



○常春藤英语教学研究中心

# 大学英语四级完全解读手册

听力分册

Cracking the CET-4 Listening Comprehension

上海教育出版社

SHANGHAI

**EDUCATION** 

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•大学英语完全解读手册系列。

# 大学英语四级完全解读手册

(听力分册)

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#### 大学英语四级完全解读手册(听力分册)

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## 前 言

由上海、厦门、香港、台北、吉隆坡、洛杉矶等地英语教学专业人士联合组成的常春藤英语教学研究中心,数年来在中国英语图书市场中推出了几十种常销不衰的红蓝自测英语速记词汇表,其中附书的红蓝色彩双向助记卡还获得了中华人民共和国的专利。

常春藤英语教学研究中心的英语教育专业人士,充分发挥与海外英语时文 零距离接触的强势,密切追踪各种英语考试的最新动态,在潜心研究了中考、高考、大学四级、六级、考研、托福、雅思、GRE、职称考试、自学考试、等级英语等各个层面、几十个领域的英语考试大纲要求后,力邀国内教学领域中的资深专家和专业高手加盟,共同开发适时、专业的英语考试辅读材料。目前,由该中心精心打造的常春藤红蓝英语的各类词汇、手册、试卷已逾百种,它们在外语图书市场中声势日显,正在崛起为一个知名品牌。

现在奉献给读者的《大学英语完全解读手册系列》,是常春藤在大学英语考试领域里深入耕耘的成果之一。

英语考试各大板块的专项解读,相对于词汇的记忆和模拟题的考前自测, 更具有某种不可替代性。优秀的、精彩的、画龙点睛的解读能使你恍然大悟、眼前一亮,不仅能加深理解作为唯一答案的正确性,而且能体会英语的精妙,并给你举一反三、豁然开朗的启迪。许多考生临考凭第六感、靠"蒙",这样的成绩往往是不稳定的,容易大起大落,因为应考者还没有真正弄懂题意。好的解读手册是大学生们学好英语的引路人,特别是对上课思想不易集中的学生、外语基础不太扎实的学生,更是取得好成绩的催化剂。

大学英语四、六级考试目前已成为中国规模最大的单科考试,近年来有关此项考试改革的议论风声水起,现在尘埃落定,内容主要有:用发成绩单替代发合格证书,记分体制从 100 分制变成 710 分制,提高听力和非选择题比重等。并逐步将考生范围限制在校内,降低考试的社会权重。改革的时间表已正式推出:2007 年 1 月全面实施改革后的四级考试,2007 年 6 月全面实施改革后的六级考试。现今至 2007 年这段时间里,社会考生报考大学英语四、六级考试将出

现一个高潮。过渡时期全国绝大部分高校四六级考试虽仍采用老题型,但考试中实用性的要求越来越高,"彻底弄懂才能获得好成绩"这一道理会越发凸现。

《大学英语四级完全解读手册》包括《听力分册》、《阅读理解·翻译分册》、《词汇·语法分册》、《完形·简答·写作分册》共四册。

《大学英语四级完全解读手册(听力分册)》是根据新的四六级考试改革精神编写的。书中"解题思路探索"对四级听力的构成及解题技巧作了较为精心的点拨和概述,并附有最新的四级听力考试真题;第二章由14个单元组成,每个单元有三大类型的题目,共计有420道测试题,每题都附有详尽的解读。该章解读细致,完全便于读者全面提高听力技能,便于读者确保自己在未来的考试中能顺利过关。本书含三盒加长听力磁带。

听力在四级考试中是容易失分的一个板块,愿我们这本《大学英语四级完全解读手册(听力分册)》能帮助参加大学英语四级考试的同学取得高分。

由于时间仓促,难免有疏漏和不当之处,感谢读者指正,待修订再版时进一步完善。

常春藤英语教育教学研究中心

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### 第一章 解题思路探索

#### 四级听力要求、概述

《大学英语教学大纲》明确指出,大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听和译的能力以及初步的写和说的能力,使学生能以英语为工具,获取所需要的信息,为进一步提高英语水平打下扎实的基础。

近年来英语四级考试对听力的要求越来越高。根据现行的新考纲,听力理解部分的朗读语速由每分钟原先 120 个单词提高到每分钟 130~150 个单词,每题之间的间歇由 15 秒减少到 13 秒。另外它要求学生不仅能听懂题材熟悉,句子结构比较简单,基本没有生词的简短会话、谈话、报道和讲座,而且还要能掌握其中大意,抓住要点和有关细节并能对之进行分析判断,领会讲话者的观点。

在目前的英语四级考试中,听力部分占总分的 20%,即 20分。题型分为三大类,对话、短文理解和复合式听写或听写填空。

四级听力测试由 Section A 和 Section B 两部分组成,共20 个单项选择题。根据听到的问题在四个备选中选出唯一正确答案,每题 1 分,其中 Section A 有 10 道,都以对话形式出现,一般是由一男一女各说一句话,然后根据会话内容想出一个问题,要求学生选择正确答案。对话基本上是衣、食、住、行等日常生活中常见的话题和学生生活的话题,如校园、公共场合、办公室、家庭等方面。Section B 一般由三篇短文组成,每篇短文字数在 150—170 左右,只读一遍,然后提出三到四个问题,要求学生进行选择,主要测试的是学生的语篇记忆力和整体的听力理解能力,而复合式听写和听写填空的材料是一小段文章,文章多有主题明确,层次清楚,语言简洁,逻辑性强等特点,文中每有十个空格。其中复合式听写的空格 1—7 内要求学生填入所听到的单词;空格 8—10填入听到句子的原文或大意。每词每句各一分。听写填空的 10 个空格内填入 10 个词组和句子一部分,总计的 50 个词。短文朗读三遍,第一遍原速朗读,中间没有停顿,让学生对文章大意有个大概理解。第二遍慢速阅读,在考生需填空的地方有一段时间停顿,在填句子的地方停顿更长。第三遍再是原速朗读,又没有停顿以便考生检查答案,但考试中采用何种题型,考试之前不预先通知,但从近几年出题趋势看,Section B 以短文理解的方式出现机率较高。

#### 对话应试技巧

#### 一、如何备考对话

Section A 由十个涉及各方面的小对话组成。小对话内容涉及众多方面,但一般不会太离奇。 为备考这十题,多加练习这方面的题型十分重要。

#### 二、题型解析

- 1. 地点题
- ①题型特点

地点题是 Section A 中最为常见但相对比较简单的题型。主要考查学生对对话中地点和人物去向的判断,有直接提问也有间接提问,常见的提问句式有:

Where is he/she going?

Where are they?

Where does he/she work?

Where does the conversation probably take place?

②解题技巧

四级听力中地点题占有一定比例。根据对话所提供的情节和环境看一般有以下几种类型: a. 事件发生的地点 b. 准备去的地点 c. 谈话的地点等。有些地点可在对话中直接提到,而有一些则需要根据对话去推理判断。根据历届考题来看,地点大多涉及以下几方面,如邮局、学校银行、机场、火车站、商店、餐厅等,并且都是日常生活的内容。

地点题的特点决定该题型做题时应找出关键线索词,有时不需要听懂整个对话,抓住几个关键词便可。

#### ③真题研究

1)W: Look at that big field of cotton. And there's a farm with some beautiful houses.

M: You really get to know the country when you go by train, do you?

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A) In a cotton field

B) On a railway station

C) On a farm

D) On a train

(2002 - 6)

文中说"You really get to know the country when you go by train, don't you?"关键词是"by train" 可见是在火车上, 故选 D, 而 A、C 都是干扰项。

2)W: Can I help you, sir?

M: Can you show me the way to gate 9 for flight 901 to Hong Kong? I am quite confused here.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A) At a booking office.

B) In a Hong Kong hotel.

C) On a busy street.

D) At an airport.

听力

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文中的女士问男士是否需要帮助、男士问道:是否可以告诉我去香港的"flight 901"的 9 号门怎么走? 关键词是"flight 901",意为"901 航班",可见对话地点是机场。

#### 2. 身份题

#### ①题型特点

在历年考试中, Section A 中的身份题每年都考到。一般这类题在对话中不直接说出某人的身份、职业及与其他人的关系。要求考生从对话中体会人物的身份。这类题一般比较简单, 考生只要抓住其中那些与身份有关的关键词便很容易找到答案。常见问题有:

Who's the man/woman?

What's the man's/woman's job?

What are they talking about?

What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

#### ②解题技巧

在这类题型中,对话中不直接给出对话者的职业身份,然而其话题必然反映出身份、职业和特征。因此考生只要注意其对话内容一即相关术语和特定环境就可从中选出答案。另外做这类题除了熟悉相关人物关系的词汇外,还应特别注意通过对话人的语气、口吻来推测出二者的关系,这是答题关键之一。

#### ③真题研究

1) W: I heard you got full marks in math exam. Congratulations!

M: Thanks. I'm sure you also did a good job.

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

A) A math teacher and his colleague.

B) A teacher and his student.

C) A student and his classmate.

D) A librarian and a student.

(2001 - 6)

做此题关键在于抓住几个关键词"full marks""exam"而男士也说到"also did a good job"故可推断出两人是同学关系,故选 C。

2) W: John, what are you doing on your computer? Don't you remember your promise?

M: That's not a game. it's only a crossword puzzle. They help increase my vocabulary.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A) Colleagues

B) Husband and life

C) Employer and Employee

D) Mother and Son

(2003 - 1)

在对话中,女方的口气不太客气,而男方则似乎在辩解,再结合其中的关键词"computer"不难推测最可能是母子关系,故选 D。

- 3) W: Mr. Watson, I wonder whether it's possible for me to take a vacation early next month?
- M: Did you fill out a reguest form?
- Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
- A) Teacher and student.

- B) Doctor and patient.
- C) Manager and office worker.

D) Travel agent and customer.

(2005 - 6)

对话中女士问男士她可否放假,男士说需要填一张表格。由女士向男士请示这一点看,两者 应该是上下级关系,选 C 合适。

#### 3. 数字题

#### ①题型特点

数字题在 Section A 中属于比较简单一类,要求考生获取有关的数字信息,辨别数字,并能在听到数字后进行简单的加减乘除计算,和比率、倍数关系的核算。这类题不仅要听清楚数字,更要清楚数字间的大小,考生在做此类题时应率先浏览选项,这样比较容易得分。常见提问方式:

What fine ...? / When ...?

How many/much···?
How long···?

How often ...?

4 What's the number of ...

#### ②解题技巧

此类题, 首要一点是辨清对话中的数字信息。当对话中提到相关数字时, 要立即判断其准确含义, 并在纸上把数字快速记下, 以作下一步运算, 或直接得出答案。特别要注意"-teen"与"-ty"的区别, 比较相近, 不仔细听会混淆。另外在平时多加反复练习听数字, 能提高数字反应能力。此外还要熟悉英语中数字和代词各种不同的表达方式, 特别是一些英语表达与中文表达的区别, 这要靠平时的积累。

#### ③真题研究

1) W: Here's a 10-dollar bill. Give me two tickets for tonight's show please.

M: Sure. Two tickets and here's \$1.40 change.

Q: How much does one ticket cost?

A) \$1.40

B) \$4.30

C) \$6.40

D) \$8.60

(1997 - 6)

这位女士买两张票共付10美元,找零(change)1.40美元,可算出票价是4.30元一张,选B。

- (2) W: I think I will take a half day tour of the city.
- M: Why not the whole day?
- Q: What does the man suggest?

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

(1999 - 6)

女士想用半天时间游览城市,而男士则建议用一天。通过简单推算,即可得出答案 A。其他三个干扰项与时间无关。

- 3) M: I wonder if Sue will be here by five o'clock.
- W: Her husband said she left home at 4:30. she should be here at 5:10 and 5:15 at the least.
- Q: What time did Sue leave home?
- A) 5:15
- B) 5:10
- C) 4:30
- D) 5:00

(2001 - 6)

题目问"Sue 是什么时候离开家的?"只要抓住对话中"…she left home at 4:30",直接得出答案 C。

#### 4. 建议题

①题型特点

建议题是出现频率较高的一种题型,主要形式是对话一方对另一方提出提示或建议,常见提问方式有:

What did the man/woman suggest?

What did the man/woman want?

What did the man/woman ask the woman/man to do?

What will they do?

What's the man/woman's advice?

#### ②解题技巧

针对此类题型,应熟练掌握各类建议句型。一般重点应放在第二个人身上,他的回答是关键。

#### ③真题研究

- 1) M: I think you'd better find another partner. I love table tennis, but I don't think I am improving.
- W: Look, Paul, it's still too early to quit. Nobody expects you to be a superstar.
- Q: What does the woman mean?
- A) The man should not dream of being a superstar.
- B) The man didn't practise hard enough.
- C) The man should find a new partner.
- D) The man should not give up.

(2003 - 12)

这位男士想退出,因为他觉得自己的球技没什么进步;女士劝他说:现在退出为时过早,毕竟没人要求你成为球星。她是在劝男士不要放弃,D是正确答案。本题中女士表达建议时较为含蓄,读者要学会适应。

- 2) M: If you are not doing anything particular, shall we see the new play at the grand theatre tonight?
- W: Sounds great. But I've got to go over my notes for tomorrow's midterm.
- Q: What does the woman imply?
- A) She has to study for the exam.
- B) She is particularly interested in plays.
- C) She's eager to watch the new play
- D) She can lend her notes to the man.

(2005 - 1)

对话中男士建议一起去大剧院看戏,女士说她需要复习笔记以应付第二天的期中考。故选 A。

- 3) 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?
- A) Give the ring to a policeman.
- B) Wait for the owner of the ring in the restroom.
- C) Hand in the ring to the security office.
- D) Take the ring to the administration building.

(2005 - 6)

对话中女士说她在洗手间捡到了一枚昂贵的钻石, 男士建议她将钻石送到 Security office, 而 security office 就位于 administration building 的后面。故选 C。

#### 5. 比较题

①题型特点

此种题型通常会对两个或两个以上的人物的某些方面进行比较,然后进行辨别。考生必须 熟悉某种比较形式,特别要注意一些比较级,最高级的句式,常见提问方式有:

Which one did the man prefer?

Which man is the woman looking for?

What kind of ... does the woman/man want to buy?

#### ②解题技巧

考生不仅要熟练掌握比较的句式,而且要掌握一些常用的比较级,最高级变化,常见的话题是比较商品价格的高低,考试的难易,天气的变化,数量的变化,质量的好坏,年龄的差异等。

听力

- 1) M: Do you have the paperback edition of this dictionary?
- W: Yes, we do. But the hardcover is on sale for the same price as the paperback.
- Q: What does the woman say about the dictionary?
- A) Both editions are the same price now.
- B) It has two editions with the same cover.
- C) The paperback edition is on sale.
- D) The handcover edition is more expensive.

(1998 - 1)

四个选项说明该题在平装版和精装版的价格上设了题,只要抓住关键词"on sale... the same price as…"就可知道 A 对,而 D)精装版则是干扰项。

- 2) M: What do you think of professor Brown's lecture?
- W: The topic was interesting, but the lecture was much more difficult to follow than I had expected.
- Q: What does the woman say about the lecture?
- A) It was a long lecture, but easy to understand.
- B) It was not as easy as she has thought.
- C) It was as difficult as she had expected.
- D) It was interesting and easy to follow.

(1998 - 1)

关键句"…the lecture was much more difficult to follow than I had expected."可见演讲比自己预想的要难,而 C是干扰项,答案肯定是 B。

#### 6. 因果颢

①题型特点

此题型考查的是对话中某事发生的原因,有时也会对结果进行提问。这类题一般会由一方将原因或结果说出来,考生只要在选项中找到相关意思的选项即可,通常由第二个人提出原因,常见提问方式有:

Why…?

What reason…?

What cause...?

What happened ...?

#### ②解题技巧

在四级听力测试中,因果关系题也有出现。在此类型题中,有时由于礼貌缘故,说话人不直接说出做某事的原因,往往先通过肯定以表明赞同的态度,以后再利用转折词提出直接原因,此

听力

类题算是比较容易,但考生不仅要分清对话内容,也要特别注意其中的逻辑关系,通过逻辑思想来判断。

- ③真题研究
- 1) M: I hear you are moving into a new apartment soon.
- W: Yes, but it's more expensive. My present neighbor plays the piano all night long.
- Q: Why is the woman moving?
- A) She wants to save money to buy a piano.
- B) The present apartment is too expensive.
- C) She can't put up with the noise.
- D) She has found a job in a neighboring area.

(2001 - 6)

女士说"···My present neighbor plays the piano all night long"可见她搬家原因是邻居弹钢琴吵到了她, 故选 C。.而 B 是干扰项。

- 2) W: Why didn't you make an appointment to see the doctor last week when you first twisted your ankle?
- M: The injury didn't seem serious then. I decided to go today, because my foot still hurts when I put my weight on it.
- Q: Why didn't the man see the doctor earlier?
- A) His injury kept him at home.
- B) He didn't think it necessary.
- C) He had two weeks to see the doctor.
- D) He failed to make an appointment.

(2001 - 6)

以上选项要求推测对话中的男士上周没有去看医生的理由。男方回答"The injury didn't seem serious then···"故推断 B 为正确答案。

#### 7. 观点题

①题型特点

观点题一般都会涉及谈话人对某事物的观点和看法态度。有时这种观点在对话中直接表达出来,但多数情况不直接表达。而需要利用逻辑判断,去领会对话人的意图,或对话发生的地点、时间等。常用提问方式有:

What did the man/woman say about...?

What did the man/woman mean?

What's the man's/woman's attitude towards…?

②解题技巧

听力

此类题较难,常常需要从说话人的语气语调以及所使用的词汇、短语、句型中进行推理、判断。

#### ③真题研究

- 1) W: The man at the garage thinks that I take good care of my car.
- M: So do I. I can't see any scratches on the outside and the inside is clean too.
- Q: What does the man think of the woman's car?
- A) Her car can stand any crash.
- B) Her car is not as good as his.
- C) Her car is maintained as well as his.
- D) Her car is kept in good condition.

(2001 - 1)

本题中有两个关键线索"···take good care of, can't see any scratches and so do I"都是对 Woman's car 的描述,故可以概括出正确答案为 D。她的车保养得很好。

- 2) M: Would you like to try the banana pie? It's incredible.
- W: To tell the truth, I don't care much for desert.
- Q: What does the woman say about the banana pie?
- A) There is no more left.
- B) It doesn't appeal to her.
- C) It's incredibly delicious.
- D) She has already tasted it.

(2003 - 12)

男士问:你要不要试试这味道极美的香蕉饼?女士说:说老实话,我不太喜欢甜食。可见她并不爱吃香蕉饼,应选 B。"appeal to"意为"吸引,使感兴趣"。C是干扰项,认为香蕉饼"incredible"的不是女士,而是男士。

- 3) W: Daddy, I have decided to give up science and go to business school.
- M: Well, it is your choice as long as you pay your own way, but I should warn you that not everyone with a business degree will make a successful manager.
- Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
- A) The man doesn't have money for his daughter's graduate studies.
- B) The man doesn't think his daughter will get a business degree.
- C) The man insists that his daughter should pursue her studies in science.
- D) The man advises his daughter to think carefully before making her decision.

(2005 - 6)

对话中的女儿说她决定放弃科学而转攻商业,而父亲说不是每个人都适合从事商业。最合适的答案是 D。

- 8. 行为题
- ①题型特点

行为题的特点是对话中常会出现一个或几个动作,这些动作已发生或即将发生,此种题型要求考生根据对话的内容,快速记忆提到的动作,动作发生的顺序以及与动作发生者的关系。但有时还需要考生自己判断其中隐含发生的动作,要求较高。

#### ②解题技巧

行为方式题的话题相对较复杂,涉及到日常生活的每一个方面,解此类题须对整个对话进行综合分析,里面那些带有感情色彩的副词、形容词是线索。

#### ③真题研究

- 1) W: When will you be through with your work, John?
- M: Who knows? My boss usually finds something for me to do at the last minute.
- Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
- A) The man needs help
- B) The man is complaining.
- C) The man likes his job.
- D) The man is talking with his boss.

(2001 - 6)

- 耐活中,女士问男士什么时候下班,男方回答"Who knows"这个语气通常表达说话人的不满,下面又说"My boss finds something for me to do at the last minute."可见他又在抱怨,故选 B。
  - 2) M: Is this the check in counter for flight 914 to Los Angeles?
  - W: Yes. But I'm sorry the flight is delayed because of a minor mechanical problem. Please wait for further notice.
  - Q: What do we learn from this conversation?
  - A) The man went to a wrong check in counter.
  - B) The man has just missed his flight.
  - C) The plane will leave at 9:14.
  - D) The plane's departure time remains unknown.

(2002 - 6)

男士问"这是飞往洛山基的 914 航班办理登机手续的柜台吗?"女士回答"是,但本航班由于机械故障推迟起飞,请等候进一步通知",可见还不知道航班何时会起飞,故选 D。

#### 短文理解应试技巧

#### 一、如何备考短文理解

短文理解在 Section B 中一般由三篇短文构成,每个短文提出 3—4 个问题,共十题,难度系数较高,短文内容包罗万象,题材不一。短文篇幅较长,因此记忆连贯性尤为重要。另外,短文听力水平与平时的英语阅读密切相关。

听力短文一般较口语化,无复杂结构的长句。词汇也被限制在四级大纲内。而且在短文朗读过程中,发言人的音调会随重要信息的异同而起伏不一。虽然短文内容涉及多种范畴,但问题一般有规律可循。有短文主旨大意题,有较多涉及事实和细节的,也有较多内涵推理题,难易相互搭配。

此种题型,短文叙述一件事或一个观点,不要求考生听懂每一个单词,只要听懂大意即可。由于短文有一定长度,故考生应边作记录边听,将一些重要信息记录下来,特别是数字、地点、时间、职业等。

#### 二、常见题型解析

#### 1. 事实细节题

事实细节题常对时间、地点、人物等细节以及原因、结果、态度等进行提问。这一类问题所占比例最大。由于一篇短文含有重大信息,这一类题的考点比较难把握。

有些事实细节题要求从四个选项中判断出正确信息,即要求你把正确答案从似是而非的干扰项中分辨出来。干扰项常常具有迷惑性,它可能是原文中的原句,却是不成立的信息,或含有某个容易引起误解的词语,也可能是原文根本没有的信息。所以一定要辨别各选项的全部信息。

常见提问有.

Which of the following is (not) true?

Which of the following is (not) mentioned?

以及由 Which/who/why/how/when/where 提问的问题。

#### 2. 主旨题

这类问题则要求你根据短文所给的信息归纳出本篇短文的主题,选出最合适的标题,猜测说话人可能得出的结论以及作者写作这篇文章的意图。要回答此类题,应注意其中的关键词句,同时要具有较高的归纳综合能力。

常见提问有:

What's is the main idea of the passage?

What's the passage mainly about?

What is the best title of the passage?

What can you conclude from this passage?

3. 判断推理题

判断推理题是对短文没有明确表达的信息进行提问。所以要根据文章的写作思路,说话人