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# 全新四级听力巅峰训练

**新题型“听力”考试  
题海训练**

# ET4

# 710分

## 最新题型快突破

# 全新四级听力巅峰训练

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# 前言

## Preface

教育部在 2005 年颁布的《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案》中强调指出:大学英语四、六级考试改革的目标就是要更准确地考核我国在校大学生的英语综合应用能力,尤其是听说能力。把四、六级考试中听力理解所占的比例由原来的 20% 提高到 35%, 如何尽快提高在校大学生的听力理解能力, 已经是燃眉之急。但是在当今林林总总的大学英语应试参考书中, 能够在短时间内真正“循序渐进”地提高应试者听力水平的书籍却凤毛麟角。本书的推出正是满足了考生的“由浅入深”地训练和提高听力水平这一需求。

本书严格按照大学英语《教学要求》和《考试改革方案》的要求编写。全书共设 40 套题, 分成三个难易梯度, 分别是“\*\*\*”为 8 套、“\*\*\*\*”为 12 套、“\*\*\*\*\*”为 20 套。

本书所设计的每一梯度既相互独立又相互衔接, 考生可根据自身的实际水平来选择相关套题, 从而在有限的时间内有的放矢地进行训练, 避免复习的盲目性, 提高学习的效度。希望听力基础较差的考生一定要由浅入深地进行训练, 切忌跳跃式的学习, 否则欲速则不达。

参加本书编写的作者均为大学英语教学一线的教师。他们具有十分丰富的教学经验, 深知“听力”是考生在大学英语考试中的薄弱环节。而大学生入学后, 英语听力水平参差不齐, 他们迫切需要不同层次的英语教学及应试材料, 而大多数教材和一些听力材料都不适合不同程度学生的学习需要, 因此本套书便应运而生, 本书能帮助具有不同听力水平的考生在短时间内迅速提高英语听力水平, 并顺利通过四级考试。

本书不仅适用于应试考生, 也是教学和辅导一线老师值得一选的辅助材料。我们相信考生和老师会从本书中获得较大的裨益, 同时也衷心地希望使用本书的考生和老师对书中的一些纰误和疏漏之处提出宝贵的批评和建议, 我们将表示由衷的感谢。

编者

2009 年 6 月

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# Model Test One

难易度: \* \* \*

## Section A (1 × 15 = 15%)

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

11. A) Present Professor Smith with a picture.  
B) Photograph Professor Smith.  
C) Put glass over the photograph.  
D) Replace the broken headlight.
12. A) The location.      B) The length.      C) The type.      D) The time.
13. A) Brand-new.      B) Big.      C) Beautiful.      D) Used.
14. A) She gladly accepted it.  
C) She flatly turned it down.  
B) She declined it politely.  
D) She didn't know what to do.
15. A) The machine should be cleaned.  
C) This kind of coffee isn't sold anymore.  
B) He ought to have fresh coffee.  
D) The machine ought to be replaced.
16. A) Monday.      B) Tuesday.      C) Wednesday.      D) Thursday.
17. A) The prettier one.  
C) The one that the man likes.  
B) The new one.  
D) The more comfortable one.
18. A) Corresponding with each other.  
C) Spending some money.  
B) Summer vacation plans.  
D) A dance course.

## Conversation One

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) Have a rest.  
C) Have a drink.  
B) Take a walk.  
D) Get to sleep.
20. A) 11 p. m. of that day.  
C) 11 p. m. of next day.  
B) 11 a. m. of the previous day.  
D) 11 p. m. of the previous day.
21. A) Have a rest.  
C) Give more information.  
B) Take a walk.  
D) Wake him up.

**Conversation Two**

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

22. A) He went to a village. B) He went to a restaurant.  
C) He went to Broadway. D) He went to Hawaii.  
23. A) Special food. B) Fruits. C) Fresh fish. D) Vegetables.  
24. A) \$ 7. 95. B) \$ 15. C) \$ 19. D) \$ 15. 9.  
25. A) She will go with her mother. B) She will go with her classmates.  
C) She will go with her boyfriend. D) She will go with her brother and sister.

**Section B** ( $1 \times 10 = 10\%$ )

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

**Passage One**

**Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

26. A) He was a worker. B) He was an officer.  
C) He was a statesman. D) He was a teacher.  
27. A) French. B) English. C) Italian. D) Latin.  
28. A) Everyone at the dinner laughed. B) Everyone at the dinner got up.  
C) Everyone at the dinner applauded. D) Everyone at the dinner cheered.

**Passage Two**

**Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

29. A) Because his hotel was far away from the beach.  
B) Because he went to the beach too often.  
C) Because he took water with a bucket.  
D) Because he had to walk so much.  
30. A) He asked whether he would be allowed to take a bucket of salt water.  
B) He asked whether he was allowed to swim far in the sea.  
C) He asked if the lifeguard did a good business.  
D) He asked the lifeguard to help him with his feet.  
31. A) Because it was a very hot afternoon.  
B) Because the wind had been blowing hard.  
C) Because the tide had gone out.  
D) Because a lot of people had taken water from the sea.  
32. A) Lifeguard was a very good business.  
B) The lifeguard was a good seller of sea water.  
C) The sea water was very cheaper.



D) One bucket of sea water was not enough for his feet.

**Passage Three**

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) Two weeks.                      B) Two years.                      C) Two months.                      D) Two days.  
 34. A) He wanted to go to England.                      B) He wanted to talk with John.  
                     C) He liked English very much.                      D) He had a lot of American customers.  
 35. A) He got a little pocket money.                      B) He got a room.  
                     C) He got three meals a day.                      D) All of the above.

**Section C** (0.5 × 8 + 2 × 3 = 10%)

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.

Emily Dickinson, born in 1830, was much like other girls of her (36) \_\_\_\_\_. However, after she finished school at Mount Holyoke, she (37) \_\_\_\_\_ to her home in Amherst, Massachusetts. There she spent the rest of her life (38) \_\_\_\_\_ for a few short visits to Washington, Philadelphia, and Boston. In fact, (39) \_\_\_\_\_ her last few years, she lived alone away from the outside world and (40) \_\_\_\_\_ totally in white.

Miss Dickinson never (41) \_\_\_\_\_; she had few friends, although she (42) \_\_\_\_\_ letters (43) \_\_\_\_\_ with several people; (44) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_. When she died in 1886, almost 2,000 poems were found in her home. (45) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_. Because she was probably ahead of her time, it was not until the 1940s and 1950s that she became "successful". (46) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_.

**Keys to Model Test One**

**答案速查**

11 ~ 15   ADDBD    16 ~ 20   BDBBD    21 ~ 25   ABCDC    26—30   CBCDA    31 ~ 35   CBCDD  
 (36) generation                      (37) returned                      (38) except                      (39) during

- (40)dressed (41)married (42)exchanged (43)regularly  
(44) she never traveled; very few of her poems were published (she didn't travel at all, only publish few of her poems)  
(45) They were written on small pieces of paper in an unusual style (She wrote her poems on small pieces of paper in an unusual type)  
(46) She is now considered as one of the greatest poets of all time (People now consider/think her as one of the greatest poets)

## 答案解析

### Section A

13. second hand 意为“二手货”。  
14. respond to 意为“对……作出反应”；根据 have to study 可知女士的回应是她不能接受邀请，因此选 B 为答案。  
15. taste terrible 意为“味道不好”，根据上下文，这里是指“由于咖啡机的缘故才使得咖啡的味道不好”。  
18. take sth. course 意为“选……课”，句中指“选函授课”。

### Conversation One

- (1) ahead of 意为“在……前的”，句中指“北京时间比纽约时间提前 13 个小时”。  
(2) jet lag 意为“跨时区高速飞行后生理节奏失调”。  
(3) considerate 意为“考虑周到的，体贴的”。

### Conversation Two

- (1) special about 意为“有……特殊的”，根据句意这里应指“有什么特色菜吗？”。  
(2) reasonable 意为“合情理的，有道理的”，句中指“价格合理”。  
(3) terrific 意为“可怕的，极妙的”，句意为“确实是一个非常好的餐馆”。

## Section B

### Passage One

- (1) as always 意为“和以前一样”。  
(2) applaud 意为“鼓掌”。  
(3) be proud of 意为“为……感到自豪”，句中指“法国为你感到自豪”。

### Passage Two

go out 意为“出去，过时”，根据上下文该句应指“海水退潮了”。

### Passage Three

- (1) manage 意为“设法做到”，根据上下文，该句是指“你是怎么在那里生活的”。  
(2) insist on 意为“坚持做……”。  
(3) in return 意为“作为回报”。

## Section C

- (1) away from the outside world 意为“远离外边的世界”。  
(2) in an unusual style 意为“以一种不同寻常的方式”。

**Tape Scripts of Model Test One**

(听力原文中的黑斜体词语的释义见“答案解析”版块)

**Section A**

11. M: Professor Smith is going to retire soon. What kind of gift shall we give her?  
W: I think she'd like to have a photograph of our class.  
Q: What does the woman think the class should do?
12. M: If you're not doing anything on Friday night, I'd like to invite you to dinner at my house.  
W: Thank you very much. What time should I be there?  
Q: What does the woman want to know?
13. M: Say, that's a nice bike, Mary. Where did you get it?  
W: Near the market, I bought it *second hand*.  
Q: What best describes the bicycle?
14. M: Hi, Maria. Would you like to go out to dinner with me tonight?  
W: I'd like to, Erick, but I'm afraid I have to study tonight.  
Q: How did the woman *respond to* the man's invitation?
15. W: We ought to stop buying this kind of coffee. It always *tastes terrible*.  
M: Maybe we shall get a new coffee machine instead.  
Q: What does the man mean?
16. M: I want to invite you for a dinner. When are you free this week?  
W: Thank you for your invitation. Let me see. I have a meeting on Tuesday, and a date on Wednesday.  
Maybe Thursday is fine.  
Q: When does the woman have a meeting?
17. M: I was hoping that you'd wear your new dress. It's much prettier.  
W: But this one is more comfortable for hot weather.  
Q: Which dress did the woman wear?
18. M: I hope to get a job during summer vacation and earn some money. How about you?  
W: I'm going to *take a correspondence course* so I can graduate sooner.  
Q: What are the man and woman discussing?

Now you'll hear two long conversations.

**Conversation One**

- M: I wonder if you can help me.  
W: I'd be glad to.  
M: I've just arrived and I am not used to the time difference here. I don't want to be late sleeper because I like to take a walk in the early morning.  
W: I see. You're from the United States, aren't you?  
M: Yes, I'm from New York.  
W: Beijing time is 13 hours *ahead of* New York.  
M: Oh, I see. That's very kind of you to give me the information. I'd have no idea about it without your help.  
W: My pleasure. You must be tired after a long flight. So you'd better have a good rest. It takes time to

recover from a *jet lag*.

M: That's very *considerate* of you. But would you please wake me up at 5 Beijing Time tomorrow morning?

W: Yes, sir. No problem.

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

19. What does he like to do in the early morning?

20. When it is 12 noon in Beijing, what is the standard time in New York?

21. What does the woman suggest the man do?

### Conversation Two

A: I went to a wonderful restaurant last night.

B: Really? Which one is it?

A: It's called Hawaiian Village. It's on the corner of Broadway and 57th Street.

B: What's so *special about* it?

A: It's a place where you can get wonderful seafood. They serve only fresh fish. And the prices are very *reasonable*. All you can eat for \$ 7.95.

B: Maybe I should try it.

A: Why don't you have your boyfriend take you?

B: That's a good idea. Bill loves seafood.

A: It is really a *terrific* restaurant.

B: Thanks for telling me about it.

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

22. Where did the speaker go last night?

23. What is served in Hawaiian Village?

24. How much do two persons pay for the food in Hawaiian Village?

25. Whom would the girl go with to eat in Hawaiian Village?

### Section B

#### Passage One

Benjamin Franklin was a famous American statesman. He was a very intelligent man and held several offices in the American government. He later became ambassador to France. He knew Italian and Latin well—but when he first went to France he was unable to speak or understand a word of French. One day he was at a dinner with many important men of France. There were several important speeches, and *as always*, everybody *applauded* after each speech. Franklin did not understand a word of these speeches but he also applauded, and cheered loudly. Then everybody began to laugh. Franklin asked the man next to him: "What are they laughing at?" "They are laughing at you," said the man. "In the last speech the speaker spoke about you. He said that France *was proud of you*; that you were a very good man and excellent ambassador."

**Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

26. What was Benjamin Franklin?

27. What language did he speak?

28. What did everyone do after each speech?

#### Passage Two

A traveling salesman had to walk so much that his feet often hurt. His doctor told him that salt water was the best thing for them, so the salesman decided to go to the sea for his vacation that year. Since all of

### Model Test One ( \* \* \* )

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the hotels near the sea were expensive, he went to a small hotel far away from the beach.

In the morning he went down to the calm sea with a bucket, went over to the lifeguard and asked whether he would be allowed to take a bucket of water. The lifeguard seemed very surprised but said, "Yes, although you'll have to pay twenty-five cents for it."

The salesman gave the lifeguard twenty-five cents, filled his bucket, took it to his hotel and put his feet in the water.

After lunch, he came down to the beach again. The tide had **gone out** now, so the sea was much lower. The salesman thought, "That man has a very good business. He must have sold thousands of buckets since this morning."

**Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- 29. Why did the salesman's feet hurt?
- 30. What did the salesman ask the lifeguard?
- 31. Why was the sea much lower in the afternoon?
- 32. What did the salesman think?

### Passage Three

My cousin, John, is a university student. Last year he went to Italy and stayed there for two months. I was surprised that John was able to have such a long holiday because he never has any money.

"How did you **manage** it, John?" I asked, "I thought you were going to stay for two weeks."

"It was easy," John answered, "I got a job."

"A job!" I exclaimed, "What did you do?"

"I gave English lessons to a grocer." John answered, "His name is Luigi. We have become great friends."

"But you're not a teacher." I said.

"I told Luigi I couldn't teach," John explained, "but he **insisted on** having conversation lessons. He wanted to practise his English. He has a lot of American customers, so it is important for him to speak English. I spent three hours a day talking to him. **In return**, he gave me a room, three meals a day and a little pocket money." "Did your pupil learn much English?" I asked.

"I don't know," John said, "but I learnt a lot of Italian!"

**Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- 33. How long did he stay there?
- 34. Why did Luigi want to practise his English?
- 35. What did John get in return for the lessons he gave?

## Model Test Two

难易度: \* \* \*

### **Section A** (1 × 15 = 15%)

11. A) It is an occasion of family reunion.  
B) Friends visit each other.  
C) Friends send each other Christmas cards if they can't get together.  
D) All of the above.
12. A) The room is on fire.  
C) There is little air.
13. A) He made a mistake.  
C) He died.
14. A) He is imaginative.  
C) He is talkative.
15. A) The man had lost all his keys.  
C) The man wasn't able to open the door.
16. A) She was tired of reading it.  
C) She didn't think much of it.
17. A) Lend the woman some typing paper.  
B) Buy some typing paper for the woman.  
C) Borrow some typing paper from the woman.  
D) Borrow some typing paper from others.
18. A) Calm down a little.  
C) Find a better doctor.
- B) The man is bothered by the smoke.  
D) The man is not permitted into the room.
- B) He missed the bus.  
D) He was abroad.
- B) He is helpful.  
D) He is calm.
- B) The door needed repairing.  
D) He wanted the woman to help him.
- B) She liked it very much.  
D) She wasn't interested in it.
- B) Become a doctor.  
D) Get some medicine and medical advice.

### **Conversation One**

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) 2 days.                      B) 3 days.                      C) 4 days.                      D) 5 days.
20. A) 15.                          B) 16.                          C) 17.                          D) 18.
21. A) They should go shopping.  
B) They should think about meals and many other things.  
C) They should go to the small stores.



D) They should have a party.

**Conversation Two**

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A) On telephone. B) In the circus.  
C) At home. D) In the office.
23. A) She wanted the man to go to the film with her.  
B) She asked whether the man liked to see a circus show.  
C) She asked whether the man liked to take part in a circus show.  
D) She asked the man to have a circus show.
24. A) They go to see it.  
B) They help the circus with its tent.  
C) They do tricks on wires at the top of tent.  
D) All above.
25. A) All the men like the circus. B) All the women don't like the circus.  
C) All the people like the circus. D) None of people like the circus.

**Section B** (1 × 10 = 10%)

**Passage One**

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) The beautiful city and San Francisco.  
B) The beautiful city and the suburbs.  
C) San Francisco and the suburbs.  
D) The city of San Francisco and the suburbs to the north.
27. A) Because the suburbs are too far from the city.  
B) Because crowds of cars cross the bridge every day.  
C) Because all the cars cross the bridge during the rush hours.  
D) Because the traffic is not safe.
28. A) Because they enjoy it very much. B) Because they can cross it soon.  
C) Because it is not safe. D) Because boats run faster than cars.

**Passage Two**

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) When the food is too hot.  
B) When they enjoy the food.  
C) When there is no one waiting.  
D) When they are eating with their families.
30. A) They want to eat dinner slowly. B) They don't like eating at a restaurant.

- C) They are very busy. D) They don't like to eat.  
 31. A) During busy times. B) At lunch.  
 C) At dinner. D) At either breakfast or lunch.

**Passage Three**

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) Tuition.  
 B) Textbooks.  
 C) Dormitories or apartments if they stay away from home.  
 D) All of the above.  
 33. A) The tuition can be 10 thousand dollars a year or more at some schools.  
 B) At some community colleges, students are charged more for their tuition.  
 C) At some colleges tuition can be free.  
 D) Many students work to save money for tuition.  
 34. A) They send their children to work when they are small.  
 B) They usually ask for loans from the government.  
 C) They begin saving money for it not long after their children are born.  
 D) Many families send their children to other cities where tuition is free.  
 35. A) Education System in the U. S. .  
 B) How does the government help the young with their education?  
 C) American families worry about their children's education.  
 D) Tuition and other costs in U. S. colleges and universities.

**Section C** (0.5 × 8 + 2 × 3 = 10%)

One Saturday morning a careless motorist threw a lighted (36) \_\_\_\_\_ out of his car ten miles west of the small (37) \_\_\_\_\_ town of Stanton. The forest at the side of the road was (38) \_\_\_\_\_ because there had been no rain for many days. (39) \_\_\_\_\_ a few minutes the bushes and trees were on fire.

A lorry-driver saw the (40) \_\_\_\_\_ when he was on his way to Stanton. As soon as he (41) \_\_\_\_\_ the town he told the police about the fire. Soon firemen were (42) \_\_\_\_\_ westwards. When they reached the fire they saw that it was very big. It could not (43) \_\_\_\_\_ to the north because of a lake or to the south because of a wide river. (44) \_\_\_\_\_. When they realized this, one of the firemen sent a message back to the town by radio.

(45) \_\_\_\_\_ about half a mile west of the town. There they used a powerful explosive to blow down the trees and to clear a wide path or break through the forest. (46) \_\_\_\_\_

Keys to Model Test Two

答案速查

- 11 ~ 15 DBCCC 16 ~ 20 BBDBC 21 ~ 25 BABBC 26 ~ 30 DBADC 31 ~ 35 CDBCD  
 (36)cigarette (37)Canadian (38)dry (39)Within  
 (40)fire (41)reached (42)hurrying (43)spread  
 (44) But a west wind was carrying the fire towards Stanton and the firemen could not stop it. (But the wind from the west was carrying the fire to Stanton and the firemen could not put it out.)  
 (45) The chief fire officer and hundreds of people hurried to a place (The leader of the fire officer and many people hurried to a place)  
 (46) When the fire reached the break it began to die down because there was nothing left to burn. (Because there was nothing left in the break the fire began to die down.)

答案解析

Section A

11. too far away to visit 意为“相隔太远,不能拜访”。  
 12. 根据 hardly breathe 即可判断出应选 B 为答案,之所以喘不上气的原因就是因为房间里有烟,所以男士是因为房间里的烟才感到厌烦的。  
 13. miss 意为“想念,错过”,根据上下文,可推断出女士之所以说 sorry 是因为男士的父亲去世了,因此答案为 C。  
 14. opposite 意为“与……相反”,根据 quiet 和 rarely says a thing 可知 John 的弟弟应该是爱讲话的 (talkative)。  
 15. tried all my keys 和 but 可知男士是开不开门了,因此答案为 C。  
 18. come down with 意为“因……病倒”,句意为“患了什么病了”。

Conversation Two

- (1) a circus show 意为“马戏团表演”。  
 (2) acrobat 意为“杂技演员(尤指走钢丝者)”。  
 (3) do tricks 意为“耍把戏或戏法”,句中指“走钢丝的特技表演”。  
 (4) in person 意为“亲自”。

Section B

Passage One

- (1) take people to and from the city 意为“将人们送到城里和从城里送出城外”,其逻辑主语应该是 automobiles。  
 (2) commuter 意为“通勤者”。

Passage Two

- (1) rushing through daytime meals 根据上下文,这里所指应是“快速吃早餐和午餐”。  
 (2) to make room for 意为“为……腾地方”。

Passage Three

- (1) first of all 意为“首先”。