英语听力

模拟试题集

高莲芳

编著

Model Tests

for English Listening



海外语教育出版社

HANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

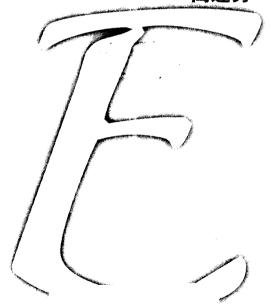
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前 言

全国高等教育自学考试辅导与应试从书(英语专业基础科段)《〈英语听力〉模拟试题集》是根据全国高等教育自学考试听力部分的要求而编写供参加全国高等教育自学考试英语专业的学生练习、巩固听力,参加自学考试应试使用。使用这本教参,有助于学生熟悉考试题型,加强听力训练,提高听力水平。

本书分为四大部分:第一部分介绍紧密结合考试大纲的应试方法,按照考试题型和多年来成功的经验,指导听力应试技巧;第二部分是模拟练习部分,由十二套模拟练习题组成;第三部分是练习部分的答案;第四部分是录音文字,供学生参考和核对时使用。

本书模拟练习部分的内容涉及广泛,包括社会、政治、经济、文化、历史、新闻、体育、医药、风土人情等等。每个单元由六大题型组成:

- 一、Spot Dictation. 要求听写出三则新闻中被挖掉的关键词。 要求学生掌握听新闻的技巧,具备一定的反应灵敏度和对 整则新闻的把握。
- 二、Statements. 共有十二个句子。要求在四个选项中找出与 所听到的句子意义最接近的句子的选项。
- 三、Mini-talks. 要求在听完每个小对话后,做出正确的选择, 听出隐含的意思,并根据问题作相应的选择,共十二题。
- 四、Chart-filling.要求在听完一段文章或对话后填充表格不完整的部分,使它完整。这要求学生有一定的综合能力。
- 五、Multiple Choices. 要求在听完一段文章后,完成四至五个 选择题。
- 六、Questions.要求在听完一定篇幅的文章后,在没有选择、提示的情况下回答问题。具有一定的难度。但考生如能整体

听懂短文,就能组织自己的语言回答问题了。

总之,这十二套题循序渐进,能使考生逐步熟悉考试、掌握听力技巧。 相信考生,通过苦练,一定能信心十足、从从容容地走进考场。

本书在编写过程中受到了编者的学生、家人及上海外语教育出版社谢宇主编的大力帮助、支持和配合,在此向他们深表感谢。

由于本人才疏学浅,错误、缺点在所难免,欢迎使用本书的同学和老师批评指正。

高莲芳 2002 年 9 月

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第一部分 应试指导

(一) 概述

全国高等教育自学考试听力部分有六大题型,分别为听写(spot dictation),选择相近意义的句子(statements)、对话 (mini-talks)、表格填空(chart-filling)以及短文选择(multiple choices)和回答问题(questions)。

听写(spot dictation)占 24%,共有 3 篇小短文,以新闻时事为主包括政治、经济、科技和自然灾害等报道。每篇约为 1 分钟,每篇有 8—10 个单词填空。

选择意思相近的句子(statements)占 12%,共有 12 个句子。主要以英语口语中的习惯表达法、俚语以及常用句型为主。

对话(mini-talks)占 12%,以篇幅短小精悍的对话为主,一般为一问一答形式。然后就此对话提出问题,要求考生根据不同的谈话背景及场合,选出与之相应的正确答案。

表格填空(chart-filling)经常以对话、面谈、独白等形式出现,按照所给出的表格形式,填上相应的内容和信息。一般涉及日期、电话号码、地址、人名、兴趣、地名等。

短文选择(multiple choices)要求能理解短文中所涉及的内容, 并针对提出的问题从所给选项中选出正确的答案。

回答问题(questions)一般以长篇的新闻报道或采访为考题,有一定的难度,要求能在理解的基础上,选用正确的语法和句法写出完

整的答案。

| | 第一部分 | 第二部分 | 第三部分 | 第四部分 | 第五部分 | 第六部分 |
|-------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 题数 | 24 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 次数 间隔 | . 2遍 60´´ | 1 遍 15″ | 1 遍 15″ | 2 遍 30″ | 1 遍 30″ | 2 遍 60″ |
| 得分 | 24 | 18 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 15 |

(二) 基本要求

对于广大的自学考生来说,听力无疑是一个难点。许多考生茫然不知所措,无从下手。有时似乎是听懂了,但一旦开始做题,就什么都不会了,有时甚至是一点也听不懂。听力是英语学习中的重中之重,听力水平的提高能使其他一些基本功也水涨船高。其本身是一个需要耐心、专心的细水长流的过程。要学会听音,听弦外之音;要懂得辨音,分别不同的英语口音。下面就介绍几点在听力考试中需要注意的事项:

1. 词汇

词汇是英语构成的基本单位,对于词汇的熟练掌握(积极词汇)是做好听力题的关键。没有大的词汇量,就不会有快速反应;没有扎实的拼写能力,也难做到正确书写。由此可见掌握词汇的重要性。由于不掌握单词的拼读规则,混淆同音异义词或近音词,或读音不正确,都会造成拼写错误。如 develop 写成 develope; wine 写成 vine; asymmetrical 写成 symmetrical 等等。还有一些词,词尾不发音,如 climb,考生往往会把"b"漏写或再多加一个"e"。更多时候,由于语音速度快,造成一些发音的模棱两可,也会导致拼写的错误。如"I can't do that" 听成"I can do that"。

英语中同音异义词的量很大,近音词数量则更大。除了对于以 2 • 2 •

上提及的基本要掌握的要点,还要根据上下文的理解选择。如 hair, hare; hear, here; write, right; stair, stare; passed, past 等,这些都是同音异义词;而 present, pleasant; pray, play; thick, tick; prize, price 等都是近音词。

2. 语法

3. 背景知识

不同的地域、文化和历史造就不同的民族,从而产生了丰富的语言。语言是基于一个民族丰厚的历史文化背景之上的。因此,同样一种意思却有各种十分不同的表达方法。中文中的"有志者事竟成"在英文中为"Where there is a will, there is a way"(哪里有意志,哪里就有出路)。听力不仅是对耳朵的考验,而且同是否掌握有关的常识、政治经济情况、地貌概况等知识都有着密切的联系。因此,平时在学习过程中就应多注意这一方面的积累,善于利用已掌握的所有信息。这样不仅有助于自己在考试中取得好成绩,更能使自己进一步了解英美国家的一些文化习俗。

4. 短时记忆(short-term memory)

短时记忆对于听力来说是十分重要的,无论听什么材料都要对材料进行记忆,哪怕是在十分短促的时间里面。这样对消化、理解、掌握短文有很大的帮助。听力考试中大部分都涉及短时记忆。不少考生听的时候听懂了,但是写的时候却忘记了,特别是写到后半部分的时候,更是手忙脚乱,常常只能听一点,抓一点,最后得到的都是支离破碎的单词或句子。因此在平时的听力训练中,必须加强记忆训练。

(三) 样题及分析

以下我们就分别以各种题型作一下介绍和分析(每一种题型分析一题):

Part I. Spot Dictation

A. Twenty-four Americans and 1 Chinese of 2 heights are the first students at the Hopkins-Nanjing Center. The Americans will take classes in Chinese history, 3, trade and 4, all from Chinese 5. The Chinese will study the 6 with American 7. All the Chinese students are 8 in English, all the Americans have 9 degree plus 10 in Chinese.

这段听写文字共有 10 个空格,答案分别是 1 thirty-six, 2 mixed, 3 economics, 4 politics, 5 faculty, 6 US, 7 professors, 8 proficient, 9 master's, 10 fluency。我们看到,这 10 个词本身并不难,但是,放在 spot dictation 中,因为听写的紧张,和缺乏拼写练习,就比较容易出错了。第一空是个基数词,要求考生耳明手快、准确无误地记下。此篇中还可考 twenty-four 或 first 这两个基数或序数词。第二空是 mixed,要求考生听出 mix 的-ed 分词形式。第三和第四空,考生在句型 in Chinese history... trade... 中就可以预测是两

种课目,只要注意拼写就可以了。第五个空格 faculty 一词可能对部分考生来说有一定难度。第六空要求注意 US 的书写规范,第七空则不要遗漏 professor 的复数 s,第八空要求掌握 be proficient in English 这样的短语,第九空要求正确填写 master's 的's,许多考生可能会疏忽。第十空要求填上名词 fluency,如写成形容词 fluent 就错了。由此可见,做听写部分试题的关键是力求听懂,耳明手快,加上扎实的基本功。在第一遍听写时,尽快写下你所听到的词,边听也可以边预测,第二遍核对,检查拼写和语法是否正确。如果万一有一个词两遍都漏听了,也不必慌张,可以根据上下文,像做 cloze 一样填一个语法和语意都通的词,尽力保持镇静和沉着,以免影响其余的考试。

Part II. Statements

这部分考题的句子会被读出,而不被写出,考生在考卷上看到 4 个选择,如

- A. Mike is 10 years old today.
- B. Mike is 40 years old today.
- C. Today is Mike's 50th birthday.
- D. Today is Sophie Tucker's 50th birthday.

考生在磁带中听到原句: Sophie Tucker said: "Life begins at 40." That would make Mike ten years old today. 读的速度较快,好比本土人正常说话。从这题来看,解题的关键在于"That would make Mike ten years old today"这句话。这句话用的是一个虚拟时态"would make"表示对现在情况的假设;联系上句"Life begins at 40",就能得出正确答案 C (Today is Mike's 50th birthday)。整句话的意思为:苏菲·特克曾说过"人生始于四十(生活从 40 岁才刚刚开始)。"照此推断,迈克今天只有 10 岁而已。在这种类型的题目中,我们不仅要熟悉说英语的国家中的一些约定俗成的表达法和语法,并且还要体会在何种情况,何种场合使用这些表达,更要明白所要表达的意思是贬是褒,这样才能选出意思相近的正确答案。

• 5 •

Part II. Mini-talks

Sally: I am very touched and very grateful that you have remembered me in this way. I only wish I had been prepared for it.

Friends: Congratulations, Sally, on having gotten another year older.

Question: Where did the conversation most probably take place?

- A. At the birthday party.
- B. At the office.
- C. At the wedding ceremony.
- D. At the bar.

从这段对话中,我们可以得知这位女士很意外,当然也十分高兴,因为这些朋友们记得她的生日,并且为她举办了一个生日宴会,给了她一个大大的惊喜。该对话发生的地点应在生日宴会上,因此选 A(At the birthday party.)是正确答案。在听对话题的时候,一定要搞清楚对话双方的关系,然后弄清楚对话的内容以及暗含的某些关键的信息。切忌只顾表面意思或是在没有听懂的状况下下笔做选择。

Part IV. Chart-filling

我们以一则简单的新闻题为例说明:

| Event | | Place | | Time | |
|-------|-------------|-------|-----|------|------------|
| Name | Nationality | | Age | | Occupation |

考生将听到:

Another American has been kidnapped in West Beirut. Fifty-

three-year-old Frank Reed was abducted by four gunmen this morning. Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility, accusing Reed of being a spy. The pro-Iranian group already holds at least three other Americans and three Frenchmen. Reed is the Director of the Lebanese International School. He is a native of Malden, Massachusetts and has lived in Lebanon for eight years.

如果听两遍,考生不难找出事件(event)的中心是 kidnapping,地 点(place)是 West Beirut,时间(time)是 this morning,中心人物名(name)为 Frank Reed,从"three other Americans"推断出他的国籍(nationality)是 American,年龄(age)从定语 fifty-three-year-old 得知,职业(occupation)从原文信息 the Director of Lebanese International School 概括出 school director.以上例可以看出,填表格的解题关键是找准信息,对号入座,并且进行充分的考察推理和概括。

Part V. Multiple Choices

这部分考题要求考生听懂一篇短文,然后根据所获得的信息,选择正确的答案。这类短文叙述性文章居多,且难度不高。测试题也以信息题为主,但也可能问及一些容易被忽视的细节。例如:

- 1. A) A short note to their lawyer.
 - B) A brief letter sealed in an envelope.
 - C) Oral instructions recorded on a tape.
 - D) A written document of several pages.
- 2. A) Visit his grave regularly for five years.
 - B) Stop wearing any kind of fashionable clothes.
 - C) Refrain from going out with men for five years.
 - D) Bury the dentist with his favorite car.
- 3. A) He wanted to leave his body for medical purposes.
 - B) He was angry with his selfish relatives.
 - C) He was just being humorous.
 - D) He was not a wealthy man.

Everybody has to die someday, but nobody likes to think about it. Even so, at sometime in their lives, most people manage to think about the question of how to make a will. If you have already made yours, it is probably just a few pages of writing, stating that you wish to leave everything to your family. That is the kind of will that the majority of people make. However, there are plenty of ways to make your will more interesting if you want to. To begin with, you don't have to write it on paper. One man wrote his will on an envelope, another on the door, and a third on an egg. For some people, the most important part of their will is the part that says how they want to be buried. Mrs. Sandra West, a rich widow from Texas, decided that she wanted to be buried with her favorite car. In 1973, Mr. Green, a dentist from England, left most of his money to the nurse who worked for him if in 5 years she would not wear any kind of make-up or jewel or go out with men. Finally, let's hope that your will is not like that of Dr Wagner, who lived in America 100 years ago. His family, who had not been to see him for years, suddenly began to visit him when he became ill. What was worse, each person suggested to Dr Wagner they would like something to remember him by when he died. Greatly annoyed by them, Dr Wagner wrote a will that would do this. To each of his four brothers, he left one of his legs or arms. His nephew got his nose and his two nieces each got an ear. His teeth went to his cousin. Then he set aside 1,000 dollars to pay for cutting his body and the rest of his money he left to the poor.

- 1. What kind of will do most people leave behind according to the passage?
- 2. What did the nurse have to do before getting the money left by the English dentist?

3. Why did Dr Wagner make an unusual will?

第一个问题是一个 definition. 答题的关键是听到 a few pages of writing, 故选 D;第二题问细节,如果理解了 she would not wear any kind of make-up or jewel or go out with men 和 refrain 一词的意思,也就不难做出 C 这个选择了,选项 B 不对,因为文中只提到了不化妆和不同男人外出,却没有禁止穿时髦衣服。考生在解题时必须非常积极地听,时常问自己诸如 what, when, who 等问题,并利用短时的记忆记住些不寻常的细节和要点。第三题属简单推理题。我们不难发现 Dr Wagner 的做法只是另类地惩罚了他那些贪心自私的亲戚们,故选 B。

Part VI. Questions

这部分考题与 Part V 的选择题类似,都是听一篇短文,但答题方式不同。这里要求根据短文回答问题,测试考生掌握信息与组织句子的能力。例如:

In recent years, there have been an unusually large number of divorces in the United States. In the past, when two people married each other, they intended to stay together for life. While today, many people marry believing that they can always get a divorce if the marriage does not work out. In the past, a large majority of the Americans frowned at the idea of divorce. Furthermore, many people believed that getting a divorce was a luxury that only the rich could afford. Indeed, getting a divorce was very expensive. However, since so many people have begun to take a more casual view of marriage, it is interesting to know that the cost of getting a divorce is lower. In fact, wherever you go in the United States today, it is not unusual to see newspaper ads that provide information on how and where to get a cheap divorce. Hollywood has always been known as the divorce capital of the world. The divorce rate among the movie stars is so high that

it is difficult to know who is married to whom. Today many movie stars change husbands and wives as though they were changing clothes. Until marriage has again become a serious and important part of people's lives we will probably continue to see a high rate of divorce.

- 问题 1. What did many Americans think of divorce in the past?
 - 2. What is the attitude of many Americans to marriage today?
 - 3. In the speaker's view, when will the high rate of divorce be brought down?

第一题,考生必须注意问题的时态是过去时,原文中有"many people believed that getting a divorce was a luxury that only the rich could afford."所以应该回答 They believed it to be a luxury. 第二题,原文大部分篇幅都讲到了 divorce 的普遍和人们随意的态度。所以,回答 Casual 或 Not serious 比较好。第三题,when...原文没有直接说明什么时间,不过最后一句有讲到"until marriage has again become a serious and important part of people's lives"。考生如果这样回答即可,也可以用自己的话,如"when people consider marriage an important part of their lives"来复述。回答问题较选择题要难,因为它不仅牵涉到原文的信息,还会涉及一些有关态度、预测等等的深层的判断和思考性的问题,希望考生注意,并在平时就加强对这些能力的培养。

(四) 注意事项

1. 听之前

物质准备和心理准备。考生须把收音机、笔、电池以及准考证和 身份证等准备妥当,以防引起不必要的麻烦。更为重要的是要有一 个良好的心理准备。要静心、放松、千万不要急躁。回答问题时首先要注意预留一点空格,以备利用它们来预测空缺部分的内容。其次是要注意语法问题。

2. 听的过程

在听的过程中,一定要集中注意力。在听第一遍的时候,不要忙于下笔,而要专心致志地听懂全篇文章或对话、短文的内容,耳眼并用,利用书面信息、语法知识、背景知识进行预测,预测各个空缺和问题的内容。在听第二遍的时候,把听懂的内容尽量记下来。书写的时候不要挤得太紧,以便作一些修改。

3. 听之后

在做完全部试题后,检查一下单词拼写和语法错误,并检查是否 漏填空格。

最后,希望本书的应试指南和 12 套练习能给予考生一些帮助, 并且诚心祝愿每位考生通过正确方法的运用和基本的训练能在考试 时做到胸有成竹,超常发挥,顺利成功地通过考试!