

上册

高等学校英语应用能力考试

# 解题思路与应试技巧

SKILLS FOR PRACTICAL ENGLISH TEST

主编 李怀庆

中国物价出版社

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# 解题思路与应试技巧

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**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

高等学校英语应用能力考试解题思路与应试技巧 / 李怀庆主编. —北京: 中国物价出版社, 2003. 4

ISBN 7-80155-550-3

I. 高... II. 李... III. 英语-高等学校: 技术学校—自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 018087 号

出版发行/中国物价出版社(邮政编码:100837)

地址:北京市西城区月坛儿小街2号院3号楼

电话:读者服务部 68022950 发行部 68033577)

经销/新华书店

印刷/山西科林印刷有限公司

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开本/787×1092 毫米 16 开 印张/27.75 字数/700 千字

版本/2003 年 4 月第 1 版 印次/2003 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

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书号/ISBN 7-80155-550-3/H·3

定价/(上、下册)37.00 元

# 前 言

为了配合高职高专英语教学和教学质量检测,我们编写了高等学校英语应用能力考试《解题思路与应试技巧》一书。本书分为上下册,上册由五部分组成,下册由六部分组成。本书有以下特点:

第一,不仅给学生提供了训练的机会,还从解题思路方面对学生进行指导,从而达到事半功倍的效果。

第二,以《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》为指导,以《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》为依据。模拟试题基本涉及《基本要求》所规定的全部内容,并参考了《基本要求》的交际范围表、语言技能表、语法结构表和词汇表。试题形式活泼多样,形式基本以样题为准,学生不仅能提高语言的能力,也能扩大知识面。

第三,既适用于高等职业学校、普通高等专科学校和成人高等学校的学生,更适用于参加高等学校英语应用能力考试的考生进行考前训练,也可以作为自学教材。

本书上册的论述部分“听力理解思路剖析”和模拟试题的听力理解部分(Part I Listening Comprehension)由李怀庆执笔。宋静编写了论述部分的“语法结构与词汇分析”和模拟试题的语法结构练习(Part II Structure)。王智明编写了模拟试题的阅读理解部分(Part III Reading Comprehension)。范京晶编写了模拟试题的翻译练习(Part IV Translation)。王艺萍编写了模拟试题的写作部分(Part V Writing)。

本书下册的论述部分“阅读理论思路剖析”和模拟试题的阅读理解部分(Part III Reading Comprehension)由王智明执笔。范京昌编写了翻译的论述部分“翻译技巧点拨”和模拟试题的翻译练习(Part IV Translation)。王艺萍编写了论述部分的“写作技巧点拨”以及模拟试题的写作部分(Part V Writing)。李怀庆编写了模拟试题的听力理解部分(Part I Listening Comprehension)。宋静编写了模拟试题的语法与结构练习(Part II Structure)。全书由李怀庆策划总纂。

何琪对全书提出了宝贵意见,在此编者表示衷心感谢。

听力理解部分配有录音磁带。

编 者

2003 年 3 月

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## 第一部分 听力理解思路剖析

### I. 概 述

听力理解(Listening Comprehension)在高等学校英语应用能力考试中占15%,考试时间为15分钟。听力理解部分B级与A级题型不同。

#### (一)B级听力部分

旨在测试考生理解所听问题并作出恰当回答的能力,理解简短对话的能力和听写词语的能力。听力材料的语速为每分钟100个单词。

B级听力考试分为三部分:

Section A (B级)本项目测试考生回答问题的能力。考生会听到五个简短的问题或陈述,然后在考卷的四个选项中找出一个正确的答案。平时考生应养成用英语思维的习惯,要特别注意习惯用法和固定搭配,请看题例。

You will hear: What does your father do?

You will read: A) My father lives in Beijing.

B) My father sweeps the floor.

C) My father is a teacher.

D) My father is sleeping now.

有的考生可能要选B项:My father sweeps the floor. 正确的选项是C项:My father is a teacher. 因为提问题的人想要知道的是你父亲的职业。

Section B (B级)跟A级的Section A形式相同,旨在测试考生理解对话的能力,这部分内容将在后面详细论述。

Section C(B级)是一篇小短文,该项目要测试考生听短文的能力以及单词拼写的能力。要求考生在横线上填写五个单词,请看题例。

**Directions:** *In this section you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed on the test paper, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read three times. During the second reading, you are required to put the missing words or phrases on the Answer Sheet in order of the numbered blanks according to what you hear. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage will begin.*

Since World War II, especially in the last few decades of 20th century, large groups of foreigners have come and settled in the United States. The 11 \_\_\_\_\_ is that many Americans speak a foreign language 12 \_\_\_\_\_ English. Spanish is the leading foreign language

spoken by 17 million Americans. All together, 31.8 million Americans speak 329 foreign languages in the 13 \_\_\_\_\_. That means there is an increase of 34 percent in foreign language usage since 1980. Asian languages are used by 14 percent of foreign language speakers. That 14 \_\_\_\_\_ the new wave of immigrants from Asian countries 15 \_\_\_\_\_ India, Japan, Korea and the Philippines. However, fewer European languages are heard in American families than before.

请看答案:

11. result                      12. other than                      13. households  
14. reflects                      15. such as

参加 B 级考试的考生要根据《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》熟练地掌握 2500 个常用单词,要做到四会。

### (二) A 级听力部分

旨在测试考生理解所听对话、会话和简单短文的能力。听力材料的语速为每分钟 120 个单词。对话、会话和短文以日常生活和实用交际内容为主,词汇限于《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》的词汇表中 3400 词的范围,交际内容涉及《基本要求》中的“交际范围表”所列的全部范围。

A 级听力考试分为三部分:

Section A (A 级)跟 Section B (B 级)形式上大致相同(将在第 III 部分详细论述)。Section B (A 级)旨在测试考生对简短会话的理解,一般是两段会话,针对每段会话提 2—3 个问题。当听到问句时,快速阅读试题的四个选项,迅速作出选择。这些问题一般是以 who, what, when, where, how 引起的问句,因此,考生在听录音时除了注意时间、地点、人物以外,还要注意故事中发生了什么事、结果如何等,通过自己的理解和思维作出一个客观的选择。

请看下面的题例:

**Directions:** *This section is to test your ability to understand short conversations. There are two recorded conversations in it. After each conversation, there are some recorded questions. Both the conversations and questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices A), B), C), and D) given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

#### Conversation 1

You will hear:

M: Dr. Brook, I just don't know what's wrong with me. I always feel tired and weak. My wife finally persuaded me to visit you to find out what the trouble is.

W: From what is written here I can see that you had a very bad cold three years ago and that you also had a small operation last year, Did you have any bad effect after that?

M: Well, I don't remember.

W: For example, how long did you stay at home each time you are ill?

M: Just a couple of days, but about six months ago I was home for about two weeks with a cold or something.

W: Did you see a doctor at that time, or did you just stay at home?

M: No, I didn't see a doctor, When I began to feel better, I returned to work.

W: And you start to feel tired again?

M: It must have been ten days ago. When I came home from work one night, there just didn't seem to be any reason to go back the next day.

W: Well, it sounds as if your problem may be the kind of work you do, the tests I just made don't show anything really wrong. But I would like to make some further tests in the hospital.

M: That's fine with me.

W: All right, you can check in tonight and I'll make the tests tomorrow morning.

**Questions 6 to 8 are based on the conversation you've just heard.**

Q6: Why is the patient seeing the doctor?

Q7: When did the man have an operation?

Q8: What did the doctor think of the man's problem?

You will read:

- |                                     |                               |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 6. A) Because his wife told him to. | B) Because he feels tired.    |
| C) Because his wife feels tired.    | D) Because he has a cold.     |
| 7. A) Three years ago.              | B) A year ago.                |
| C) Ten days ago.                    | D) Two weeks ago.             |
| 8. A) It had to do with his wife.   | B) It had to do with his job. |
| C) It had to do with his operation. | D) There was nothing wrong.   |

### Conversation 2

You will hear:

M: Hello, Mary. When are you going off to Shanghai?

W: This evening.

M: How are you getting there, by air or by train?

W: By train. It leaves at 5:00 and arrives in Shanghai at 7:10 tomorrow morning.

M: Oh, only 14 hours. Is anybody seeing you off this evening?

W: Yes, my parents are going with me to the station to see me off.

M: That's good. How long will you stay in Shanghai for your holiday?

W: Only four days. Well, I must be off now. See you when I get back.

M: OK. Good luck and have a good trip.

W: Thanks. Goodbye!



M: Bye.

**Questions 9 to 10 are based on the conversation you've just heard.**

Q9: What time does the train leave and arrive?

Q10: What is Mary going there for?

You will read:

9. A) It leaves at 5:00 and arrives at 7:10 tomorrow.

B) It leaves at 5:15 and arrives at 7:20 tomorrow.

C) It leaves at 5:00 and arrives at 7:10 at night.

D) It leaves at 5:10 and arrives at 7:10 at night.

10. A) To spend her holiday.

B) To see her parents.

C) To meet her parents.

D) To see a friend.

跟 dialogue 相比 conversation 增加了一定的难度,考生应对会话有一个全面的理解,听录音时,应对时间和地点作一些必要的记录。

Section C (A 级) 为短文部分,通常是一篇 100—150 字的小短文。听了小短文要提 5 个问题。跟对话和会话相比,短文稍有一定难度,材料为讲话、叙述、解说等,以一般知识型短文和人物故事为主。听短文时,考生应全神贯注,尽力去捕捉信息。听到提问时,考生应在答卷上迅速写出答语,往往要用原文中的单词或短语。

请看下面的题例:

**Directions:** *This section is to test your ability to comprehend short passages. You will hear a recorded passage. After that you will hear five questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase. The incomplete answers are printed in your test paper. You should write your answers on the Answer Sheet correspondingly. Now the passage will begin.*

Miss Yang from China worked as a secretary in a Canadian company. She became friendly with one of the Canadian secretaries, a woman named Cathy Lane. The two usually ate lunch together and Yang often asked Cathy for advice on problems she faced about Canadian society. Cathy gave her a lot of advice and helped her move from one apartment to another. Yang visited Cathy several times at home but she did not invite Cathy to her apartment, because she shared it with four other people. If they did not see each other over the weekend, they usually talked on the telephone.

However, recently something seemed to be going wrong, Cathy seemed to be getting impatient. She started going out by herself at lunchtime instead of eating with Yang, and she seemed unwilling to answer questions. Yang was puzzled. She couldn't imagine what the problem was.

Q 11: What was Cathy's job?

Q 12: Where did Cathy come from?

Q 13: Why didn't Miss Yang invite Cathy to her apartment?

Q 14: What did Yang and Cathy Lane usually do at weekends?

Q 15: What was Cathy's attitude towards Yang recently?

请看答案:

11. secretary      12. Canada      13. Because she shared it with others  
14. They talked on the phone      15. (getting) impatient

考生应注意:听力考试实际上是对听、说、读、写能力的综合测试,所以在平时的学习中,应该全面发展,应做大量的阅读工作,扩大自己的知识面。每天听英语的时间不得少于两小时,还应注意单词的拼写。上了大学全凭学生自觉,老师不会在课堂上听写单词。单词记忆工作要学生自己完成。听力测试要求考生不仅要听懂内容,还要求正确地拼写单词,不会拼写或拼写错误都不得分。

## II. 听力方法指导

高等学校英语应用能力考试听力部分同四、六级考试一样,是使学生感到最头痛的一部分。造成这种状况的原因主要是两个方面:一是,在中学阶段,专门的听力训练做得很少。尽管我们一再强调听力的重要性,中学老师还是以语法为重点进行英语教学,忽略了听说的训练,致使学生没有接受定时定量的听力训练。学生很少能听到地道的英语材料,每当他们听到外国人讲话时,从心理上就有一种恐惧感,所以对听力测试部分失去信心。二是,大学的条件也不是很理想,尽管多数专科院校都建起了语音实验室,但每周上听力课的时间最多两个小时,有些学校也许就没有开设专门的听力课。跟外语专业的学生相比,普通专业的学生很少听到地道的英文材料,也没有机会去接触 native speakers,自觉地去听英语的学生可以说寥寥无几。有的学生干脆放弃了听力,致使英语应用能力的考试听力部分得分率最低,大大地影响了英语的及格率。根据上述情况我们提出以下建议:

1. 学校应积极创造条件,开设听力课;教师应给予学生必要的方法指导;学生要刻苦学习,强迫自己去听地道的英文材料,可以利用录音机、收音机去听。最初时可以听 VOA 慢速新闻,逐步过渡到听快速新闻。

2. 学生要克服英语听力恐惧症,大胆地跟 native speakers 接触。这是锻炼听说的好机会。现在多数学校有外籍教师和外国留学生,我们的学生觉得他们很可怕,其实不然,他们很想跟中国学生接触,所以学生应大胆地跟他们交流。我们的学生总是担心自己表达不清楚,人家听不懂,怕碰到尴尬局面,这种担心是没有必要的。有时只要你说出几个单词,他们就理解你的意思了。他们会根据你的理解程度用适中的语言跟你交流,这样做不仅可以提高你的口语表达能力和听的能力,更重要的是可以了解到英美国家的风土人情、风俗习惯,何乐而不为呢?

3. 听力的提高跟整个语言 and 知识水平有关,因此学生应大量地阅读英美作家的文章、剧本、故事和诗歌等,如有条件可以收看中央电视台的英语新闻。实际上许多地方台也办有英语节目,这样做既训练了听力,也扩大了知识面,对英语整体水平的提高有好处。

4. 具体接受听力测试时,考生一定要集中注意力,要抓住要点。有的学生在听英语材

料时,尤其在听短文时,试图捕捉每一个声音,记住每一条信息,他们以为这样就能理解全部内容。这样做是没有必要的,记忆力再好的人也不可能记住所有的内容,特别是在听一篇文章时。因为文章里可能有生词、短语或不熟悉的结构,这些生词、短语和结构可能跟选题没有直接的联系。考生应听材料的大意,不能揪住某一个生词和短语不放,这样会影响你的整体得分。这是因为人们的注意力集中的时间不会太久,免不了要走神。同时由于生词和难点的出现,造成注意力的滞留,这样即使下文很容易,也可能成为一连串的无意义的声音在耳边一响而过。因此在听短文时,一定要集中注意力,抓住要点和关键词,以掌握材料的主要内容。一般来说,每一段话的首句非常重要,因为主题句放在句首的情况较多,因此,考生要特别注意首句,其次是尾句。

5. 考生要学会略读捕捉信息,这个方法适用于听力的每一个部分。在听音之前要抢时间,快速浏览该题所提出的问题和下面的选项,并通过对选项文字材料的分析,预测测试内容,确立听音重点。录音开放后应立即停止阅读,集中精力听录音,听到问题时,重新阅读选项,确定答案。

6. 作选择时要当机立断。当听到未听懂或未完全听懂的问题时,应迅速猜出一个答案,然后果断地放弃此题,争取时间看下一题。有时考生听懂了,但因为阅读速度太慢或一时难以确定正确答案,犹豫不决,影响了下面的答题,因此不能顾此失彼。考生在每做完一题后仍在回想刚才的内容,或在考虑刚才的答案正确与否,必然会影响下面的测试,这种不良习惯要坚决克服。做完题后,如没有百分之百的把握,不要轻易改动已做好的答案。据统计,第一次的选择比改动后的答案准确率更高。

7. 考生要树立雄心,攻克听力难关。听力固然有难度,但我们应知难而进。“明知山有虎,偏向虎山行”是激励那些奋发向上、锲而不舍的勇士们的名言。考生应发扬愚公移山精神,树立挖山不止的雄心壮志。要刻苦学习,加大听力训练的力度,每天听英语的时间不能少于两个小时。要增大阅读量,这是扩大词汇量和知识面的有效方法。在记单词方面,我们不提倡每个单词写多少次,最好的方法是通过听、说、读、写无意识地重复来记忆。考生应有针对性地进行强化训练,熟悉听力理解部分的题型和题材内容,多做模拟训练试题,积累临考实践经验,掌握应试技巧,提高应试能力。以上的听力思路和指导对考生很有帮助,如果每位考生能按我们的方法去做,在听力考试中一定能取得很好的成绩。

### Ⅲ. 攻克英语对话难关

在英语应用能力考试中,无论是A级还是B级,对话部分都占有重要的地位。该项目有五组对话,每小题为一组对话,一般是一男一女,各读一句,读完以后就对话内容提出一个问题,考生应在试题的四个选项中作出一个正确的选择。此项内容涉及日常生活中的一般对话,句子不会太长,词汇难度适中,不会超出《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》的词汇表,但口语性很强,日常生活中的衣、食、住、行都可以成为话题。选题时,考生应考虑到讲话人的语调以及习语等因素。

对话部分内容广泛,信息量大,涉及时间、地点、数字、人物、身份、细节、讲话人的态度,有时需要归纳、推理、引申等手段。考生应认真捕捉信息,记忆重要细节,必要时要做

一些笔记。对于考试中有可能出现的情况,本节将做详细分析。

### (一)关于地点的测试

地点题对考生来说难度不是很大,但仍是一种有效测试听力水平的题型。考生只要认真去捕捉信息,对信息进行归纳、推理,就容易作出正确的选择。问句中经常出现 where 或 which place 等。

常见的句型是:Where does this conversation most probably take place? 请看题例。

You will hear:

M: Good morning, madam. What can I do for you?

W: Would you please take my baggage out to the car? I have checked out.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

You will read:

A) In a supermarket.

B) At an airport.

C) In a hotel.

D) At a bank.

在这个对话中,check out 这个词组非常关键,是结帐的意思,正确的答案是 C) In a hotel.

Listen to another dialogue.

M: I'd like a first class ticket to Chicago.

W: Fine. The next flight leaves at 4 p.m. But there is no ticket left.

Q: Where is the conversation most probably taking place?

You will read:

A) In a theatre.

B) At a railway station.

C) In a post office.

D) At an airport.

在这个对话中,flight 是关键词,由此可以确定地点是机场。正确答案是 D) At an airport.

### (二)关于人物身份关系的测试

这类题主要测试人的职业、特征、身份以及与他人的关系等。有时两者关系不会在原文中直接出现,考生需要通过双方的态度、语言行为以及关键词或词组进行推断。

Listen to the following dialogue.

M: Darling, could you give me a cup of tea? I'm very tired.

W: Sure. I think you'd better have a rest.

Q: What's the relationship between the two speakers?

You will read:

A) Husband and wife.

B) Two close friends.

C) Brother and sister.

D) Mother and son.

在这个对话中 darling 是关键词,正确答案是 A) Husband and wife.

Now, listen to the second dialogue.

W: Have you got anything to declare?

M: Yes, two bottles of wine and ten packs of cigarettes.

Q: What is the woman?

You will read:

A) A shop assistant.

B) A customs officer.

C) A policewoman.

D) A saleswoman.

这个对话中没有难度较大的单词,主要测试学生的知识面。通过海关时,有的携带物品需要申报,‘anything to declare?’为海关关员用语。因此,正确的答案是 B) A customs officer。

人物关系的提问有时并不是对话中的人物,而是对话中涉及到的人物。

Please listen to the third dialogue.

W: I often mistake Jim for Bob. Can you tell them apart?

M: No, they look so much alike that they even confuse their mother sometimes.

Q: What's the most probable relationship between Jim and Bob?

You will read:

A) They are twins.

B) They are classmates.

C) They are friends.

D) They are colleagues.

Jim and Bob 是对话中涉及到的人物,而不是对话人本身。从对话中我们知道他们俩长得太像了,有时他们的妈妈都会搞错,我们就可以推断,他们是一对双胞胎,正确答案是 A) They are twins。

### (三)关于时间的测试

这个项目难度较大,旨在测试考生的快速反应能力,不仅要求学生听懂对话,而且还得迅速进行推算。时间涉及的范围较广,主要有星期、日期、钟点、年份等。

Please listen to the following dialogue.

M: What time does the movie start?

W: At 8:30. We have 15 minutes to get there.

Q: What time is it now?

You will read:

A) 9:50

B) 9:00

C) 8:45

D) 8:15

经过计算得出结论,正确答案是 D) 8:15。钟点的读法比较灵活,比如:

5:30 可以读做 half past five 或 five thirty。

4:50 可以读做 four fifty 或 ten to five。

3:15 可以读做 a quarter past three 或 three fifteen。

3:45 可以读做 a quarter to four 或 three forty-five。

10:10 可以读做 ten past ten 或 ten-ten。

7:00 可以读做 seven o'clock 或 seven sharp。

15:00 可以读做 fifteen hours 或 three p.m.。

学生在平时要有意识地做一些口语练习,逐步养成用英语思维的习惯,在表达钟点时,要学会使用 half, quarter, sharp, past, to 等词的用法。

Please listen to the second dialogue.

M: Today is Sunday. We will start the day after tomorrow.

W: All right. We'll try to get ready.

Q: When will they start?

You will read:

A) On Sunday.

B) On Monday.

C) On Tuesday.

D) On Wednesday.

推算后得出结论, 正确答案是 C) On Tuesday。

在时间的听力测试中经常会碰到 before, after, during, first, second, finally 等介词或副词, 这些词对考生选择正确答案很有帮助, 应多加注意。此外, 还要注意某些英语数词的特殊表示法和读法:

a fortnight——两星期

decade——10 年

score——20 年

century——100 年

millennium——1000 年

2002 年, 读做: two thousand and two。每隔一天, 译为: every other day 或 every two days。

#### (四) 关于数字的测试

跟时间相比, 数字的测试给考生加大了难度。数字涉及的面更广, 它包括日期、时间、货币、价格、房租、电话号码、门牌号数等。跟时间测试一样, 在听到一系列数字以后, 考生要迅速计算, 作出正确选择。

Please listen to the following dialogue.

M: This bag is three dollars, and the blue one is two dollars more.

W: The red one is as much as the blue one.

Q: How much is the red bag?

You will read:

A) \$ 3

B) \$ 2

C) \$ 5

D) \$ 6

经过计算, 红色的包是 5 美元, 正确答案是 C) \$ 5。

Listen to the second dialogue.

W: I suppose your second-hand bicycle is about 30 dollars.

M: Thirty! Actually it doubles that price.

Q: How much is the bicycle?

You will read:

A) \$ 13

B) \$ 30

C) \$ 60

D) \$ 50

经过计算, 正确答案是 C) \$ 60。

在以上两段对话中, 'more, as much as, doubles 在选择时起了重要作用, 在听的过程中除了注意数字以外, 还要注意下面的词和词组: twice, three times, quarter, half the price, as many as, double, two dollars more。要熟练地掌握基数词、序数词、分数、小数的

读法,多做这方面的口语练习。另外还要注意十几和几十在读音上的区别,对中国人来说这是个难点,只有读准了才能听准确。

13—thirteen / 30—thirty

14—fourteen / 40—forty

15—fifteen / 50—fifty

16—sixteen / 60—sixty

17—seventeen / 70—seventy

18—eighteen / 80—eighty

19—nineteen / 90—ninety

### (五)关于细节的测试

细节题在英语应用能力的考试中出现的频率最高,主要出现在对话中和A级听力试题的短文中,旨在考核考生捕捉和记忆重要信息的能力。这类问题一般直截了当,不必引申、推理。

Please listen to the following dialogue.

W: Would you like to come to our weekend party? Some new friends will join us.

M: Sorry, I'm afraid I can't. I have to pick up a friend at the airport.

Q: What is the man going to do?

You will read:

A) He will attend the weekend party.

B) He will pick up his friend.

C) He will see some new friends.

D) He will have a trip by air.

我们听到原文中有 pick up 这个词组,所以正确答案是 B) He will pick up his friend.

Now listen to the second dialogue.

W: What's the matter Paul? You look worried.

M: I've just taken my English exam and I'm pretty sure I failed it.

Q: Why is Paul worried?

You will read:

A) He failed the exam.

B) He didn't know the professor.

C) He had difficulty in doing the experiment.

D) He couldn't graduate from the university.

从短文中我们听到 I failed it, 所以正确答案是 A) He failed the exam.

Listen to the third dialogue.

M: Nancy, why were you late for class this morning?

W: I missed the bus.

Q: Why was Nancy late?

You will read:

A) She didn't know the time.

B) She didn't catch the bus.

C) She forgot her class.

D) The bus was late.

从对话中我们得知, Nancy 误了公共汽车, 所以正确答案是 B) She didn't catch the bus.

### (六) 关于归纳、引申、推理的测试

归纳、引申、推理的测试是英语应用能力听力测试中难度最大的一部分, 它不仅要求考生听懂特定的信息, 而且能够通过表层现象进行深层次的逻辑推理。经常使用这样的问句:

What does the man imply?

What can we infer from the conversation?

What does the woman mean?

Please listen to the following dialogue.

W: Your son certainly shows a lot of enthusiasm on tennis.

M: I only wish he would show as much for his studies.

Q: What does the man imply about his son?

You will read:

A) He is able to play tennis well.

B) He hopes to be a better student.

C) He plays tennis better than she does.

D) He doesn't like his studies very much.

在对话中他父亲用了虚拟语气, ‘但愿儿子能像打网球一样, 在学习上投入更大的热情’, 因此可以推断, 儿子在学习上热情不是很高。正确答案是 D) He doesn't like his studies very much.

Now listen to the second dialogue.

W: Aren't you tired of learning English?

M: Far from it. I enjoy it now more than ever.

Q: What can we learn about the man from the conversation?

You will read:

A) The man felt tired after class.

B) The man didn't like learning English.

C) The man liked learning English.

D) The man thought English was too difficult to learn.

听力材料中 ‘Far from it’ 是对 ‘tired of learning English’ 的否定, 因此推出, 这位男士不厌学, 喜欢学英语, 正确答案是 C) The man liked learning English.

Listen to the third dialogue.

W: When will you be through with your work, Tom?

M: Who knows, my boss usually finds something for me to do at the last minute.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

You will read:



- A) The man is talking with his boss.
- B) The man needs help.
- C) The man is complaining.
- D) The man likes his job.

从对话中我们得知,这位男士在抱怨他的老板不时地给他找活儿干,可以推出,正确答案是 C)The man is complaining。

### (七)关于态度的测试

态度题要测试双方对某事或某人的看法,这种看法有时可以在原文中找到依据,有时需要考生从说话人的语调、语气中进行推断,它也属于判断、推理的题型,有一定的难度。

Listen to the following dialogue.

M: Ann is very quiet, but her brother talks too much.

W: Yes. You are right. He is not friendly, either.

Q: What's their opinion of Ann's brother?

You will read:

- A) He is quiet.
- B) He is friendly
- C) He is dull.
- D) He is unfriendly.

'not friendly'是重要依据,所以,正确答案是 D) He is unfriendly.

Listen to the second dialogue.

W: The doctor told me to stop drinking coffee.

M: Shouldn't you quit drinking tea either?

Q: What does the man suggest?

You will read:

- A) Tea is the same as coffee.
- B) The woman should change over to tea.
- C) The woman should drink coffee instead of tea.
- D) The woman shouldn't drink tea either.

从对话中这位男士用反问的语气表明自己的观点,'喝茶对她的身体也是有害的',所以,正确的答案是 D)The woman shouldn't drink tea either。

Listen to the third dialogue.

W: The speech the girl gave this evening was extremely moving.

M: I think everyone felt the same.

Q: How did the man feel about the girl's speech?

You will read:

- A) It was boring.
- B) It was entertaining.
- C) It was touching.
- D) It was encouraging.

这位女士认为,女孩的演讲很感人,而这位男士又同意了她的观点,所以,正确答案是 C) It was touching。