虽然与背景知识有密切关系,但提高听力理解能力的先决条件还是要掌握好语言本身。

三、基本的听力技能

在理解有声语言的过程中,学生除了依靠所掌握的语言知识和文化背景知识之外,还必须求助于必要的听力技能,例如要善于捕捉重要信息、进行正确推理、通过综合归纳抓住讲话的中心思想等。

1. 捕捉重要信息

这是听力理解的首要任务,遗漏了重要信息就不可能听清讲话的基本含义。要辨认重要信息又必须聚精会神地听清每一句话的主要意思,同时要边听边思考,切忌主次不分,顾

此失彼。试看：

M: How is your father, Mary? The last time I came to see you, you were about to take him to the hospital.

W: He returned home last week. The operation was very successful. The doctor said he'd almost recovered and could go back to work next week.

Q: What did the woman say about her father?

- A) He is still being treated in the hospital.
- B) He has had an operation.
- C) He'll rest at home for another two weeks.
- D) He returned to work last week.

本题答案为选项 B。此题测试理解明示信息的能力。女士谈话的主要信息是：她的父亲手术成功，已回到家里。这就是答案的依据。误选原因在于未听懂全文，不能捕捉主要信息，而是根据片言只语猜想臆断。在听力训练中一定要全神贯注，积极思考，善于捕捉主要信息，作出正确判断。

听力理解的一项重要技能是要跟上说话人思维的展开，理解话语中的前因后果，不能只注意片言只语，这种能力在听力训练中要着重培养。

2. 作出正确判断

1) 推测言外之意

在对话中说话人常常出于某种考虑不直接表示是或否，而用迂回的方式间接回答，听话人则必须从间接回答中迅速领悟说话人的确切含义，试看：

M: Did you watch the game last night?

W: I wouldn't have missed it for anything.

女士说的是：“我说什么也不会错过这一机会”，换言之，“我当然看了这场比赛”。

2) 正确理解委婉的表达方法，例如：

I hope these apples are as good as they look.

其言外之意是“恐怕这些苹果不如它们看上去那么好吧”。这是对事物表示疑虑时的一种委婉的说法。正确理解各种委婉的表达方法也是一项重要的听力技能。

3. 归纳总结、抓住中心思想

试看：

W: Could we drop by the lab for a minute? I have some experiments running that I need to check on before dinner.

M: Sure. I have plenty of time. I'd be interested to see what you're working on, anyway.

Q: What will they do?

- A) Go to the lab for a quick look.
- B) Check on what's for dinner.
- C) Have a run before they eat.
- D) Go and see if they have dropped anything in the lab.

本题答案为选项 A。此题测试综合理解能力。正确答案是对话的综合，要求全部听懂，

而不能只根据一句话,更不能抓住片言只语猜测臆断。误选 B 项的考生,显然只听懂了 check on, dinner, 而不能在语篇上理解谈话内容;误选 C 项的考生,他们没有掌握“have+名词+V-ing”这一句型及 run 的词性与词义;误选 D 项的考生,主要是因为未能理解 drop by 这一短语动词的确切含义。综合归纳是一项很有用的听力技能,但不容易掌握,必须经过反复训练才能见效。

四、正确有效的听音习惯

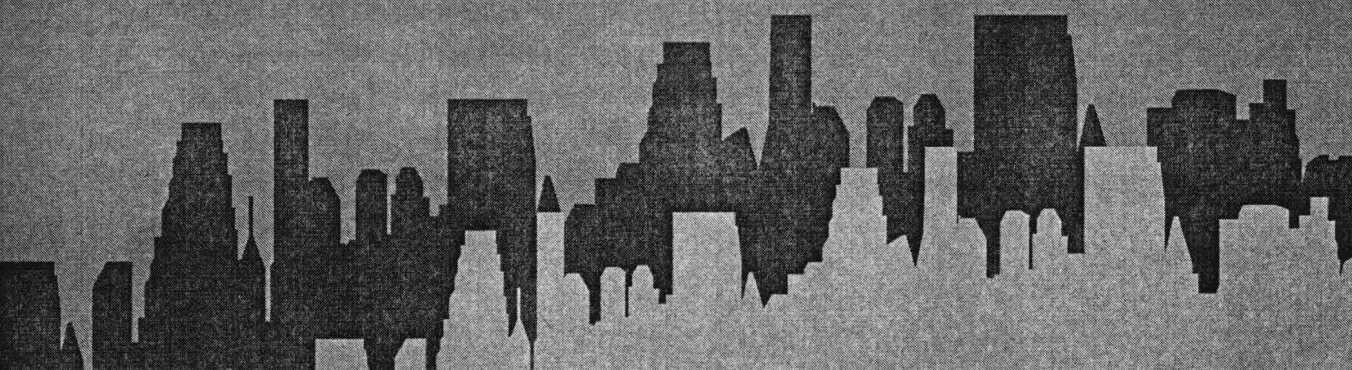
正确有效的听音习惯也是提高听力理解的保证。例如:

1. 全神贯注,积极思考
2. 边听边记下要点
3. 加强短时记忆(short-term memory)能力
4. 养成预期(prediction)的习惯

所谓预期能力是指在听的过程中对可能出现的信息要有所期待。如果新出现的信息与预期信息截然相反,又要善于迅速调整,不断修正已作出的判断。这种能力是重要的听力技能之一,在平时训练中要充分重视。

综上所述,听力训练是一种比较复杂的多种技能的综合训练,考生不能急于求成,要反复训练,掌握应试技巧,提高听力水平,以便在今后工作中能更好地理解口语,为获得更强的参与国际交流的能力打下基础。

入门分析篇



Test 1

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations.*

At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

1. A) A customer and a shop assistant. B) A passenger and an air hostess.
C) A guest and a receptionist. D) A guest and a waitress.
2. A) Mary has never studied mathematics. B) Mary enjoys learning mathematics.
C) Mary probably is poor at mathematics. D) Mary must be good at mathematics.
3. 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.
4. A) To keep his old car and get a new one.
B) To leave it in the garage to be repaired.
C) To sell his car for a new one.
D) To get his car repaired later.
5. A) Help him to carry some luggage.
B) Get some travel information.
C) Tell him the way to the left-luggage office.
D) Look after something for him.
6. A) Read four chapters. B) Write an article.
C) Speak before the class. D) Preview two chapters.
7. A) The woman is being interviewed by a reporter.
B) The woman is asking for a promotion.
C) The woman is applying for a job.
D) The woman is being given an examination.
8. A) His car was hit by another car.

- B) He was hurt while playing volleyball.
- C) He fell down the stairs.
- D) While crossing the street, he was hit by a car.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 9. A) The apartment is too far from the campus.
 B) The apartment needs a lot of repair work.
 C) She's having trouble with the landlady.
 D) Her roommate won't share expenses.
- 10. A) The tenants didn't pay their rent on time.
 B) She can't find anyone to repair the washing-machine.
 C) She has to buy a new washing-machine.
 D) Cindy had some repairs done without her permission.
- 11. A) Find another apartment off campus.
 B) Have a discussion with Mrs. Collins.
 C) Ask Sam to repair the washing-machine.
 D) Buy a new washing-machine for the owner.
- 12. A) He has much knowledge of the law. B) He had the same problem before.
 C) He knows the owner well. D) He can lend them some money.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 13. A) The man had been working on his computer paper for days.
 B) The man had to hand in his paper before midnight.
 C) The man should blink more often to rest his eyes.
 D) The man needed a new pair of glasses.
- 14. A) Too much moisture in the eyes caused the problem.
 B) Too many blinks caused the problem.
 C) The eye-drops caused the problem.
 D) Decreasing moisture in the eyes caused the problem.
- 15. A) He should change his glasses.
 B) He should take a break right now.
 C) He should use some eye-drops.
 D) He should not use computers any more.

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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) One sixth of them are seriously polluted.
 B) One third of them are seriously polluted.
 C) Half of them are seriously polluted.
 D) Most of them are seriously polluted.
17. A) There was no garbage left to clean up.
 B) There was more garbage than before and they had to work harder.
 C) The river had become so clean that a lot of water-birds came back.
 D) The river was much cleaner and they had to search for garbage.
18. A) Most of them would be indifferent and keep on throwing garbage into the river.
 B) They would join the students in changing the situation.
 C) They would become more aware of the pollution problem.
 D) They would think twice before they went swimming or fishing in the river.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) His friend gave him the wrong key.
 B) He didn't know where the back door was.
 C) He couldn't find the key to his mailbox.
 D) It was too dark to put the key in the lock.
20. A) It was getting dark.
 B) He was afraid of being blamed by his friend.
 C) The birds might have flown away.
 D) His friend would arrive any time.
21. A) He looked silly with only one leg inside the window.
 B) He knew the policeman wouldn't believe him.
 C) The torch light made him look very foolish.
 D) He realised that he had made a mistake.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) The causes are familiar.
 B) The causes are not well understood.
 C) The causes are obvious.
 D) The causes are very complicated.
23. A) Improved highway design.
 B) Better public transportation.
 C) Regular driver training.
 D) Stricter traffic regulations.
24. A) Highway crime.
 B) Drivers' errors.
 C) Poor traffic control.
 D) Confusing road signs.
25. A) Increasing people's awareness of traffic problems.

- B) Enhancing drivers' sense of responsibility.
- C) Building more highways.
- D) Designing better cars.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 26 to 33 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 34 to 36 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

Four men and a cat reached Australia last night after (26) drifting on a log raft from South America. Their 7,000-mile (27) trip across the Pacific Ocean took 161 days. It was not an easy (28) journey. The raft arrived in terrible (29) disrepair from the beating it had taken from huge (30) waves and storms at sea. The once brightly painted sails had become so (31) faded by the sun and water that they were now a washed-out (32) color. The walls of the little deckhouse were broken. During bad storms, clothing and (33) supplies were thrown around inside, leaving everything in wild disorder. (34) There were no provisions left.

It was hard to believe it had lasted this long, so no one disagreed.

The passengers arrived in fine shape. (35) The cat was the only one who survived.

They had plenty of rain water to drink. And day after day they ate only fish! Except for the cat, (36) the men were all dead.

Keys

1~4	5~8	9~12	13~15	16~18	19~21	22~25
BCBC	DCCA	CDBA	CDB	BDC	ABB	DABD

- (26) drifting (27) trip (28) journey (29) disrepair (30) waves (31) discolored
 (32) gray/grey (33) equipment
 (34) One of the men said that the raft would not last another week at sea
 (35) The greatest discomfort they felt came from long stormy days and nights when they could not leave the crowded deckhouse
 (36) the travelers said they now felt such distaste for fish that they would probably never eat another one again

Scripts For Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations.*

At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

1. M: Sorry to trouble you. But is there any possibility of borrowing a blanket? I feel cold.
 W: I think we've got one. Could you wait until after **take-off** (起飞) please?
 Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
2. M: **What's the matter with Mary?**
 W: **She becomes nervous** whenever it comes to learning mathematics.
 Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
3. M: That's a lovely coat you're wearing.
 W: Oh, thank you. **My husband gave it to me for my fortieth birthday.**
 Q: What did the woman say about the coat?
4. W: You're back late. I was worried. How's the car? What did you find out about it?
 M: The mechanic said that **the best thing would be to sell it and get a new car. This car is totally dead.**
 Q: What will the man probably do with his car?