

CET-4

大学英语四级
考点解密

听力

新东方四六级研究中心 · 编著

Listening

CET-4 大学英语四级 听力 考点解密

新东方四六级研究中心 · 编著



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编 著 新东方四六级研究中心
责任编辑 刘会婷 李小艾
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前言

根据我们多年来对大学英语四级考生考前与考后的跟踪调查,大多数考生反映最担心、也最没把握的就是听力部分。尤其是四级改革之后,听力的比重从原来的 20% 提高到 35%,在增加题量的同时还增加了新题型。这使考生原本已经很脆弱的防线变得更加不堪一击。对于听力考试,考生常有以下困惑:

1. 听录音时,头脑混沌,不知道该听什么,不知道什么时候会道出答案;
2. 想要边听边记,可又不知该记什么,一边看选项,一边听录音,手忙脚乱;
3. 有些词汇听起来耳熟,可就是想不起来是什么意思;
4. 答题时,刚才听到的内容不翼而飞,脑中一片空白,只能凭着感觉猜答案;
5. 对选出的答案心里没底,衡量再三,挑来挑去,耽误了做下一题的时间;
6. 考试的节奏把握不好,被动地追赶做题,根本没有时间检查答案。

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这些可能是很多考生都经历过的。那么,为什么会有这样的困惑呢?我们根据多年的教学经验以及常年跟考生的交流,总结出以下几点根源:

1. 基本功不够扎实: 语音辨别能力较弱,词汇量不够,缺乏对特殊表达、习惯用语的积累,分析句子结构的能力较差,这些都会在听力考试中造成听音障碍。
2. 对四级考试听力题型的特点不够了解: 不同的题型有不同的考查目的、不同的设题方式和设题点。如果不了解各个题型的特点,考试时必然会茫然不知所措,任答案悄悄地从耳边溜走。
3. 缺乏答题技巧: 听力考试有时间、播放次数等限制,对考试流程不熟悉,就可能被考试牵着鼻子走,心里发慌,觉得时间不够用。另外,没有掌握一定的听音技巧、猜测技巧和推断技巧,很难在众多限制条件下完美答题。
4. 高质量的模拟练习还不够: 俗话说“熟能生巧”,在提高英语听力方面,不多听、多练,掌握再多的考试技巧和规律也是徒劳。再者,选择质量不高的练习资料和错误的练习方法,效果也会大打折扣。
5. 缺乏坚定的信念和毅力: 英语听力水平的提高,是一个艰苦、曲折的过程,需要长时间的练习,并不能一蹴而就。考生需夯实基本功、了解题型特点、掌握考试技巧、进行大量练习,这样才能逐渐增强自信心,确保真上场时镇定自若,思维活跃,发挥出应有的水平。

本书特色

为帮助考生科学攻克听力难关、切实提高听力成绩,本书针对考生所面临的真实困惑对症下药,分别根据听力考试中短对话、长对话、短文理解、短文听写四大题型的不同特点科学编排,最大限度地为考生排疑解惑。

真题自测了解自我——对症下药:本书第一章安排了两套最新的四级听力真题,供考生进行自我测试,在正式学习本书前了解自己的水平和听力的薄弱环节,以便更好、更有针对性地使用本书。

题型特征逐一分析——有据可依:本书全面、详细地介绍了四级听力短对话、长对话、短文理解和短文听写的考查目的及考查形式,并附四级听力历年真题的分析表格,清晰、明了地揭示了四级听力各题型的命题特点及趋势。

真题场景全面扫描——一网打尽:通过对历年四级听力真题的分析,总结出听力对话的常考场景(短对话包括7大场景;长对话包括3大主场景,10个小场景),并系统分析了这些场景的特点,配有场景人物、相关考点、常考词汇和词组等拓展板块,为考生全面展示听力对话的选材特点及范围。

题干考点完全揭秘——原形毕露:书中揭示了各个题型的设题方式、设题特点及题干特征,包括短对话的6类常考句式、长对话的4大设题点揭秘、短文理解的8大设题点揭秘和短文听写的9大单句设题点及4大句子设题点,讲解生动活泼,举例精准贴切,帮考生轻松扫除四级听力基本障碍,游刃有余地应对四级听力。

解题技巧娓娓道来——科学实用:短对话、长对话部分以真题为例,为考生讲解各个场景下不同的听音重点和答题技巧;短文理解部分从3种题型入手,详细讲解了其命题规律及答题技巧;短文听写部分提供了科学的答题步骤,助考生合理利用时间,少犯错误。

仿真模拟精准解析——实战演练:本书针对每个题型编排了高仿真模拟试题。考生通过大量的模拟训练,既可提高听力,也可增强心理素质。另外,在“全真预测试题”章节,本书精心编排了5套模拟题,方便考生进行最后冲刺,达到完美的临场状态。书中的答案解析详尽、准确、到位,力求从考生做题的角度来分析题目,引导考生按合理的步骤解题,解开做题时遇到的困惑。同时,在解答中启发考生的解题思路,让其在遇到类似题目时能够触类旁通,轻松解决。

相信考生在掌握了有效的技巧并进行科学的练习后定可从容应对四级听力考试。最后,祝所有备战四级考试的考生都能取得理想的成绩!

在本书的编辑过程中,世纪友好工作室的金莉、蒋志华、何静、李岩岩、张继龙等同事提供了大量的帮助,在此特向他们表示诚挚的感谢。

编 者

使用说明

1. 题型特征分析

全面介绍四级听力各题型的考查内容,并附四级听力历年真题分析表格,让考生全面了解四级听力各题型的特点以及命题趋势。



第一节

题型特征分析

短对话是历年四级考试的必考题型,通常是一男一女两人对话,之后就对话内容提出问题,要求考生听完每段短对话后,就其后的问题作出正确的选择。平均每组短对话的长度为40个词左右,语速接近英美人士的正常语速,录音材料只播放一遍。短对话涉及内容广泛,但通常都是日常生活中的一般话题,即衣、食、住、行、工作、学习等与学生生活息息相关的话题。对话后提出的问题往往涉及以下几个方面:人物的观点、感情、态度、评论、建议;人物的关系或身份;事情发生的时间、地点及因果关系;事物的特征、内容及关系;时间、日期、数字的推算等。

改革后的听力对话部分由短对话和长对话两部分构成,增加了两组长对话,短对话的数量则由原来的10个减少到8个,但题目特点与解题思路与以往没有太大的差异。

表1:四级真题短对话分析

年份	具体内容	对话长度	问题长度	题 型	
				细节题	推断题
2009.6	短对话8道题	18~43	5~10	5	3
2008.12	短对话8道题	24~45	5~10	4	4
2008.6	短对话8道题	27~39	5~12	3	5
2007.12	短对话8道题	31~42	5~9	2	6
2007.6	短对话8道题	28~44	5~11	2	6
2006.12	短对话8道题	31~38	5~9	4	4
2006.6	短对话8道题	21~52	5~8	0	8

结合以上表格,对2003年6月到2009年6月的四级短对话真题进行分析,我们可以看出:短对话的长度在17~53个词,涉及内容多样,但难词较少,句子结构也不太复杂,语速接近英美人士的正常语速。

听力短对话考查的题型可大致分为细节题和推断题两类。其中,推断题占到了绝大多数,比例为72.4%;而细节题则相对较少,占27.6%。听力短对话涉及的场景十分广泛,经过整理,大致可分为七类:日常生活、校园生活、职场工作、旅游交通、住房搬迁、饮食健康及气候环境。

2. 真题场景扫描

总结四级听力对话场景,分为场景人物、相关考点、常考词汇和短语等拓展板块,帮助考生全面了解听力对话的选材特点及范围。



第二节

7大场景扫描

1. 日常生活

场景人物:同学、朋友或家庭成员之间

涉及内容:交际、购物、家务、电视等

相关考点:打电话;谈论朋友;谈论子女;征求购物意见;谈论家务的承担;谈论、评价电视节目等

常见的提问方式:

What does the man/woman remember of...?

What's the man's/woman's suggestion to the woman/man?

What do we learn about the man/woman?

常用的词汇和短语:

交际 phone, mobile phone, cell phone, telephone booth(公用电话亭), pay phone(投币式公用电话), long distance call(长途电话), phone book, office phone number, call, ring, coin, change, rate, receiver, message, operator(接线员), keep contact

购物 store, department, supermarket, shop, shop assistant, clerk, T-shirt, jeans, dress, blouse, jacket, TV set, model, color, style, size, design, bargain(便宜货;讨价还价), sell, rob, buy, on sale, for free, out of stock(脱销), go shopping, discount(折扣), counter, price, sale price, cheap, expensive, fashion, try on

真题再现:

购物场景

(2006-12第11题)

- A) Plan his budget carefully.
B) Give her more information.
C) Ask someone else for advice.
D) Buy a gift for his girlfriend.

M: Christmas is around the corner. And I'm looking for a gift for my girlfriend. Any suggestions?

W: Well, you have to tell me something about your girlfriend first. Also, what's your budget?

Q: What does the woman want the man to do?

【解析】本对话是买礼物的场景。男士要送女友圣诞礼物,请女士给点意见。女士想要知道男士女友的信息和男士的预算,由此可知,女士想知道更多的信息,故选B。

3. 设题点揭秘

系统总结四级听
力长对话、短文理解
和短文听写的设题点，
帮助考生快速、准确
地锁定答案所在。



第三节

4 大设题点揭秘

长对话的出题形式与短对话大同小异，但由于对话内容较长，考生不太容易抓住关键信息，所以难度有所增加。如果考生能够了解长对话的设题点，知道出题人会在什么地方设题，就可以有的放矢地记笔记，迅速抓住关键信息从而准确解题。

1. 开头和结尾

由于长对话的组数和题数是固定的，所以我们可以推测其题目分布情况应该是一组三道题，一组四道题。如果是三道题，往往是开头一题、中段一题、结尾一题。如果是四道题，往往是开头一题，中段两题，结尾一题。这一点在四级考试中基本是通用的，极少有例外的情况。所以，考生一定要对对话的开头和结尾多加留心，认真做笔记。

开头的情况

(2007-12 第 23 题)

- A) She is thirsty for promotion.
B) She wants a much higher salary.
C) She is tired of her present work.
D) She wants to save travel expenses.

W: Oh, I'm fed up with my job.

M: Hey, there's a perfect job for you in the paper today. You might be interested.

W: Oh, what is it? What do they want?

23. Why is the woman trying to find a new job?

【解析】细节题。对话开始女士提到 I'm fed up with my job，即她受够了现在的工作。fed up with 意为“受够了”，C项 She is tired of her present work 与女士的话是同一意思，故选 C。

4. 问题特征分析

高度概括四级听
力短对话考查的所有
问题形式，帮助考生
准确判断四级听力短
对话的问题特征并掌
握各种问题形式的答
题技巧。



第四节

问题特征分析

1. 观点态度题

命题规律：

- (1) 这类题的选项一般为完整的句子，大多含有 think, should, agree, disagree, opinion, like, dislike, will 等词。
(2) 有时，说话人的观点和态度会在对话中直接表达出来，但在大多数情况下，说话人的观点和态度不会直接表达出来，需要考生从说话人的语调、语气及其使用的词汇和短语等方面进行推理和判断。
(3) 常见的提问方式为：
What did the man/woman say/feel about...?
What's the man's/woman's attitude towards/opinion about...?
What does the man/woman mean/imply?
What did the man/woman think of...?
What does the man/woman think the woman/man should do?

答题技巧：

- (1) 在选项中出现 agree/disagree with, share...opinion, like, dislike 之类的词语时，可初步推断该题问的是第二个说话人是否同意第一个说话人的观点。这时，要重点听第二个人所说的话，尤其是其言外之意。
(2) 注意说话人的语气和语调。因为有时说话人的态度和观点并不是靠词、短语或句型来表达的，而是通过语气或语调。如：Is that any reason to quit? 这个句子表达的就是一种否定语气，但句子中并没有否定词或表示否定的短语，这就需要考生在听录音时抓住说话者的特殊语气、语调，领会其言外之意。
(3) 要掌握虚拟语气的用法，因为说话人往往会使用虚拟语气来表达自己的观点和态度。

(2006-6 第 13 题)

- A) The Edwards are quite well-off.
B) The Edwards should cut down on their living expenses.
C) It'll be unwise for the Edwards to buy another house.
D) It's too expensive for the Edwards to live in their present house.

M: I hear that the Edwards are thinking of buying another house.

W: Should they be doing that with all the other expenses they have to pay? Anyhow, they are over 70 now. Their present house is not too bad.

Q: What does the man imply?

【解析】观点态度题。对话中男士用含有反问语气的句子 Should they... 表示反对的意见，他认为爱德华夫妇不应该再买房子了，即爱德华夫妇再买另一栋房子是不明智的，故选 C。

5. 常考句式总结

提炼四级听力短对话的常考句式,着力剖析四级听力短对话的设题方式和设题特点,帮助考生轻松扫除四级听力短对话的基本障碍。



第三节

6 类常考句式

1. 转折句式

转折句式就是先说明一种情况或意图,接着再用含有转折意味的词将话锋一转,继而说明实际情况或想法。因此只要对话中出现 but, though, yet, however 等表示转折意味的词时,其后的内容往往都是考点。如:

but 引导的转折句

(2007-6 第 17 题)

- A) The speakers want to rent the Smiths' old house.
- B) The man lives two blocks away from the Smiths.
- C) The woman is not sure if she is on the right street.
- D) The Smiths' new house is not far from their old one.

W: I'm sure the Smiths' new house is somewhere on the street, but I don't know exactly where it is.

M: But I'm told it's two blocks from their old home.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

【解析】男士的回答中用 but 作了转折,说他被告知史密斯家的新房子离旧房子有两个街区,由此可知,史密斯家的新房子离旧房子并不远,故选 D。

2. 否定句式

否定句式也是四级听力理解常见的设题点之一。常考的否定句式可归纳为:含有否定标志的否定句、不含否定标志的否定句和否定转移句。

含有否定标志的否定句

(2006-6 第 11 题)

- A) The girls got on well with each other.
- B) It's understandable that girls don't get along.
- C) She was angry with the other young stars.
- D) The girls lacked the courage to fight.

M: What was it like working with those young stars?

W: It was a great group. I always got mad when people said that we didn't get along, just because we're girls. There was never a fight. We had a great time.

Q: What does the woman mean?

【解析】女士用否定句式 there was never a fight 表明她们从来没有打过架,意在说明她们在一起相处得很好,故选 A。

6. 科学答题步骤

针对四级听力短文听写的特点,科学、明晰地为考生提供最适合短文听写的答题步骤,助考生充分利用时间,少犯错误。



第三节

4 大答题步骤

1. 预览题目

短文听写的 directions 比较长,可以利用这些时间来浏览全文,了解文章大意。时间允许的话,还可以预测一下空格要求填写单词的词性、单复数、时态、语态、词义和句子的大致内容。

2. 留意空格前后内容

单词听写时一定要联系空格的上下文。

(2008-6 第 37 题)

Physical labor, raw materials, and capital are no longer the key (37) ingredients in the creation of wealth.

【解析】尽管少一个词,但是仍然可以看出句子的大意:在财富的创造过程中,劳动力、原材料和资金已不再是关键了。所填的词应为名词的复数形式,且可以概括劳动力、原材料和资金在财富创造中的共性,即应该是表示“因素”或“成分”之意的词。考生可以先在脑海中想出可能的词汇,听到录音时就会很容易写出 ingredients 这个词了。

7. 实用填词技巧

针对四级听力短文听写文章的特点,总结实用的填词技巧,利用语法知识、固定搭配等技巧判断答案,让考生在紧张的听力考试中出色发挥。



第四节

3 种填词技巧

1. 利用语法结构

根据句子的主谓搭配、动宾搭配、虚拟、倒装等语法结构判断所填单词的词性和形式。

主系表结构

(2006-12 第 36 题)

You probably have noticed that people express similar ideas in different ways depending on the situation they are in. This is very (36) natural.

【解析】本句为主系表结构,由此可以判断所填词应为形容词。句意为:所处的境遇不同,人们表达类似观点的方式也不同,这是很正常的。natural 意为“正常的,自然的”。

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第一节

2009年6月四级考试真题

Part III

Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Section A

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. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | |
|---|---|
| 11. A) She expected more people at her party. | C) She threw a surprise party for her friend. |
| B) She enjoys entertaining small children. | D) She has always enjoyed great popularity. |
| 12. A) They are not used to living in a cold place. | C) They are going to have a holiday. |
| B) They feel lucky to live in Florida. | D) They have not booked their air tickets yet. |
| 13. A) He was pleased to get the medal. | C) He used to be a firefighter. |
| B) He was very courageous. | D) He was accused of causing a fire. |
| 14. A) Make a profitable investment. | C) Get parts for the machine from Japan. |
| B) Buy a new washing machine. | D) Have the old washing machine fixed. |
| 15. A) He is pleased with his exciting new job. | C) He finds his office much too big for him. |
| B) He finds the huge workload unbearable. | D) He is not so excited about his new position. |
| 16. A) The woman is going to hold a big party tomorrow. | |
| B) The man has no idea what the right thing to do is. | |
| C) The woman doesn't know how to get to the party. | |
| D) The man offers to drive the woman to the party. | |
| 17. A) Drawing up a business plan. | C) Finalizing a contract. |
| B) Discussing a term paper. | D) Reviewing a co-authored article. |
| 18. A) She ordered some paper. | C) She chatted online with a friend. |
| B) She had the printer repaired. | D) She filled in an application form. |

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 19. A) His health is getting worse. | C) His past life upsets him a good deal. |
| B) He can no longer work at sea. | D) He has not got the expected pension. |
| 20. A) She passed away years ago. | C) She has been working at a clinic. |
| B) She used to work as a model. | D) She has been seriously ill for years. |

21. A) She has made lots of money as a doctor.
B) She is going to take care of her old dad.
C) She has never got on with her father.
D) She is kind and generous by nature.
22. A) He dines out with his wife every weekend.
B) He is excellent but looks bad-tempered.
C) He does not care about his appearance.
D) He is not quite popular with his patients.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) The man has sent the order to the woman by mistake.
B) Some of the telephone systems don't work properly.
C) Some of the packs do not contain any manuals.
D) The quality of the goods is not up to the standard.
24. A) Send a service engineer to do the repairs.
B) Consult her boss about the best solution.
C) Pass the man's order to the right person.
D) Solve the problem at her company's cost.
25. A) Ideal.
B) Temporary.
C) Partial.
D) Creative.

Section B

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). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

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

26. A) It is entertaining.
B) It is a costly hobby.
C) It takes lots of time.
D) It requires training.
27. A) They can harm nearby plants.
B) They may catch some disease.
C) They fight each other for food.
D) They may pollute the environment.
28. A) Place the food on warmer spots.
B) Use prepared feed mixtures only.
C) Avoid using any contaminated food.
D) Continue the feeding till it gets warm.

Passage Two

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

29. A) He will betray even his best friends.
B) He is able to make up good excuses.
C) He will lie whenever he wants.
D) He tries to achieve his goal at any cost.
30. A) She made him apologize.
B) She readily forgave him.
C) She broke up with him.
D) She refused to answer his calls.
31. A) Buy her a new set of tires.
B) Help clean her apartment.
C) Lend her his batteries.
D) Move furniture for her.

Passage Three

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

32. A) The atmosphere they live in is rather unreal.
B) Their parents put too much pressure on them.
C) It's hard for them to get along with other kids.
D) They have to live in the shadow of their parents.
33. A) He always boasts about his rich father.
B) He will grow up to be good for nothing.
C) He has too much to know the value of things.
D) He is too young to manage his inherited property.
34. A) She wants Amanda to get professional care.
C) She wants to show off her wealth.

- B) She has no experience in raising children. D) She has no time to do it herself.
35. A) The lifestyle depicted in Hollywood movies. C) The attention the media focuses on them.
- B) The worship of money, beauty and pleasure. D) The pursuing of perfection in performance.

Section C

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.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Around 120 years ago, Ebbinghaus began his study of memory. He (36) _____ on studying how quickly the human mind can remember (37) _____. One result of his research is known as the total time hypothesis (假设), which simply means the amount you learn (38) _____ on the time you spend trying to learn it. This can be taken as our first rule of learning.

Although it is usually true that studying for four hours is better than studying for one, there is still the question of how we should use the four hours. For example, is it better to study for four hours (39) _____ or to study for one hour a day for four days in a (40) _____? The answer, as you may have (41) _____, is that it is better to spread out the study times. This (42) _____, through which we can learn more (43) _____ by dividing our practice time, is known as the distribution of practice effect. Thus, (44) _____

But we're not finished yet. We haven't considered how we should study over very short periods of time. (45) _____. Should you look at the same word in rapid succession, or look at the word and then have some delay before you look at it again? (46) _____

自我评估

题 型		答对题数	题目总数	正确率
Section A	短对话		8	
	长对话		7	
Section B	短文理解		10	
Section C	单词听写		8	
	句子听写		3	

我听力最薄弱的环节是：

- A) 短对话.....见第 27 页。 C) 短文理解.....见第 94 页。
- B) 长对话.....见第 63 页。 D) 短文听写.....见第 122 页。

答案解析

Section A

11. M: There were more than a hundred people at Kate's birthday party. How come she's got so many friends?

W: It's really no surprise. You know she was popular even when she was a child.

Q: What does the man imply about Kate?

问题精解 答案: D

推断题。女士问男士为什么凯特有那么多朋友,男士回答说,凯特小时候就非常受欢迎,由此可以推断本题选D。

避错指导

对话提到生日聚会,但未提到凯特期望有更多人来参加聚会,故排除A;对话提到凯特小时候就很受欢迎,但并未提到她喜欢招待小孩子,故排除B;对话中的 surprise 并不是指凯特想给她的朋友惊喜,故排除C。

12. M: They say there'll be a snowstorm tonight, and the cold weather will last quite a few days.

W: Oh! We're so lucky. We'll be getting away for a while, and having a holiday in Florida. But let's call right now to confirm our flight.

Q: What do we learn about the two speakers?

问题精解 答案: C

细节题。对话中女士提到,他们很幸运,因为他们要离开一段时间去佛罗里达度假,并打算马上确认航班,故本题选C。

避错指导

对话中男士说,据说今晚有暴风雨,寒冷的天气要持续几天,但并未提到他们不习惯住在寒冷的地方,故排除A;令他们感到幸运的并不是居住在佛罗里达,而是要去佛罗里达度假,故排除B;对话最后一句女士提到“让我们现在确认一下我们的航班吧”,可见他们是订了票的,故排除D。

13. W: Tony was awarded a medal for rescuing several families from the forest fire.

M: I really admire his courage.

Q: What do we learn about Tony from the conversation?

问题精解 答案: B

细节题。对话中女士说托尼因从森林大火中营救出几家人而被授予奖章,男士说他非常钦佩托尼的勇气,由此可知本题选B。

避错指导

对话并未提到托尼很高兴获得奖章,也未提到他过去是一名消防员及他因引发火灾而受到指控,故可排除A、C、D。

14. M: My washing machine is more than fifteen years old and it had worked just fine until last night.

W: You'll never be able to get parts for it, even from Japan. So it might be time to invest in a more recent model.

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

问题精解 答案: B

细节题。女士对男士说,即使是从日本也买不到洗衣机的零部件了,因此是时候买一台新洗衣机了。it might be time to do... 表示建议,由此可知本题选B。

避错指导

A项“进行有利可图的投资”和D项“找人修理旧洗衣机”并未提及，故排除；女士说从日本也买不到洗衣机的零部件了，故排除C。

15. W: I heard about your promotion, you must be thrilled.

M: Not really, the new office is huge, but the workload has doubled.

Q: What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

问题精解 答案: D

推断题。对话中女士说“听说你升职了，你肯定很兴奋吧”，男士却说新办公室虽然很大，但是工作量也翻倍了。由此可以推断男士对他的新职位并不满意，故选D。

避错指导

男士说工作量翻倍了，但并未说他承受不了，故排除B；新办公室是大，但他并未说新办公室 too big for him，故排除C。

16. W: I can't decide what to do about the party tomorrow.

M: You don't have to go if you don't want to, but I'll be glad to give you a ride if you do.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

问题精解 答案: D

细节题。女士说关于明天的聚会，她不知道该做什么。男士回答说，如果她不想去的话可以不去，但是如果去的话，他很乐意开车送她。由此可见，男士主动提出送女士去参加聚会，故选D。

避错指导

对话提到了聚会，但并非说女士打算举行一个大型聚会，故排除A；不知道做什么才好的是女士，而不是男士，故排除B；女士不知道该做什么，而不是不知道如何到聚会地点，故排除C。

17. M: Now if you have any questions about the contract. I'll be happy to answer them.

W: Nothing comes to mind right now, but I'd like to go over all the articles of the contract once more before signing it.

Q: What are the speakers doing right now?

问题精解 答案: C

推断题。男士对女士说，如果对合同有任何问题，他很乐意回答。女士的回答是，她现在还没想到，但是她想在签订合同前再看一遍。由此可以推断他们正在最后确定合同，故选C，finalize意为“把（计划、稿件等）最后定下来”。

避错指导

对话从头到尾都是在讨论合同的事情，故排除A、B、D。

18. M: We are out of paper for the printer. Can you please order some?

W: I completed the order form online yesterday and it will be here by noon. I'll let you know when it comes in.

Q: What did the woman do?

问题精解 答案:A

细节题。男士对女士说,他们没有打印纸了,请她订购一些。女士说她昨天在网上填了订单,中午就能送到。可见女士已经订购了一些纸,故选A。

避错指导

男士说打印机没纸了,并未说打印机有问题,故排除B;女士说她在网上填了订单,并非和朋友在网上聊天,也不是填了一份申请表,故排除C和D。

Conversation One

对话精要

对话为二人的闲谈,主要谈论了老杰克和他的妻子、女儿多丽丝、医生约翰逊,以及约翰逊医生的妻子和女儿的简单情况。

W: Bob, do you know who I saw the other day? Old Jake, looking terribly depressed. Did he get pensioned off at last?

M: Yes. They made him retire after 50 years at sea. He is pretty upset about it, but what can you do? He really is pased.

W: He is all alone, isn't he?

M: Yes, his wife's been dead for years. They had one daughter, Doris. But she went off to town as soon as she left school. And he hasn't heard from her since. I hear she is making good money as a model.

W: Maybe someone could get in touch with her. Get her to come back for a while to help?

M: I don't suppose she come. She never got on with her father. He is bit of a tough character and she is rather selfish. Oh, I expect old Jake will get by. He is healthy at least, comes into a clinic for a check regularly.

W: Are you his doctor?

M: No, my partner doctor Johnson is.

W: That bad-tempered old thing?

M: Oh, he isn't really bad-tempered. He just looks it. He is an excellent doctor, taught me a lot, and he has a very nice family. His wife invites me over there to supper every week. Very pleasant.

W: Yes. I teach their daughter Pen at school. She is a bit careless and lazy about her school work, but a bright little thing and very popular with her age group.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. Why does old Jake look terribly depressed?

问题精解 答案: B

细节题。对话开头女士就说老杰克看起来很沮丧。男士则回答,他在海上工作50年后退休了,对此他很沮丧。由此可以推断老杰克之所以看起来非常沮丧,是因为他不能在海上工作了,故选B。

避错指导

A项“他的健康越来越糟”属无中生有,可排除;让他心烦的是他要退休了,而不是他过去的的生活,故排除C;对话一开始女士就问男士老杰克最后是否得到了养老金,男士说“是的”,由此可排除D。

20. What do we learn about Jake's wife?

问题精解 答案: A

细节题。对话中男士提到,老杰克的妻子已经去世好几年了,A项中的pass away相当于对话中的dead,故选A。

避错指导

对话提到,老杰克有一个女儿叫多丽丝,但她一离开学校就去城里了,男士听说她当模特赚钱呢,B项说老杰克的妻子(也就是多丽丝的母亲)过去一直是模特,与对话不符,故排除;对话中男士提到,他认为老杰克会挺过去的,至少他现在很健康,定期来诊所检查就可以了,而不是老杰克的妻子一直在诊所工作,故排除C;对话只提到老杰克的妻子已经去世几年了,并未提她一直生病,故排除D。

21. What does the man say about Jake's daughter?

问题精解 答案: C

细节题。对话中男士提到,多丽丝跟她父亲一直相处得不好,故选C。

避错指导

对话中提到,多丽丝是模特,并不是医生,故排除A;对话并未提到多丽丝打算照顾她的父亲,故排除B;对话提到,老杰克性格固执,而多丽丝很自私,故排除D。

22. What does the man say about Jake's doctor?

问题精解 答案: B

细节题。对话提到,老杰克的医生脾气不坏,是一位很不错的医生,只是看上去脾气不好,由此可知本题选B。

避错指导

对话中男士提到,约翰逊医生的妻子每周都请他过去吃晚饭,而不是这位医生每周末和他的妻子出去吃饭,故排除A。

Conversation Two

对话精要

对话为典型的商务场景。男士说他们发现从女士那儿收到的货物里支持电话系统的手册数量不对,对话双方就此展开了讨论,女士最后的解决办法是由他们公司出资为每个包装重新发送手册,男士对此感到很满意。

W: Hello, Mr. Summerfield. How are you today?

M: Very well. Thank you, Ms. Green.

W: What can I do for you?

M: Well, unfortunately, there is a problem with the order we received from you yesterday. It seems we've not received the right quantity of manuals to support the telephone system.

W: Oh, dear, that's bad news. I'm very sorry to hear that, and you don't know how many packs are without manuals?

M: No, because we haven't opened every pack. But in several of those that have been opened there are none, no manuals.

W: I'm very sorry about this inconvenience, Mr. Summerfield. We'll send out the manuals this afternoon by express mail entirely at our cost, and the manuals should arrive tomorrow or the day after at the latest.

M: All of them, right?

W: Yes. It may be that some have them already, but we cannot be sure. So the best thing is to send out the manual for every pack.

M: Yes. Yes, I see. That would be great.