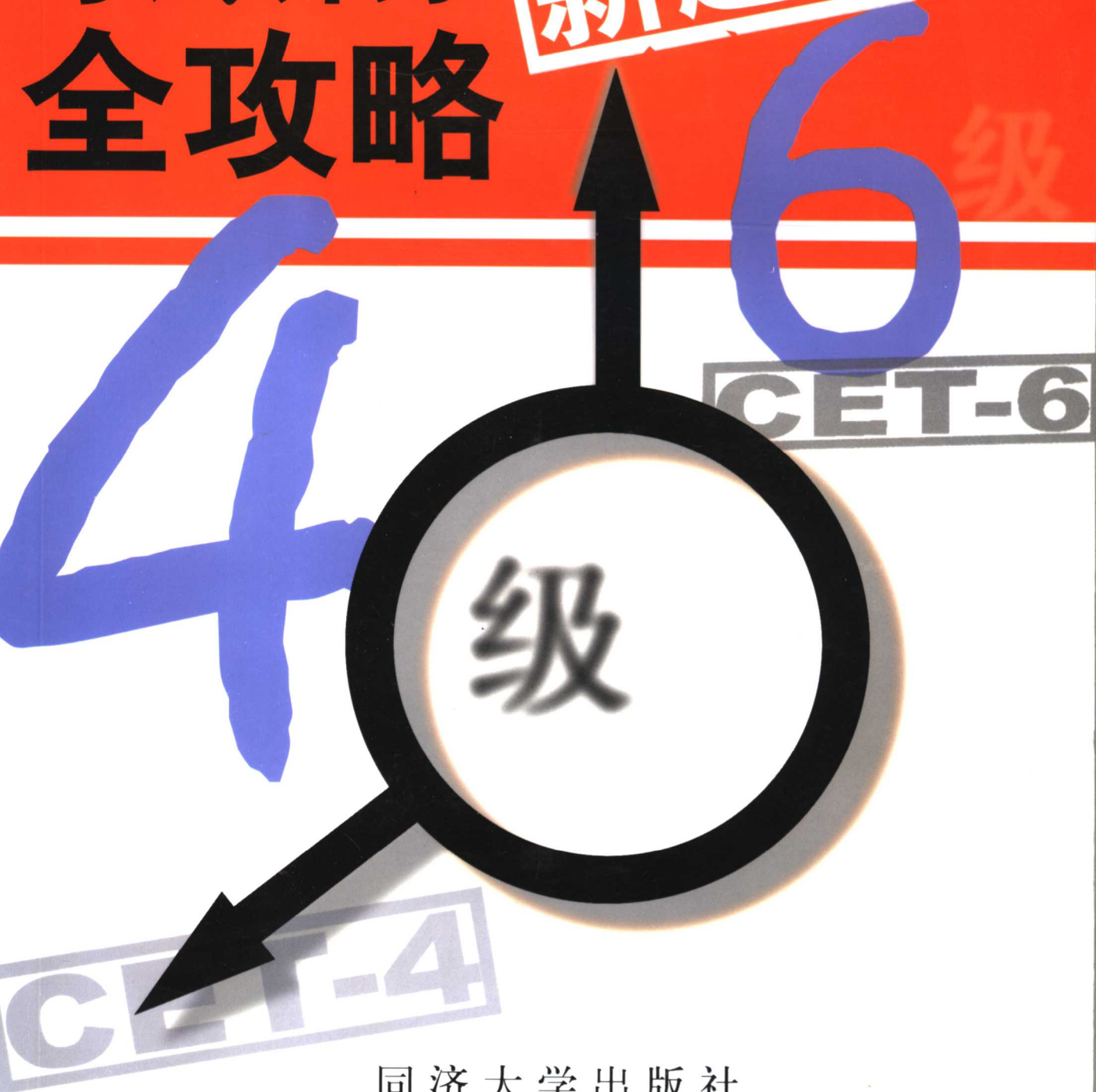


◎ 叶利华 徐 群 编著 Rosalind Oliver Sam Kebby 审校

大学英语四、六级 考试听力 全攻略

新题型



同济大学出版社

大学英语四、六级考试

听力新题型全攻略

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前言

从 2006 年开始, 大学英语四、六考试将有很大的改革。首先, 四、六级统考将调整计分方式, 满分为 710 分; 其次, 考试形式和内容将有进一步的完善, 具体体现在听力和阅读理解方面; 听力考试部分将包括四项内容: **短对话、长对话、短文和复合式听写**; 再次, 考试委员会不再向考生发放四、六级合格证书, 代之以成绩单。

根据四、六级考试委员会最新公布的四、六级听力考试题型和要求, 我们本着为广大考生服务的宗旨编写此书。本书主要由四个部分组成, 第一部分: 介绍听力考试题型; 第二部分由四大块组成: 听力短对话、听力长对话、复合式听写及听力短文, 每一块都分类介绍每一种考试形式、例题、做题技巧, 每种考试形式介绍后都有配套练习题, 以便考生有针对性地提高听力理解水平; 第三部分: 十套模拟测试卷。第四部分: 附录(考生平时该注意的问题和听力考试注意事项)。

本书的特点是介绍详细、内容丰富、题材新颖, 最关键的是我们收录了大量的长对话听力内容, 这是以往同类书籍中缺乏的。由于我们同时还考虑到大学英语四、六级考试的连贯性, 因此, 在整个内容的安排方面尽量做到由易入难, 便于考生循序渐进地提高听力水平, 切实地提高听力理解能力。而且由于四、六级听力的内容和难度不存在太大的分界线, 这本书同时适合四级和六级的考生。考生在通过四级以后, 不用再去买新的书, 在考六级时可以重新听一遍, 在此建议考生在做题目时尽量用铅笔标答案, 以便再次听时可以不受答案的影响。

本书除短对话典型考题没有录音外, 其他部分都配有录音, 包括长对话、听力短文和复合式听写的典型考题、短对话、长对话、听力短文、复合式听写每个部分的配套练习题以及模拟试卷。而且为了减轻考生的负担, 也为了考生复习方便, 我们把录音做成 MP3, 这在同类出版物中是较新的做法。

本书是帮助考生顺利通过四、六级听力关的敲门砖和催化剂, 希望大家能从中获益。

在此要向两位外籍专家 Rosalind Oliver 和 Sam Kebby 对本书的审校和录音工作一并表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限、加之成书时间较仓促, 书中难免有错误或不足之处, 敬请读者批评指正。

编著者

2005 年 9 月

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第一部分 四、六级听力新题型介绍

这次公布的四、六级听力题型分三大块：对话（分短对话和长对话），短文听力选择题和复合式听写（含 spot dictation 和 sentence dictation）。总分值为 35 分。

一、短对话测试方式

对话内容不长，通常是一问一答式、一男一女式，对话结束后有一个问题以及四个选项。考题通常有下列一些形式：人物关系类、对话发生地点类、人物职业身份类、时间推算类、数字运算类、事实细节类、内涵意义类、习语与语气类、肯定与否定类、建议请求类、转折类等等。这些考题类型有时是相互覆盖的，你中有我、我中有你，但我们为了便于考生更好地理解各种出题方式，我们将详细说明每种考题的对话形式和出题方式。

短对话测试方式：

Section A Short Conversations

Directions: *This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked 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.*

You will read:

- A) Touring the city on a fine day. C) Visiting the city with a group.
B) Spending more time on sightseeing. D) Taking the man with her on the tour.

You will hear:

W: I think I'll take the half-day tour of the city.

M: Why not the whole day?

Q: What does the man suggest?

答案是 B)。

二、长对话测试方式

对话内容较长，对话者就某一件事进行讨论，对话结束后有两至五个题目，题目形式与短对话中相似，有可能涵盖短对话测试中介绍的所有类型。

Section B Long Conversations

Directions: *This section is to test your ability to understand long dialogues. There are 5 recorded*

dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there are several recorded questions. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked 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.

You will read:

1. A) In a moving train. C) On a sightseeing bus.
 B) In a mountain village. D) In the street.
2. A) Fellow travelers. C) Fellow mountain climbers.
 B) Brother and sister. D) Father and daughter.
3. A) Morning. B) Afternoon. C) Noon D) Evening.
4. A) The mountain range is old but its rocks are young.
 B) The mountain range is young but its rocks are old.
 C) The rocks beside the mountain range are very old.
 D) The rocks on the mountain range are very old.
5. A) Both the man and the woman are impressed by the sight here.
 B) It is said that many people come here to climb the mountains.
 C) The area remains unknown to white people until the 18th century.
 D) The man seems interested in mountain climbing.

You will hear:

M: What a breathtaking sight!

W: It is, isn't it?

M: Do you think it's all right to smoke here?

W: I don't think so. The sign says 'No Smoking'. You see, on your right is the Teton Range. The tallest peak is called the Grand Teton. This area first became known to white men in 1807 or 1808, in striking contrast to the youth of the mountain range is the great age of the rocks themselves.

M: Excuse me, I didn't quite catch what you said about the ages of the mountains.

W: The mountain range is very young but the rocks themselves are very old.

M: I see. Thank you.

W: Here we are at our rest stop. We should return to the bus by 10:30.

M: I hear this area attracts quite a few mountain climbers. Is that right?

W: Yes, that's true. In fact, they even offer climbing instruction and guide service.

M: Really? Someday I'd like to take advantage of that.

Questions:

1. Where does the conversation take place? (C)
2. What is the probable relationship between the man and the woman? (A)
3. During what time of the day does the conversation take place? (A)

4. Which of the following is true about the Teton Range? (B)
5. Which of the following is not true? (C)

三、短文选择题测试方式

每段短文只读一遍，短文结束后有三至四个题目，要求根据短文内容选择最合适的答案。

Section C Passages

Directions: *In this section, you will hear several passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked 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.*

You will read:

1. A) She sat back and relaxed. C) She entered university.
B) She decided to retire. D) She worked out a new English program.
2. A) 8 years. B) 20 years. C) 16 years. D) 30 years.
3. A) Bring a great deal of useful experience to the university.
B) Improve human relationships in the university.
C) Bring a fear of aging among young students on the campus.
D) Improve the reputation of the university.
4. A) She is learning English and Drama.
B) She is learning how to make sound judgments.
C) She is learning how to teach minority students.
D) She is learning to perceive, not to judge.

You will hear:

After retiring from 30 years of teaching, Ethbell Pepper could easily have decided to sit back and relax and enjoy a peaceful retirement. But that kind of life is not for Ethbell Pepper. "I just wanted to do something different. If you are going to participate in life, do it. Don't just sit down and look out the window." She says. At 68, she decided to become one of the pioneer participation in a program at the University of California. The program offers campus housing and classes to people over sixty. She enrolled in a class called Human Relationships and Diverse society. "I taught my minority students in my English and Drama classes in high school for 20 years. But in this course, I found out a lot about other cultures I didn't know then. One of the more important lessons that I'm learning is to perceive, not to judge." Older adults can add to the educational resources of university by bringing them a lot of valuable experiences, their presence on campus helps break some long believes of aging. Young students may have fears of growing older. But this kind of fear can be reduced as they see that older people can be alive, healthy, and continue to contribute to society. The younger students can begin to see aging as a natural part of living.

Questions:

1. What did Ethbell do when she was 68? (C)
2. How long did Ethbell teach minority students? (D)
3. What do elderly people do to the university? (A)
4. What's the most important lesson Ethbell is learning? (D)

四、复合式听写测试方式

你将听到一段 250 至 300 字的短文，每段读三遍，前面 1 至 7 题听写单词，后面 8 至 10 题听写句子，即测试句意表达。

Section D Compound Dictation

Directions: *In this section, you will hear one passage three times. When each passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. 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.*

You will read:

Very few people can get college degree before eleven, but Michael was an exception. He started high school when he was five, finishing in just nine months. He became the (S1) _____ youngest college graduate when he was ten years and four months old, earning an (S2) _____ degree. Now at eleven Michael's working on a master's degree in (S3) _____ intelligence.

But Michael's (S4) _____ hasn't always come easy. (S5) _____ his intelligence, he still lacks important life (S6) _____.

In one class, he had to struggle to understand (S7) _____ novels, because, he says, "I'm eleven. I've never been in love before."

Another challenge was his size. (S8) _____. He likes computers so much (S9) _____. He wants to make robots do all the heavy task. (S10) _____.

答案:

1. world's
2. architecture
3. artificial
4. success
5. Despite
6. experiences
7. romantic
8. High school physical education was difficult, because all of the equipment was too big for the five-year-old student. 或可以写成: High school physical education was hard, because all of the equipment was not suitable/fit for the five-year-old student.
9. that in graduate school he's studying how to make them think like people. 也可表达成: that in

graduate school he's studying how to have them think like people.

10. Michael is smart, but he is like every other kid. 也可表达成: Michael is clever, but he is still a child. 或: Although he is smart, Michael is still a kid.

第二部分 题型详解

一、短对话测试详解

下面就每一类考题做一个介绍、分析并提供解题技巧：

一) 人物关系类、对话发生地点类、人物职业身份类 (Relationships, Places, Professions)

人物关系类、对话发生地点类、人物职业身份类，这三类考题就其性质可以归为一类来讲解，因为对这类对话往往可以同时提上述三类问题，因此在这里不——分开讲解。这类对话通常含有一些特色鲜明的关键词或关键句子，只要抓住了关键词或关键句，那么要选出正确答案是相当简单的。

解题技巧：

这三类题的解题技巧首先根据选项猜测会问什么题型，知道是什么类型时，再抓住关键词，然后作出选择，一般不会有错。

对话经常发生的地点：library, classroom, school, store, bank, airport, plane, post office, train, railway station, bus, bus stop, taxi, hospital, hotel, restaurant, street, travel agency, barbershop, home, office 等等。

对地点的典型提问方式：

Where are the man and the woman (the two speakers) ?

Where does the conversation most likely (probably) take place?

Where do you think this conversation most probably take place?

Where is the woman (the man) going now?

Where will the woman (the man) go first (later) ?

对话关系类的提问方式：

What is the probable relationship between the two speakers (the man and the woman) ?

人物关系种类：

student and teacher,	doctor/nurse/dentist and patient,
passenger and airhostess,	passenger and bus driver/bus conductor,
customer and shop-assistant,	waiter/waitress and customer,
bank clerk/postal clerk and customer,	boss and secretary,
taxi driver and passenger,	hair-dresser and customer,
family members (husband and wife, father/mother and son/daughter),	
neighbors, colleagues, friends	

对职业的提问方式:

What does the man (the woman) do?

Who is the man (the woman) ?

What is the man's (the woman's) job?

What is the profession (occupation) of the man (the woman) ?

What did the man (the woman) do for a living?

每种情况的关键词和关键句列举如下:

Store (商店): size, color, design, style, price, price tag, cost, cheap, expensive, change, receipt, bargain, quality, match, in stock, out of stock, on sale,

Can I help you? How much does it cost?

Can you show me another one?

Can I try them on? Can it be a little cheaper?

It is too dear (expensive) .

Bank (银行): open an account (开账户), draw/deposit some money (取/存钱), Foreign Exchange (外汇), cash my check 支票兑现, interest rate, withdraw, cash, balance, check, current account, savings account

Airport (飞机场): flight, take off, landing, Gate Number 26, due, air ticket, hand luggage (手提行李), board a plane (登机), boarding card (登机牌), Customs Office (海关), flight number, platform, passport, departure, arrival, declaration (申报), check-in counter, information desk

On a plane: airhostess, pilot, airline, direct flight, nonstop flight, fasten/unfasten seatbelt, first-class, business class, economy class, window seat, aisle seat, wing

Restaurant(饭店): dish, menu, order, bill, wine, soft drink, juice, glass, soup, vegetable, seafood, steak, table, waiter, waitress, music, food, pepper, salt, flavoring (调味品)

May I have the bill? Are you ready to order?

A table for five?

Hospital (医院): emergency room (急诊室), consulting room (候诊室), treatment (治疗), physician (内科医生), surgeon (外科医生), nurse, tablet (药片), injection (注射), feel pulse (量脉搏), run a fever (发烧), cough, sore throat, pain, toothache, stomachache, take the temperature, blood pressure, X-ray, operation

Office (办公室): type, letter, copy the documents, prepare for the meeting, file, contract, dictate, arrange a meeting/appointment, make a phone call

Post Office (邮局): postage, stamp, parcel, letter, registered letter/mail (挂号信), air mail, envelope, post card, zip code, post code

Bus: bus fare, fare box, hold the handle, get off, next stop

Classroom/school: lesson, text, textbook, homework, assignment, term paper, essay, subject, course, English, history, chemistry, biology, physics, geology, mathematics, major, score, test, quiz, test paper, exam, score, mark, grade, campus

Library: book, reference book, novel, periodicals (期刊), journals, magazine, newspaper, card,

catalogue(目录), borrow, return, renew, due, overdue, reading room, bookshelf, author

Barbershop: hairstyle, do hair, curl, cut short, dye the hair, shampoo, shave, beard, moustache, hairspray(发胶)

On the phone: make a (long-distance) call, a collect call, put through, hold on, take a message, hang on, wait a moment, extension(分机)

This is Mary speaking. You must have got the wrong number.

Would you like to leave a message? Would you call back later?

The line is busy/engaged. I'd like to speak to Mr. Smith.

In the street: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to...? Turn right/left, walk straight on, walk through some blocks, traffic lights, and roundabout

Hotel: check in, check out, front desk, reception desk, registration, reservation, book a room, single room, double room, room key, room number, room service(客房送餐服务), shower, bathroom, tip, vacancy, porter, luggage, baggage, laundry

典型考题:

1. You will read:

A) In a store.

C) In a restaurant

B) In an office

D) In a hospital

You will hear:

M: Good morning, madam. Can I help you?

W: I'd like to buy a handbag, but I'm not sure of the color.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

对话中, 男士的 Can I help you? 是服务行业的一般用语, 意为“你想买什么?” 而女士回答“我想买个手提包, 可还没想好买什么颜色的。”从中可以推断出这是服务员与顾客之间的对话, 因此, 答案是 A) **In a store**。

利用原文同时还可以这样提问:

Q: What is the man? (这个男人是什么职业? He is a shop assistant.)

Q: What's the probable relationship between the two speakers? (他们之间是什么关系? Shop assistant and customer.)

2. You will read:

A) At home.

C) In a car.

B) In a restaurant.

D) On the street

You will hear:

W: Oh dear, I'm starving. I can't walk anymore.

M: Let's go to the restaurant across the street and get something to eat.

Q: Where are the two speakers?

对话中, 从 I can't walk anymore. 以及 across the street 这两个关键处可以推测对话发生在街上。而不是 in a restaurant. 答案是 D)。如原文换一种问法: Where are the two speakers going now? 那么就应该选 B), 不过出题选项会有变动, B) 会改成 to a restaurant. 所以考生一定要注意听题目, 不要误选。

同时也可以这样问:

What is the probable relationship between the two speakers? (Friends)

3. You will read:

- A) In a hotel. C) In the street.
B) At a dinner table. D) At the man's house.

You will hear:

W: Dear, I feel hungry now. How about you?

M: So do I. Let me call room service. Hello, room service. Please send a menu to 320 right away.

Q: Where are the two speakers?

从对话中的关键词 room service (送餐服务) 中可以猜出是在宾馆房间。考生很容易受到 room 和 menu 的误导选 A) 或 D)。答案是 A)。对此也可以问:

What is the relationship between the two speakers? (husband and wife)

根据该女士使用的称呼, 可以推断这两人是一对夫妻。

4. You will read:

- A) In a factory. C) In a shop.
B) In a bank. D) In a book store.

You will hear:

W: May I withdraw 100 dollars?

M: All right, just a moment, please.

Q: Where does the conversation probably take place?

对话中女士问是否可以取钱时, 男士回答“当然可以, 请稍候。”从中可以推断出答案是

B) In a bank。

利用原文也可以这样提问:

Q: What is the man? (He is a bank clerk.)

Q: What's the probable relationship between the two speakers? (Bank clerk and customer.)

配套练习题:

1. A) She is the receptionist. C) She is the hotel manager.
B) She is the operator. D) She is the waitress.
2. A) They are boss and secretary. C) They are colleagues.
B) They are husband and wife. D) They are acquaintances.
3. A) At a Travel Agency. C) In a hotel.
B) At an airport. D) In a Customs Office.
4. A) In the school. C) In the teacher's office.
B) In the library. D) In the bookstore.
5. A) Salesman. C) Plumber.
B) Mechanic D) Car dealer.
6. A) doctor and patient. C) Brother and sister.

- B) Teacher and student. D) Coach and athlete.
7. A) Doctor and patient. C) Repairman and customer.
B) Salesman and customer. D) Manager and clerk.
8. A) To a park. B) To a museum. C) To a zoo. D) To a hospital.
9. A) In an office. B) In a theatre. C) In a clinic. D) At a restaurant.
10. A) A railway porter. C) A bus conductor.
B) A taxi driver. D) A postal clerk.
11. A) Doctor and patient. C) Teacher and student.
B) Mother and son. D) Friends.
12. A) At the hotel. B) At the office. C) At the airport. D) At the restaurant.
13. A) Teacher and student. C) Manager and candidate.
B) Boss and secretary. D) Assistant and customer.
14. A) Athlete and coach. C) Teacher and student.
B) Patient and doctor. D) Father and daughter.
15. A) He is a businessman. C) He is a weatherman.
B) He is a painter. D) He is a repairman.
16. A) A math teacher and his colleague. C) A student and his classmate
B) A teacher and his student. D) A librarian and a student
17. A) At a newsstand. B) At a car dealer's.
C) At a publishing house. D) At a newspaper office.
18. A) Colleagues. C) Husband and wife.
B) Employer and employee. D) Mother and son
19. A) At a theatre. C) At a railway station.
B) At a booking office. D) At a restaurant.
20. A) At a booking office. C) On a busy street.
B) In a Hong Kong hotel. D) At an airport.

Tapescript and keys:

1. M: Hello. Is that the reception?
W: Just a minute, sir. I'll put you through.
Q: Who is the woman? (B)
2. M: Did you listen to the classical music on the radio last Saturday evening?
W: I missed it. I was fixing up my office.
Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers? (D)
3. W: I'm traveling to Rome on flight BA762. Do I check in here?
M: That's right. Can I see your ticket and passport, please?
Q: Where does the conversation most likely take place? (B)
4. M: May I help you?
W: I'd like to buy these four textbooks and I also need this dictionary.
Q: Where are the two people? (D)
5. W: I'm afraid there's something wrong with this car.

- M: Well, I'd better have a check. Will you leave it with me and come and get it tomorrow?
- Q: What's the man's occupation? (B)
6. W: The exercise you did is good except for some spelling mistakes.
M: Shall I do more exercises this week?
Q: What's the probable relationship between the two speakers? (B)
7. M: Excuse me, would you please help me with this watch?
W: Let me examine it first.
Q: What's the probable relationship between the two speakers? (C)
8. W: What did you see this afternoon, Susan?
M: I saw a lot of monkeys, birds and I also saw some dolphins.
Q: Where did Susan go this afternoon? (C)
9. M: Would you like to order now?
W: Wait a moment, our friend hasn't arrived yet. Would you please show us your menu first?
Q: Where are the man and the woman now? (D)
10. W: Excuse me, sir! I am going to send this parcel to London. How much is the postage?
M: Let me see. It's one pound and fifty pence.
Q: Who is the woman most probably speaking to? (D)
11. M: So the best thing now is to go home and take these pills and tablets, and if you don't feel better in a couple of days, let me know.
W: Thank you very much.
Q: What is the relationship between the two speakers? (A)
12. W: We don't seem to have a reservation for you, sir. I'm sorry.
M: But my secretary said that she had made a reservation for me here. I phoned her from the airport this morning just as I left home.
Q: Where did the conversation most probably take place? (A)
13. M: Well, we really need someone to do some temporary work in our department. But just for a short time and the work will be quite boring, I'm afraid.
W: I only want something for two or three weeks anyway. I don't mind if it's boring.
Q: What is the probable relationship between the speakers? (C)
14. W: It's a shame I got such a bad start in the last race. It was so hard to catch up. Though I tried very hard, all I could see was the backs of the others' heads.
M: Let's work on your start. The most important thing is concentration.
Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers? (A)
15. M: How long have the pictures on your TV been so vague?
W: Ever since that heavy storm last Friday.
Q: What is the man's occupation? (D)
16. W: I heard you got full marks in the math exams. Congratulations!
M: Thanks! I'm sure you also did a good job.
Q: What's the probable relationship between the two speakers? (C)
17. M: Excuse me. I'd like to place an advertisement for a used car in this Sunday's edition of your paper.