

试前试中寻技巧 不做试后诸葛亮



意·识·流·英·语·新·四·级·我·学·我·库·丛·书

# 先圈后点练听力

总策划/总主编 孙东健



## 710<sup>分</sup> 新题型

严格按照2005年10月出版的《大学英语四级考试(CET-4)试点考试样卷》编写

意识流 PK 试后诸葛亮

顺应自然答题思路

程流维思常正对逆



北京航空航天大学出版社



随书附光盘



意识流英语新四级我学我库丛书

# 先圈后点练听力

总 策 划    孙东健  
总 主 编  
主      审    李乃坤

本册主编    辛海燕    陈莹莹

北京航空航天大学出版社

## 内 容 简 介

本书涵盖了新四级考试中的四种听力题型,运用意识流方法在听力中的体现形式——“先圈后点”法进行了归类 and 总结,并提供了符合题型要求和考查内容的资源库。含听力光盘一张。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

先圈后点练听力/孙东健主编. —北京:北京航空航天大学出版社,2006.3

(意识流英语新四级我学我库丛书)

ISBN 7-81077-773-4

I. 先… II. 孙… III. 英语—听说教学—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 011948 号

### 先圈后点练听力

总策划  
总主编 孙东健

北京航空航天大学出版社出版发行

北京市海淀区学院路 37 号(100083) 发行部电话:82317024 传真:82328026

<http://www.buaapress.com.cn> E-mail: bhp@263.net

北京市松源印刷有限公司印装 各地书店经销

\*

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:13 字数:489 千字

2006 年 3 月第 1 版 2006 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-81077-773-4 定价:19.80 元(含光盘)

# 序

近日,接到北京航空航天大学出版社的电话,说要请我为一套针对大学英语四级考试的丛书写个序言。一开始我颇感奇怪,这样的书不就是习题集吗?还用得着写序?时下针对大学英语四六级考试的辅导书颇有泛滥之势,其中有相当一部分内容雷同、毫无创新的粗糙之作。很多这样的书在很大程度上是迎合了学生/考生的急功近利的心理,从而取得了一定的影响,实际上,有些书的内容质量是经不起推敲的。

但是,我被编辑老师提到的一个名词吸引住了,这个名词就是“意识流”。我对心理学有一定的研究,又直接承担教学工作,所以很容易联想到这个词出现在考试辅导书里,应该是为了探求学生/考生在学习和考试之中的整体思维过程,发挥其主观能动作用,并发掘其知识经验和试题要求之间的联系。但是,这个在课堂上都不容易实现的任务,仅凭几本书真的能够办到吗?这个复杂的过程,真的可以用印刷文字的形式表现出来吗?

何谓“意识流”?该词来自心理学家威廉·詹姆斯的一句名言:“意识是一条流动的河流”,即人的思维活动不是由静态的、彼此孤立的片断组成的,而是一条连续不断、由多种复杂意识汇聚而成的“流”,它兼具了理性和非理性的两重特点。

“意识流”作为一个心理学术语已经得到了广泛的应用,文学史上著名的意识流小说就是最好的例子。然而把“意识流”应用于四级辅导丛书的编写,据我所知,这还是第一次。浏览了整套丛书之后,我发现这套丛书确实不是简单地套用“意识流”之名,而是建立在一套完整、科学的心理学理论的基础上的,通过“意识流”这个核心概念把听、读、写、译等各项技能的培养与应试有机地统一起来。这一点是难能可贵的。作为教书育人的师者,我们都明白合理、有效地引导学生的个体思维的重要性,因为如果把这个任务完成了,接下来的教学和学习过程将是非常顺利的。但同时我们也知道这个任务的完成是相当有难度的,因为学生不可能千人一面,要想真正找到适合每个人的学习方法,是非常有挑战性的。

这套丛书在内容质量上做到了精益求精,首先保证了这部分的准确性。但是,作为心理学者和大学教师,我更关心的是这套书的方法是否经得起理论分析和实践检验。我用这两条标准去衡量整套书稿,最终得出的结论是:该套丛书的设计理念非常独特、新颖,涉及到了意识流、人本主义心理学、认知主义心理学、精神分析学等多种相关的理论或者观点,更为重要的是,丛书策划人将这些不同的理论和观点有机地融合在了一起,做到了多而不乱,对于每种题型所提出的个别解析方法都非常适合学生/考生借用,因为这些方法的源头本来就是对于学生的实际学习过程和考生的实际考试过程中的心理和思维流程的研究。丛书作者对这些研究加以标准化和形象化,就形成了现在的“意识流方法”(包含针对各种题型提出的具体方法,比如“三位一体”法、“先圈后点”法、“七步成章”法等)。这是非常了不起的创造!

更为重要的是,紧承上面的分析,我们可以看到,丛书策划人非常聪明地选取了一个非常小但却很关键的切入点:对四级考试题型的分析和研究。这就在很大程度上避免了对于“意识流”式的学习和考试方法能否真正做到适合任何一位学生/考生的疑问(这将是一个非常棘手的问题)。这里的关键是他既研究学生/考生,又研究试题,从这两者的结合入手,在每种考试题型上都找到了一个最佳的,同时也最适合学生/考生使用的解题方法。换句话说,每位学生/考生在考试中对于某种题型的实际思维过程可能与这套丛书总结出的方法有一定的出入,但是,至少从参加考试的角度上说,这些方法才是最有利于提高解题效率和准确率的方法。学生/考生应有意识地在考试中运用这些方法,而放弃个人以往使用的效率低下、出错率高的方法。

另外,从理论角度上来看,这套丛书所提出的“意识流方法”体现了心理语言学和教育心理学上的两个重要概念,即“以学生/考生为中心”和“自上而下”与“自下而上”相结合。丛书所独创的“资源库”理论也非常有特点——正是从这一点上,才体现出该套丛书所讲授的方法并非奇技淫巧之术,而是有深厚知识基础为后盾的。

## ● 以学生/考生为中心

虽然很多辅导书也都标榜“以学生/考生为中心”,却又往往以专家的姿态、权威的口吻向学生/考生灌输所谓的解题经验和应试技巧。至于这些经验和技巧在多大程度上能被学生/考生理解和掌握则很少





顾及。即使其中不乏金玉之言,但是学生/考生的情况千差万别,所以以往的很多辅导书最多只是“授人以鱼”(答案)而不是“授人以渔”(方法)。学生/考生们最后学到的是一套死板、僵硬的应试技巧,并不能真正对学习有所裨益。本套丛书很好地体现了“以学生/考生为中心”,即“以人为本”的思想。无论是在听力分册、阅读分册里还是写作分册等里面,作者都试图从学生/考生的角度出发,既传授知识,也介绍方法,不仅介绍解答某个具体问题的方法,而且还教学生/考生如何具体地进行分析、推理、选择、判断以及推测,充分发挥学生/考生的主观能动性,这可以说是《意识流英语新四级“我学我库”丛书》的第一大特点。

### ● “自上而下”与“自下而上”相结合

“意识流”也意味着变化。把“意识流”的概念运用于英语考试,充分地体现了作者对学生/考生答题过程中的思维活动的重视。心理语言学认为,人的思维活动可分为“自上而下”与“自下而上”两种方向。比如在阅读时,所谓“自下而上”,是指从具体的阅读材料中获得信息;所谓“自上而下”,是指借助已有的背景知识来理解所读的文章。好的阅读者应该能够把二者有机地结合,从阅读材料中获得的信息激活了大脑中的有关知识图式,反过来,这些知识图式又可以促进对阅读材料的理解,从而获得最佳的阅读效果。在阅读理解中,“意识流”的理念和该理论不谋而合,而且还扩展到了写作、听力和完形填空等各种单项题型的训练上。以写作为例,作者强调的第一步“审题”属于“自上而下”的过程,即仔细分析考题,领会写作要求,这在一般的写作指导中都得到了体现,而第二步“调用资源库”则是典型的“自下而上”的思维活动,这也是该丛书最有特色的地方。作者总结的资源库非常有助于学生/考生对于有关图式的建立。当遇到某一方面的写作题目时,学生/考生能够很容易地从自己储存的资源库知识中调用有关的词汇、句型、语篇结构甚至是常用的开头和结尾的方式,从而从容应对各种题目,而不是死背几篇范文。由此可见,“意识流方法”极佳地体现了这两种思维方式的有机结合。

### ● 资源库理论

这个理论是丛书策划人自创的,但却非常有说服力。不错,“从大处着眼,人生所有的学习、体验、劳动过程,无不是在不断地深化自己的资源库。”资源库是一个源头,从这里出发,学生/考生才能在解题过程中有上佳的发挥。作者在每本书的理论说明文字里,总是强调解题或写作的前提不是这个或者那个,而是在考试前充分储备自己关于四级考试的资源库知识。这一点正是“试后诸葛亮”们所完全没有提到的,但这却是至为关键的一点。正是因为资源库理论的存在,才使这套丛书在理论上打下了最为坚实的基础,从根本上保证了“意识流方法”立足于扎实的基础,深化于方法的提炼,升华于学生/考生的整体英语水平的提高。

在该套丛书的编排上,策划人非常注意与四级考试有关的各项技能之间的有机联系,使多种技能你中有我,我中有你;练习阅读的同时,词汇和语法得到巩固;练习写作时,词汇、语法和阅读也都得到加强。该套丛书中的各个分册彼此联系、互相补充,使全套书具有了较好的整体性。另外值得一提的是,本套丛书的写作语言生动而富有幽默感,充分体现了一个真正的读者,而不是作者,在阅读一篇文章或者聆听一篇短文的时候所可能有的电光石火般的心理反应,这种心理反应是无拘无束的,体现了意识的跳跃性和不固定性的特点。

综上所述,这套《意识流英语新四级“我学我库”丛书》融合了科学性、权威性、实用性、整体性和可读性,是一套不可多得的适合各种水平和层次的学生/考生使用的大学英语四级考试辅导丛书,对于大学英语教师在课堂上向学生教授听、说、读、写、译等各项技能也有极大的参考价值。

适才提到,本套丛书选取了一个很关键的图书编写切入点,应该指出,还有很多切入点可以继续去研究,并用“意识流方法”做出成绩。虽然这个过程的难度可能比较大,但既然有了一个好的开始,我希望,这套丛书的策划人和作者能够再接再厉,用“意识流方法”在更高的层次上编写出更有水平的图书来。同时也希望这套丛书的出版能够为广大英语学习者,尤其是付出了很大的努力而一直效果不佳的学生/考生,提供一种新的学习方法和解题思路,让英语学习和备考在“意识流”中变得轻松而富有成效。

2005年11月10日

# 不做“试后诸葛亮”

(代前言)

英语为什么学不好？考试为什么考不好？

因为你的思维受“试后诸葛亮”的影响，跟真正的自然思维过程是反着的！

“试后诸葛亮”就是以题为本，即把考试的试题当作研究对象，使听力变成了阅读，又使写作变成了完形填空，同时又把考生当成了考试机器的一种解题方法。仔细看下去，看你是不是曾经接触过这种方法？是不是使用过这种方法？

你才是学习的中心，而不是试题。“意识流方法”以人为本，强调了学生和考生本人及其知识基础的重要性，使长期以来被大家所漠视的学习本位问题浮出了水面。

**It is you, center of study!**

## 一、什么是“试后诸葛亮”？它的弊端在哪里？

先有鸡还是先有蛋？

这个出现在这里显得可笑的问题背后所隐藏的一个问题是：先有答案还是先有解析？

的确，这两个问题在实质上完全不同：对第一个问题，数代的哲学家耗尽心力也没有定论，到现在还争论不休；第二个问题却不辩自明：过程先于结果。结论是：先有解析，后有答案。

但是，现在市面上所见到的大学英语四级考试辅导书给我们留下的印象却不得不让我们想起这个著名的问题。这些书在总体上体现出来的是一种“以题为本”的倾向，是一种“试后诸葛亮”式的解题思路（在作文中的具体表现形式是“八股”式的写作思路）。其共同模式是：先给出试题的标准答案，然后找出与答案相对应的原文文字信息，用直接解析或连线解析等形式给出相关解释，帮助考生进行分析、判断和选择。它完全以试题本身为焦点，忽略了考生本人的能动性。这就完全颠倒了解题的自然思考顺序——考试时要求考生先有解题思路，再有分析、判断和选择的思维过程，最终形成答案。很明显，“试后诸葛亮”的做法与考试实际要求是反其道而行之的。读者阅读了本书第一章的理论部分之后自然会明白这一点。

简单来说，“试后诸葛亮”式的解析方法重视的是对固定的、死的试题本身的研究，而忽视了对人的带有流动性、发散性和跳跃性特点的思维方式的研究。一言以蔽之，这种方法无疑是默认了这样一种逻辑：如果有本事请回爱因斯坦来讲相对论，那么无论你物理水平和个人知识习得习惯如何，只要爱因斯坦按照一个标准的模式把各种细节都讲透，那么你一定能够听懂他的理论。

这是不可能的。爱因斯坦最先做的一件事，恐怕不是讲相对论，而是了解一下听众的水平、特点和思维习惯，因人而异，或浅显、或深奥，或严密、或活泼地进行讲解，绝不会不顾听众特点，只顾将相对论说得头头是道。爱因斯坦的相对论讲得深了，据说当时世界上只有三个半人能听懂；讲得浅了，就成了“比方这么说——你同你最亲近的人坐在火炉边，一个钟头过去了，你觉得好像只过了5分钟！反过来，你一个人孤孤单单地坐在热气逼人的火炉边，只过了5分钟，但你却像坐了一个小时——唔，这就是相对论！”

与此相应的是，目前市面上的考试辅导材料可能对试题的研究很透彻，其答案解析也可能很详细，但它们的思路永远没有突破试题这几张纸；除了应试方法，它们也没有重视实际解题方法的真正训练。这种聘请英语水平数倍于考生的老师，花费数十倍于考生的做题时间做出来的解析与考试实际是完全脱节的。

## 二、为什么要以人为本？怎么做到这一点？

要想做好一件工作，什么因素最重要？

抛开客观上不能完成的因素不谈，一般来讲，很少有人否认，人的因素在完成一件工作的过程中占据着极大的比重——尤其是当这件工作经过了科学合理的设计，已经发展成熟，并且形成了其自身的难度、效度和信度的标准后。而大学英语四级考试恰恰具有以上特点。

有句话说得很好：山高人为峰！当前，从国家立法到社会建设，从商业管理到学校教育，“以人为本”的呼声时时可闻，“以人为本”的事例处处可见，重视人的因素似乎已经成为全国上下的共识。那么，对于人的逻辑思维能力要求极高的英语考试，怎么能置“人”于不顾呢？

马上要开考的改革后的大学英语四级考试涉及计分体制、题型设计、考查侧重点等方面的重大改革，其影响无疑是深远的。考试改革了，老师进行教学，学生进行学习和复习，以及考生进行考试的方法应不





应该改革?答案必然是肯定的。但是,对这个问题的具体回答,却可能有两个截然不同的说法。

表面看来,考试既然改革了,那么老师的教学,学生的学习和复习以及考生的考试必然要跟着考试而变,目的就是尽可能地在教与学这两个方面最大限度地与考试贴近。这样一来,后果只有一个,就是考试重新成为“指挥棒”。若干年之后,教育部可能又不得不重新进行改革。但是,只要这种把考试当作“指挥棒”的观念不消失,类似的改革恐怕还要继续下去。

实际上,大学英语的教与学确实需要做必要而且重大的改革。这种改革应该是深层次的,即要在根本上解决“为了考试而学习”的畸形学习观念。从终极目标来看,提高广大考生的实际英语运用能力才是真正有效的解决方案。这正是这套《意识流英语新四级“我学我库”丛书》所要解决的问题。本套丛书认为:真正有效的解题方法,必然要以人为本,通过研究人的思维过程,恰当地总结出适合于考生参考和借鉴的解题思路和方法,并指导他们在考试之中进行实际运用,绝不是考试之后,以“站着说话不腰疼”的方式,摆出一副“试后诸葛亮”的面孔。

### 三、《意识流英语新四级“我学我库”丛书》是一套什么样的书?

这套丛书共包括五个分册,分别是《先圈后点练听力》、《三位一体解阅读》、《七步成章写作文》、《完形改错与翻译》和《一本万利四级通》。前四册是针对新四级考试的各个单项题型编写的专项训练用书,第五册是根据新四级考试样卷编写的套题考核用书。针对将于2006年6月在180所院校试点,并于2007年1月铺展至全国范围的改革后的新题型大学英语四级考试来说,这套丛书做到了对症下药,从题型设计到技巧点拨都是非常适合的。

这套丛书借用了心理学上的意识流理论来描述对考生解题思维流程中的各种心理活动的研究,从人本主义心理学的“以人为本”的基点出发,参考认知心理学对于知识习得过程的研究,又结合了精神分析学对于人的意识层次的分析,同时对考生的思维过程和题型的特点进行了深入的探究,成功地把考生在实际考试当中的实际思维过程和试题要求进行了较好的结合,为所有准备参加大学英语四级考试的考生提供了一套全新的、有效的、适用的解题方法和技巧。这是这套丛书在英语考试方面的一大创举,并得到了为数不少的心理专家、一线授课教师和大学学生的认可。

### 四、我手里拿的这本书有什么特点?

《先圈后点练听力》是这套丛书的听力专项用书,涵盖了新四级考试中的四种听力题型:短对话、长对话、短文理解和短文听写。具体到内容编排,本书首先利用2005年12月24日和2005年6月18日的两套实考四级听力真题为读者安排了真题自测环节和“试后诸葛亮”式的解析方法与意识流式的解析方法的对比解析,又通过理论文字介绍了意识流方法在听力中的体现形式——“先圈后点”法——的具体运用,然后对于各种具体的听力题型进行了归类和总结,并利用典型的四级听力考题对于这些题型进行了详细的、生动的讲解,接着按照各个题型提供了大量的四级听力考题和六整套听力模拟题来供读者进行实际操练,达到趁热打铁的功效。

最后,鉴于知识积累在顺利解题中的基础地位,又因其内容纷繁复杂,对考生来说不易进行系统的总结和学习,本书特别在最后一章里提供了符合四级听力考试题型要求和考查内容的资源库,为考生更好地掌握一些基础知识,并尽快地熟悉四级听力考试的形式和特点,提高解题效率和准确率,提供了强有力的支持。值得一提的是,资源库并不是有的书所列的附录,它不是一种附加的可有可无的东西,而是本书的一个有机组成部分。意识流方法的提出,其理论基础就在于资源库的存在。方法只是一个加速器,而资源库才是真正的动力来源。

本套丛书在编写过程中,得到了很多人的广泛支持和帮助。在这里要特别提到的是:山东大学的李乃坤教授悉心为本套丛书进行了认真的审定,帮助编者避免了不少的疏漏;姜雅妮所做的版式设计为本套丛书增彩不少;山东大学的孙凤芹,中国海洋大学的任国伟、姚历、王薇,上海外国语大学的张瑛都在修改建议、资料提供等方面做出了较大的贡献。北京航空航天大学出版社的何晓慧主任和孙建新主任都对这套书稿的顺利出版提供了有力的支持。另外,本书还得到了张德民、殷岩锋、郭永江、丁昌浩、谢春才、孙学华等人的帮助,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

《意识流英语新四级“我学我库”丛书》必将成为四级考试图书市场的亮点,成为广大学子真正提高英语学习、运用能力的利器。他们可以借助这套符合自然解题流程的方法的帮助,抛弃题海战术,结合“意识流方法”总结出的各种解题方法,对个人的思维特点进行微调,达到顺利解题、夺取高分的目的。

鉴于“意识流方法”是一种全新的解题方法,在实际运用中可能还会有一些我们没有涉及到的问题,所以请读者在使用过程中多给我们提出宝贵的意见,并填好本书附后的“读者信息反馈表”寄给我们,以帮助我们对这套丛书做进一步的完善。谢谢!

# 目 录

<b>第一章 真题实测与对比解析</b>	<b>1</b>
第一节 最新真题实测	1
第二节 对比解析	5
一、“试后诸葛亮”式的解析方法	5
二、意识流式的解析方法	11
第三节 以人为本的意识流方法	19
一、以题为本 PK 以人为本	19
二、意识流：碎片的璀璨	21
<b>第二章 典型试题重点讲解</b>	<b>25</b>
第一节 大纲要求及题型概述	25
一、教学要求与大纲要求	25
二、意识流方法：“先圈后点”法	27
三、题型分类	33
四、技巧点拨	34
第二节 短对话	36
一、题型概述	36
二、题型精讲	37
第三节 长对话	50
一、题型概述	50
二、题型精讲	51
第四节 短文理解	56
一、题型概述	56
二、题型精讲	57
第五节 复合式听写	64
一、题型概述	64
二、题型精讲	65
第六节 超越四级听力理解	68
<b>第三章 精选试题实战实训</b>	<b>71</b>
第一节 短对话	71
一、事实状况题	71
二、动作行为题	79
三、观点态度题	82
四、场景题	87





	五、BUT 题 .....	90
	六、其他题型 .....	92
第二节	长对话 .....	97
第三节	短文理解 .....	110
	一、社会生活类 .....	110
	二、文化教育类 .....	122
	三、科普知识类 .....	126
第四节	复合式听写 .....	131
第五节	模拟测试 .....	141
	● Model Test One .....	141
	● Model Test Two .....	144
	● Model Test Three .....	146
	● Model Test Four .....	149
	● Model Test Five .....	151
	● Model Test Six .....	154
	● Model Test One(答案与原文) .....	157
	● Model Test Two(答案与原文) .....	161
	● Model Test Three(答案与原文) .....	164
	● Model Test Four(答案与原文) .....	167
	● Model Test Five(答案与原文) .....	171
	● Model Test Six(答案与原文) .....	175
第四章	资源库 .....	179
	一、听的技能 .....	179
	二、听力理解操作规范 .....	179
	三、提问方式 .....	180
	四、常用关键词 .....	183
	五、新闻背景 .....	190
	六、华罗庚读书法 .....	196
附录:	关于试点阶段的大学英语四级考试说明(节选) .....	198

# 第一章

## 真题实测与对比解析



本书以完全符合考生在平时学习中的思维习惯及其在考场上的解题流程的意识流式的“先圈后点”法为主线,从一种独特的、全新的视角分析了这种实用、易用的英语解题方法。

有对比才有选择!为了让首次接触意识流方法的考生真正领会其妙处,本书首先提供2005年12月24日的最新大学英语四级考试真题供考生实际测试自己的真实水平,然后利用2005年6月18日的四级听力试题为原材料,采用当前流行的“试后诸葛亮”式的解析方法和意识流式的“先圈后点”解析方法分别对其进行全面的讲解,以期用最直观的形式使考生了解、认识、接受意识流方法。

意识流:不做试后诸葛亮!

### 第一节 最新真题实测

#### Section A

1. A) See a doctor.  
B) Stay in bed for a few days.  
C) Get treatment in a better hospital.  
D) Make a phone call to the doctor.
2. A) The 2:00 train will arrive earlier.  
B) The 2:30 train has a dining car.  
C) The woman prefers to take the 2:30 train.  
D) They are going to have some fast food on the train.
3. A) She has been longing to attend Harvard University.  
B) She'll consider the man's suggestion carefully.  
C) She has finished her project with Dr. Garcia's help.  
D) She'll consult Dr. Garcia about entering graduate school.
4. A) Alice didn't seem to be nervous during her speech.  
B) Alice needs more training in making public speeches.  
C) The man can hardly understand Alice's presentation.  
D) The man didn't think highly of Alice's presentation.
5. A) It's worse than 30 years ago.  
B) It remains almost the same as before.  
C) There are more extremes in the weather.  
D) There has been a significant rise in temperature.
6. A) At a publishing house.  
B) At a bookstore.  
C) In a reading room.



- D) In Prof. Jordan's office.
7. A) The man can stay in her brother's apartment.  
B) Her brother can help the man find a cheaper hotel.  
C) Her brother can find an apartment for the man.  
D) The man should have booked a less expensive hotel.
8. A) Priority should be given to listening.  
B) It's most helpful to read English newspapers every day.  
C) It's more effective to combine listening with reading.  
D) Reading should come before listening.
9. A) It can help solve complex problems.  
B) It will most likely prove ineffective.  
C) It is a new weapon against terrorists.  
D) It will help detect all kinds of liars.
10. A) Help the company recruit graduate students.  
B) Visit the electronics company next week.  
C) Get a part-time job on campus before graduation.  
D) Apply for a job in the electronics company.

## Section B

### Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) It has been proven to be the best painkiller.  
B) It is a possible cure for heart disease.  
C) It can help lower high body temperature effectively.  
D) It reduces the chance of death for heart surgery patients.
12. A) It keeps blood vessels from being blocked.  
B) It speeds up their recovery after surgery.  
C) It increases the blood flow to the heart.  
D) It adjusts their blood pressure.
13. A) It is harmful to heart surgery patients with stomach bleeding.  
B) It should not be taken by heart surgery patients before the operation.  
C) It will have considerable side effects if taken in large doses.  
D) It should not be given to patients immediately after the operation.

### Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) They strongly believe in family rules.  
B) They are very likely to succeed in life.  
C) They tend to take responsibility for themselves.  
D) They are in the habit of obeying their parents.
15. A) They grow up to be funny and charming.  
B) They often have a poor sense of direction.  
C) They get less attention from their parents.  
D) They tend to be smart and strong-willed.
16. A) They usually don't follow family rules.  
B) They don't like to take chances in their lives.  
C) They are less likely to be successful in life.  
D) They tend to believe in their parent's ideas.



### Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) They wanted to follow his example.  
B) They fully supported his undertaking.  
C) They were puzzled by his decision.  
D) They were afraid he wasn't fully prepared.
18. A) It is more exciting than space travel.  
B) It is much cheaper than space travel.  
C) It is much safer than space travel.  
D) It is less time-consuming than space travel.
19. A) They both attract scientists' attention  
B) They can both be quite challenging  
C) They are both thought-provoking.  
D) They may both lead to surprising findings.
20. A) To show how simple the mechanical aids for diving can be.  
B) To provide an excuse for his changeable character.  
C) To explore the philosophical issues of space travel.  
D) To explain why he took up underwater exploration.

### ● 答案与原文

Section A				
1. A	2. C	3. D	4. A	5. C
6. A	7. A	8. C	9. B	10. D
Section B				
11. D	12. A	13. A	14. B	15. C
16. A	17. C	18. B	19. B	20. D

1. W: Carol told us on the phone not to worry about her. Her left leg doesn't hurt as much as it did yesterday.  
M: She'd better have it examined by a doctor anyway. And I'll call her about it this evening.  
Q: What does the man think Carol should do?
2. M: There is a non-stop train for Washington and it leaves at 2:30.  
W: It's faster than the 2 o'clock train. Besides, we can have something to eat before getting on the train.  
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
3. M: Hi, Melissa, how is your project going? Have you thought about going to graduate school?  
Perhaps you could get into Harvard.  
W: Everything is coming along really well. I've been thinking about graduate school. But I'll talk to my tutor Doc. Garcia first and see what she thinks.  
Q: What do we learn about the woman from the conversation?
4. W: Did you attend Alice's presentation last night? It was the first time for her to give a speech to a large audience.  
M: How she could be so calm in front of so many people is really beyond me!  
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
5. W: You've been doing weather reports for nearly 30 years. Has the weather got any worse in all these years?  
M: Well, not necessarily worse. But we're seeing more swings.  
Q: What does the man say about the weather?
6. M: Excuse me, I am looking for the textbook by Prof. Jordan for the marketing course.  
W: I am afraid it's out of stock. You'll have to order it. And it will take the publisher 3 weeks to send it to us.  
Q: Where did the conversation most probably take place?



7. M: I am going to New York next week, but the hotel I booked is really expensive.  
W: Why book a hotel? My brother has 2 spare rooms in his apartment.  
Q: What does the woman mean?
8. M: In my opinion, watching the news on TV is a good way to learn English. What do you think?  
W: It would be better if you could check the same information in English newspapers afterwards.  
Q: What does the man say about learning English?
9. M: I hear a newly invented drug can make people tell the truth, and it may prove useful in questioning terrorists. Isn't it incredible?  
W: Simple solutions to complex problems rarely succeed. As far as I know, no such drugs are ever known to work.  
Q: What does the woman think of the new drug?
10. M: You know, the electronics company is coming to our campus to recruit graduate students next week.  
W: Really? What day? I'd like to talk to them and hand in my resume.  
Q: What does the woman want to do?

## Section B

### Passage One

A new study reports the common drug aspirin greatly reduces life-threatening problems after an operation to replace blocked blood vessels to the heart. More than 800 000 people around the world have this heart surgery each year. The doctors who carried out this study say giving aspirin to patients soon after the operation could save thousands of lives. People usually take aspirin to control pain and reduce high body temperature. Doctors also advise some people to take aspirin to help prevent heart attacks. About 10—15 percent of these heart operations end in death or damage to the heart or other organs. The new study shows that even a small amount of aspirin reduced such threats. The doctors said the chance of death for patients who took aspirin would fall by 67%. They claimed this was true if the aspirin was given within 48 hours of the operation. The doctors believe aspirin helps heart surgery patients because it can prevent blood from thickening and blood vessels from being blocked. However, the doctors warned that people who have stomach bleeding or other bad reactions from aspirin should not take it after heart surgery.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. What is the finding of the new study of aspirin?  
12. In what way can aspirin help heart surgery patients according to the doctors?  
13. What warning did the doctors give about the use of aspirin?

### Passage Two

Were you the first or last child in your family? Or were you a middle or an only child? Some people think it matters where you were born in your family. But there are different ideas about what birth order means. Some people say that oldest children are smart and strong-willed. They are very likely to be successful. The reason for this is simple: parents have a lot of time for their first child, they give him or her a lot of attention. So this child is very likely to do well. An only child will succeed for the same reason. What happens to the other children in a family? Middle children don't get so much attention, so they don't feel that important. If a family has many children, the middle ones sometimes get lost in the crowd. The youngest child, though, often gets special treatment. He or she is the baby. Often this child grows up to be funny and charming. Do you believe these ideas about birth order too? A recent study saw things quite differently. The study found that first children believe in family rules. They didn't take many chances in their lives. They usually followed orders. Rules didn't mean as much to later children in a family. They went out and followed their own ideas. They took chances and they often did better in life.

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. According to common belief, in what way are the first child and the only child alike?  
15. What do people usually say about middle children?

16. What do we learn about later children in a family from a recent study of birth order?

### Passage Three

When my interest shifted from space to the sea, I never expected it would cause such confusion among my friends, yet I can understand their feelings. As I have been writing and talking about space flight for the best part of 20 years, a sudden switch of interest to the depth of the sea does seem peculiar. To explain, I'd like to share my reasons behind this unusual change of mind. The first excuse I give is an economic one. Underwater exploration is so much cheaper than space flight. The first round-trip ticket to the moon is going to cost at least 10 billion dollars if you include research and development. By the end of this century, the cost will be down to a few million. On the other hand, the diving suit and a set of basic tools needed for skin diving can be bought for 20 dollars. My second argument is more philosophical. The ocean, surprisingly enough, has many things in common with space. In their different ways, both sea and space are equally hostile. If we wish to survive in either for any length of time, we need to have mechanical aids. The diving suit helped the design of the space suit. The feelings and emotions of a man beneath the sea will be much like those of a man beyond the atmosphere.

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. How did the speaker's friends respond to his change of interest?
18. What is one of the reasons for the speaker to switch his interest to underwater exploration?
19. In what way does the speaker think diving is similar to space travel?
20. What is the speaker's purpose in giving this talk?

## 第二节 对比解析

### 一、“试后诸葛亮”式的解析方法

#### Section A

1. W: Simon, could you return the tools I lent you for building the bookshelf last month?

M: Oh, well I hate to tell you this, but I can't seem to find them.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

1. A) The tools the man borrowed from the woman are missing.

B) The tools have been already returned to the woman.

C) The man hasn't finished working on the bookshelf.

D) The man hates to lend his tools to other people.

[解析] A)。信息明示题。女士问：“你能否把工具还给我啊？”男士说：“很抱歉地告诉你，我好像是找不到这些工具了”，也就是丢了，所以选 A)。

2. W: I found an expensive diamond ring in the restroom this morning.

M: If I were you, I would turn it in to the security office. It is behind the administration building.

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

2. A) Take the ring to the administration building.

B) Give the ring to a policeman.

C) Wait for the owner of the ring in the restroom.

D) Hand in the ring to the security office.

[解析] D)。建议题。女士说：“我捡到一个钻石戒指”，男士说：“如果是我的话，就会把它交给保安处”。男士的这个回答显然是建议女士把戒指交给保安处，所以选 D)。





3. 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. why not 表建议

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

[解析] A)。建议题。女士说“要到 Martha 家去用电脑,来完成论文”。男士问:“你为什么不自已买一台呢?”显然,男士是建议女士买一台电脑的,所以选 A)。

3. A) Buy her own computer.

B) Borrow Martha's computer.

C) Save time by using a computer.

D) Stay home and complete her paper.

4. W: Daddy, I have decided to give up science and go to business school.

M: Well, it is your choice as long as pay your own way, but I should warn you that not everyone with a business degree will make a successful manager. 细节推断

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

4. A) The man doesn't think his daughter will get a business degree.

B) The man doesn't have money for his daughter's graduate studies.

C) The man advises his daughter to think carefully before making her decision.

D) The man insists that his daughter should pursue her studies in science.

[解析] C)。观点态度题。女儿要进商学院,父亲回答说:“随便你,但是,要知道并不是获得商业文凭就可以成为一位成功的经理人。”这位父亲的意思是要女儿深思熟虑,看自己是否适合从商。所以选 C)。

5. W: I just read in the newspaper that Lord of Rings is this year's greatest hit. Why don't we go and see it at the Grand Cinema?

M: Don't you think that cinema is a little out of the way? 同义转述

Q: What does the man mean?

5. A) They should wait to see the movie at a later time.

B) The cinema is some distance away from where they are.

C) He would like to read the film review in the newspaper.

D) He'll find his way to the cinema.

[解析] B)。关键词题。女士想和男士去电影院看《指环王》,男士说电影院有些偏僻,也就是说去那里有点麻烦,有点远,所以选 B)。本题的关键是理解 out of the way 的含义。

6. W: Bob said that Seattle is a great place for conferences.

M: He is certainly in the position to make that comment. He has been there so often. 同义替换

Q: What does the man say about Bob?

6. A) He lived in Seattle for many years.

B) He has chaired a lot of conferences.

C) He has a high position in his company.

D) He's been to Seattle many times.

[解析] D)。信息明示题。女士表示 Bob 说西雅图是一个开会的好地方,男士说他有权这么说,因为他经常去那里,所以选 D)。

7. W: Mr. Watson, I wonder whether it's possible for me to take a vacation early next month?

M: Did you fill out a request form? 综合理解

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

7. A) Travel agent and customer.

B) Manager and office worker.

C) Teacher and student.

D) Doctor and patient.

[解析] B)。综合推断题。女士很礼貌地问:“先生,我可能提前休假吗?”男士问:“你填申请表了吗?”从女士的礼貌称呼还有休假这两点可以看出二者之间可能为上下级关系,事情可能是发生在公司里,反映的是在公司里的日常生活。所以选 B)。

8. M: Do you want to go to the lecture this weekend?  
I hear that the guy who is going to deliver the lecture spent a year living in the rainforest.

W: Great! I am doing a report on the rainforest.

Maybe I can get some new information to add to it.

Q: What does the woman mean?

[解析] D)。细节推断题。男士说：“周末有一个讲座，做讲座的人曾经在热带雨林呆过一年”。女士说：“我正在做这方面的报告，这个讲座可能给我提供新的信息”，所以选 D)。

9. W: Wow, I do like this campus. All the big trees, the green lawns, and the old buildings with tall columns. It's really beautiful.

M: It sure is. The architecture of these buildings is in the Greek style. It was popular in the 18th century here.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

[解析] C)。信息明示题。女士一开始就说“I do like this campus”，毫无疑问应该选 C)。

10. M: This article is nothing but advertising for housing developers. I don't think the houses for sale are half that good.

W: Come on, David. Why so negative? We are thinking of buying a home, aren't we? Just a trip to look at the place won't cost us much.

Q: What can be inferred from the conversation?

[解析] A)。综合推断题。男士不认为在报纸上登广告的房子有多么好，而女士说：“态度不要那么否定，去看看又不会花多少钱”，由此可以推断男士不是很想去看房子，所以选 A)。

8. A) She'll finish her report this weekend.  
B) She wants to add something to her lecture.  
C) She knows the guy who will give the lecture.

同义转述 → D) She thinks the lecture might be informative.

9. A) An art museum.  
B) An architectural exhibition.  
C) A college campus.  
D) A beautiful park.

细节判断 → C) A college campus.

10. A) The man is unwilling to take a look at the houses for sale.  
B) The houses for sale are of poor quality.  
C) The houses are too expensive for the couple to buy.  
D) The housing developers provide free trips for potential buyers.

概括有解 →

## Section B

### Passage 1

In the next few decades, people are going to travel very differently from the way they do today. Everyone is going to drive electrically-powered cars, so in a few years, people won't worry about running out of gas. Some of the large automobile companies are really moving ahead with this new technology. F&C Motors, a major auto company, for example, is holding a press conference next week. After the press conference, the company will present its new electronically-operated models. Transportation in the future won't be limited to the ground; many people predict that traffic will quickly move to the sky. In the coming years, instead of radio reports about road conditions and highway traffic, news reports will talk about traffic jams in the sky. But the sky isn't the limit. In the future, you will probably even

11. What will be used to power cars in the next few decades?

- A) Alcohol.  
B) Electricity.  
C) Synthetic fuel.  
D) Solar energy.

12. What will future news reports focus on when talking about transportation?

- A) New traffic rules.  
B) Traffic jams on highways.  
C) Air traffic conditions.  
D) Road conditions.

同义转述 →





be able to take a trip to the moon. Instead of listening to regular airplane announcements, you will see someone says, "The spacecraft to the moon leaves in 10 minutes. Please check your equipment. And **remember, no more than 10 ounces of carry-on baggage are allowed.**"

细节推断

11. [解析] B)。细节题。文中提到未来每个人都将会驾驶电动汽车(electrically-powered cars),所以未来的汽车应该是以电驱动的,所以选 B)。
12. [解析] C)。细节题。“news reports will talk about traffic jams in the sky”是指报道空中的交通堵塞,也就是说将来空中的交通情况,所以选 C)。
13. [解析] B)。细节题。文章最后提到“remember no more than 10 ounces of carry-on baggage are allowed”, 10 盎司是很轻的重量,显然是说乘客应该少带行李,所以选 B)。

13. What will passengers be asked to do when they travel to the moon?

- A) Arrive early for boarding.  
B) Carry little luggage.  
C) Undergo security checks.  
D) Go through a health check.

## Passage 2

County fairs are a tradition in New England towns. They offer great entertainment. **One popular event is the pie-eating contest.** If you want to take part in the contest, it is a good idea to remember these guidelines: **First, make sure your stomach is nearly empty of food.** Eating a whole pie can be hard if you have just finished a meal. Next, it is helpful to like the pie you are going to eat. The cream types are a good choice. They slide down the throat more easily. **Placing your hands in right position adds to the chances of winning.** There is a temptation to reach out and help the eating process. This will result in becoming disqualified. Don't just sit on your hands; **if your hands are tied behind your back, you will not be tempted to make use of them.**

细节辨认

14. Where is the pie-eating contest usually held?

- A) At a county fair.  
B) At a shopping center.  
C) In a bakery.  
D) In a fast-food restaurant.

细节推断

15. What should a person do before entering a pie-eating contest?

- A) Practice eating a pie quickly.  
B) Wash his hands thoroughly.  
C) Avoid eating any food.  
D) Prepare the right type of pie to eat.

综合推断

16. Where is a person advised to put his hands during the contest?

- A) On his lap.  
B) On the table.  
C) Under his bottom.  
D) Behind his back.

同义转述

17. What suggestion is offered for eating up the pie quickly?

- A) Swallowing the pie with water.  
B) Holding the pie in the right position.  
C) Eating from the outside toward the middle.  
D) Looking sideways to see how fast your neighbor eats.

Now you are ready to show your talent at eating pies. The object, of course, is to get to the bottom of the pie plate before the other people. **It is usually better to start at the outside and work toward the middle.** This method gives you a goal to focus on. Try not to notice what the other people near you are doing. Let the cheers from the crowd spur you on. But do not look up. All you should think about is eating that pie.

14. [解析] A)。细节题。开头提到:在新英格兰的小镇上有传统的县郡集市,集市上最流行的活动就是吃派比赛,很明显,这种比赛是在县郡集市上举行的,所以选 A)。
15. [解析] C)。细节题。文中提到:首先要确保你的肚子是空的,也就是说比赛之前不要吃东西,所以选 C)。