

在职攻读硕士学位全国联考

英语听力高分进阶

余高峰 华 燕 主编



南开大学出版社

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前 言

自 1995 年全国同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语课程全国统一考试以来,考生人数呈逐年递增趋势,此考试也越来越受到人们的关注,已成为我国通过在职教育培养高层次人才的重要途径之一。然而,由于考试竞争越来越激烈,许多考生由于英语听力差致使英语成绩未达到要求,而几度名落孙山。英语听力的提高,并非一朝一夕之事,需要下大功夫,花大力气。但是,如果能掌握一定的听力技巧,加上一定量的练习,也能在较短的时间内提高听力应试水平,为自己在考试中取得理想的成绩加上一个重要的法码。

本书正是为帮助考生突破英语听力关而编写的。第一部分分别介绍 Section A 和 Section B 的应试技巧,并附以实例说明。第二部分为模拟练习部分,该部分共设 12 个练习,其中练习 11 和 12 是 2001 年和 2002 年同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语考试全真试题的听力部分,其目的是让考生能更加准确地衡量自己在实考中的听力水平。第三部分为答案和听力材料。

本书编者从事研究生英语教学工作已达 10 年之久,并一直从事考研班的英语辅导教学,有丰富的教学经验。本书适合参加同等学力申请硕士学位考试的考生,大学英语四、六级考生,以及同等英语水平者使用。

本书的编写除选用编者多年来的部分教学积累外,还参阅了国内外大量的英语参考书和资料,在此谨对这部分书的作者表示衷心的感谢。

编者

2003 年 6 月

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第一部分 听力题型介绍与应试指导

一、大纲要求及测试目的

同等学力研究生入学英语考试听力部分由两部分组成:(1) 对话部分,该部分共有 9 个简短对话,内容涉及身份、时间、工作、关系、地点以及观点等。(2) 短文部分,该部分共有两篇短文,内容主要包括英美国家风土人情、政治、人物传记、文化教育、社会问题、科普文章、一般性知识的文章或故事。该听力部分的朗读速度为大约 130 字/分钟,要求考生在两遍放音后能理解所听到的对话或短文的基本内容,能判断出对话的情景、场合、人物关系、身份和讲话人的意图及话语的含义,能够理解所听材料的中心思想和主要内容。

二、对话部分及解题指导

Section A 由 9 个简单对话组成。这 9 道题均以对话(一男一女)的形式出现。问题通常由先讲话的人提出,即:如果女方先讲话,就由女方提问;如果男方先讲话,就由男方提问。考生必须在每个问题的四个选项中选出一个正确答案。一般说来,第一个人讲的话通常引出话题,为对话提供概念铺垫和背景,第二个讲话的人主要就第一个讲话人的话题发表自己的观点、意见、看法或进行补充说明。需要注意的是,提问多数是针对第二个讲话人所讲的话进行提问,因此,听清第二个讲话人所讲内容、辨别其说话的意图和态度尤为重要。对话部分的谈话主题和题型多种多样,大致可归纳为如下几类:

①时间题

听力试题中,关于时间的问题很多。听这类试题时,要抓住时间的

先后顺序,要弄清哪些动作先发生,哪些动作后发生,哪些动作是同时发生的。还要注意提问的方式,可能是针对某一时间的提问,也可能是对时间与时间之间的关系的提问。因此,要想做好这部分听力题,可以作些笔记,比如:将听到的时间记到试题旁边。再之,为了做好本类试题,考生有必要掌握一些常用的介词、连词形容词和副词及其固定搭配,如:already, before, formerly, while, when, during, later, after, as soon as, the moment, the minute, the instant, no sooner... than, hardly (scarcely)... when, earlier, since, secondly, first of all, afterwards, then, finally, once, until, not... until, till, previously, previous, prior, immediately, following, subsequently 等。

Example 1

W: I went to see my friend at 8:30 yesterday morning, and I didn't come back to see Jim off to school.

M: I went to Jim's school at 4:20 because I had a very important appointment with Jim's teacher at 4:30.

Q: What time did the man arrive at Jim's school?

- A. 8:30. B. 8:20. C. 4:20. D. 4:30.

从这段对话中可以听到三个时间,分别是 8:30、4:20 和 4:30,而问题是问男方到 Jim's school 的时间,显然 C 项 4:20 为正确答案。

Example 2

W: Here we are. Oh, no! The ticket office is closed. Closed for lunch from twelve to one. Excuse me, what's the time, please?

M: It's a quarter past twelve.

Q: How long will the woman have to wait outside the ticket office?

- A. 15 minutes. B. 45 minutes.
C. 12 minutes. D. 50 minutes.

从这段对话中可知,售票处从 12 点至 1 点关门吃午饭,而此时是

12 点 15 分,显然 B 项 45 minutes 为正确答案。

Example 3

W: What time does the lecture begin?

M: Not until 8:30, but I want to get to the Lecture Hall by 8:00 in order to get a good seat?

Q: When will the lecture begin?

- A. 8:15 B. 8:00 C. 8:20 D. 8:30

在这段对话中,第二个讲话者提到了 8:30 和 8:00 两个时间,如果注意到了句型 “not until... (8:30)”,可以容易地找出 D 项 8:30 为正确答案。

Example 4

W: Good morning. I'm here to see Mr. Black.

M: Mr. Black went to New York last Monday for a meeting and will be back on Thursday night. If you like, you may come again on Friday morning.

Q: When will Mr. Black return?

- A. On Thursday night. B. On Monday night.
C. On Friday morning. D. On Thursday morning.

本题中时间比较多,可以直接在选项的后面做些记录,如:(A) back, (B) went, (C) come。然后当听到问的是他回来 (return) 的时间时,可以立即做出 A 项选择。

Example 5

M: I'd like to make four reservations on Flight 857 for June 8th.

W: I'm sorry, we're booked up on the 8th. But we still have a few seats available on the 9th.

Q: When does the man want to leave?

- A. On the 6th of June. B. On the 8th of June.
C. On the 9th of June. D. On the 19th of June.

本题中提到的时间分别为 8th 和 9th 两个时间,而 6th 和 19th 分别是根据 Flight 857 和 9th 而设置的干扰项,可排除。问题问第一个讲话者 (Man) 打算什么时候离开。对话中两次提到了 8th,一次是 Man 要定四张 857 航班 6 月 8 日的票,二是 Woman 说,8 日的票已定完了。显然 B 项为正确答案。

② 数字计算题

数字计算题是常考题型。这类题一般涉及价格、数量、年龄、地址(电话)号码、航班号码、倍数、分数等。这类试题本身并不难,但如果没有听清具体的数字和数字之间的关系,就无法做出正确的选择。同时还要注意问题的提问方式。

Example 1

M: This book costs \$ 11.00, but I have only got \$ 7.00.

W: I've got \$ 6.00, so I will lend you the rest.

Q: How much will the woman lend the man?

- A. \$ 6.00. B. \$ 4.00. C. \$ 7.00. D. \$ 11.00.

本题中涉及到三个价格,除了要听清这三个价格外,还要抓住关键词 the rest (剩余部分)。书的价格为 11 美元,而 Man 只有 7 美元, Woman 有 6 美元,问 Woman 要借给 Man 多少钱?通过计算 ($11 - 7 = 4$) 可知 B 项为正确答案。

Example 2

M: Let's see now. They can park fifteen cars in that park lot, can't they?

W: Oh, didn't you know? They've doubled the capacity.

Q: How many cars can that park lot hold?

- A. 15. B. 30. C. 50. D. 100.

在英语中,数字的读法较容易引起混淆的是-teen 和-ty 的读法。前者为 [ti:n],后者为 [ti],有长短音的区别。本题中首先要听清是 fifteen 而非 fifty,同时要弄懂 double (翻倍)的含义。本来可以停 15 辆车,现在其容量翻了一番,通过计算 ($15 \times 2 = 30$)可知 B 项为正确答案。

Example 3

M: How many people will be coming to the reunion on Sunday night?

W: We had to cross off fifteen names from our original list of one hundred.

Q: How many people do they expect to attend the reunion?

- A. 15. B. 50. C. 85. D. 100.

本题中首先要听清 fifteen 和 one hundred 两个词,同时要听清关键词组 cross off (划掉,勾掉),通过计算 ($100 - 15 = 85$)可知 C 项为正确答案。

Example 4

M: Is this the bookshelf you advertised?

W: Yes, it's our regular \$50 bookshelf on sale today for \$40. If you buy a pair, you can save another five dollars.

Q: How much will the man pay if he buys two bookshelves?

- A. \$50. B. \$40. C. \$70. D. \$35.

本段对话中提到书架原价每个为 50 美元,现廉价出售每个为 40 美元,如果同时买两个的话,每个还可以节省 5 美元,问如果他要买两个书架的话,需要付多少钱?通过计算 $[(40 - 5) \times 2 = 70]$ 可知 C 项为正确答案。

Example 5

W: The pants are \$10.00 and the shirt is \$6.00.

M: Here is a twenty-dollar bill.

Q: How much change will the man get?

- A. \$20.00. B. \$4.00. C. \$10.00. D. \$6.00.

本段对话中, Woman 提到裤子的价格为 10 美元, 衬衫的价格为 6 美元, Man 给了 Woman 20 美元, 问 Man 收到多少零钱? 通过计算 ($20 - 10 - 6 = 4$) 可知 B 项为正确答案。

注: 做此类试题时, 还要特别注意一些单词和词组, 这些单词和词组虽然不以数字的形式出现, 却与数字有关。这些单词和词组有: couple (一对), a couple of (两个), dozen (一打), each day, day by day (天天), after a week, this day week (一周后), fortnight (两周), a few days ago, the other day (几天前), double (翻倍), decade (十年), score (二十), triple (三倍) 等。

③地点题

这类试题通常以 where 提问, 选项通常是些地点或表示地点的介词短语。地点题分为三类: 1. 句中提到了具体地点; 2. 对话中没有提到具体地点, 只是对具体地点进行描述; 3. 对话中不提到任何地点, 只使用一些具有特色的词。这三种情况中, 第三种情况的试题最难, 因为要求考生能熟悉一些不同地点的特色词。为了帮助考生更好地解此类试题, 特提供如下一些常见的描述地点的特色词。

1. 在医院 (at a hospital)

doctor, nurse, patient, operation, prescribe, fever, temperature, flu, blood pressure, surgery, bad cold, pill, tablet, sore throat, ward, recover, headache, stomachache, heart disease, cancer, vomit, take medicine, recovery room, etc.

2. 在银行 (at a bank)

cash, check, deposit, withdraw, interest, savings account,

traveler's check, coin, change, draw one's account, open an account, interest rate, current account, fixed deposit, etc.

3. 在餐馆 (at a restaurant)

menu, order, waiter, waitress, bill, salad, soup, beef, dessert, soft drink, beer, wine, reservation, bread, potato, tomato, mutton, chicken, fry, pie, cake, go Dutch, dish, tablecloth, etc.

4. 在图书馆 (at a library)

borrow, lend, renew, latest issue, card, catalogue, due, call number, overdue, fine, novel, fiction, magazine, bookshelf, journal, periodical, circulation desk, librarian, etc.

5. 在旅馆 (at a hotel)

check in, check out, register, book a room, single room, double room, bath room, porter, reception, vacant beds, tip, room service, room number, etc.

6. 在邮局 (at a post office)

mail, post, stamp, postage, parcel, telegram, urgent cable, air-mail, registered letter, money order, letter, envelope, package, etc.

7. 在学校 (at a school)

department, Bachelor's degree, Master's degree, Doctor's degree, campus, lecture, dormitory, semester, term, test, teacher, student, course, exam, homework, scholarship, essay, term paper, professor, assignment, required course, elective course, lab, playground, dining-hall, etc.

8. 在机场 (at an airport)

flight, take off, land, plane, arrival, departure, airlines, boarding, gate, passport, visa, check in, see sb. off, etc.

9. 在理发店 (at a barber's)

haircut, hairstyle, beard, hairdresser, shave, moustache, shampoo, do one's hair, etc.

10. 在火车站 (at a railway station)

train, platform, sleeping car, rail, express, one-way ticket, return ticket, train conductor, see sb. off, etc.

11. 在商场 (at a department store)

men's suit, women's dress, skirt, size, color, style, fashion, price, blue jeans, jacket, T-shirt, pay, cash, shop girl, assistant, on sale, discount, counter, Can I help you?, What can I do for you?, etc.

12. 在海关 (at customs office)

declare, luggage, claim, duty free, free of charge, fill in the form, etc.

Example 1

W: What time will we be arriving in Beijing?

M: We expect to be arriving at the airport around seven-twenty.

Q: Where is this conversation probably taking place?

A. In Beijing.

B. At the airport.

C. On a plane.

D. In a train.

本段对话中 Woman 问何时到达北京, Man 说预计 7 点 20 分到达机场, 所以他们最可能是在飞机上。故 C 项为正确答案。

Example 2

W: Excuse me, sir. There are no visitors here. This is the recovery room.

M: I'm sorry. I must have gotten off the elevator at the wrong floor.

Q: Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a lawyer's office.

B. In a restaurant.

C. In a doctor's office.

D. In an elevator.

本题要求判断对话可能发生的地点, 从 Woman 话中的信息词 re-

covery room (手术后特别病房)可以断定正确答案为 C 项。

Example 3

M: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Green?

W: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it's necessary.

Q: Where do we think this conversation most probably take place?

- A. At the office.
- B. In the waiting room.
- C. At the airport.
- D. In a hotel.

本段对话中没有提到任何地点或地方,但根据对话中的关键词 work (工作)可以确定 A 项为正确答案。

Example 4

W: How long can I keep the magazine out?

M: Two weeks. Then you will be fined for everyday it is overdue.

Q: Where does this conversation probably take place?

- A. At the hospital.
- B. At the library.
- C. At the bookstore.
- D. At the bank.

本段对话中也没有提到具体地点,但根据对话听的关键词 magazine (杂志), fine (罚款) 和 overdue (超期),可以断定此对话最有可能发生在图书馆,故 B 项为正确答案。

Example 5

M: I need some pills to get rid of my stomachache.

W: Sure, but may I have a look at your prescriptions, please?

Q: Where is the conversation most probably taking place?

- A. At a hotel.
- B. At a supermarket.
- C. At a drugstore.
- D. At a department store.

本段对话中的关键词是 pills (药片)和 prescriptions (处方),由此可以断定此对话发生在药店里,故 C 项为正确答案。

④人物关系题

本类试题主要是根据对话内容来判断对话双方之间可能的关系。听这类对话时,要特别留心对话的场景和一些表示场合的特色词。

Example 1

W: Would you like to see a menu?

M: No, thanks. I already know what I want to order.

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

- A. Patient and doctor.
- B. Wife and husband.
- C. Waitress and customer.
- D. Secretary and boss.

根据本题中的关键词 menu (菜单)和 order (点菜),再加上两人说话的语气,可以断定他们之间的关系应为服务员与顾客之间的关系,故 C 项为正确答案。

Example 2

M: Would you turn off the alarm clock? I'm too tired to get up.

W: Darling, but you said you had an appointment at 7:30.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Wife and husband.
- B. Patient and nurse.
- C. Son and mother.
- D. Boss and secretary.

本段对话中的关键词是 Darling,由此可以断定 A 项为正确答案。

Example 3

M: Good afternoon. I'd like to book two return air tickets from Shanghai to Beijing, please.

W: Certainly. When are you traveling?

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Traveler and travel agent.
- B. Host and guest.
- C. Stewardess and passenger.
- D. Audience and lecturer.

本段对话中的关键词为 book (订票)和 return air tickets (回程机票),再根据对话的语气,可以断定 A 项为正确答案。

Example 4

M: Could you please explain the assignment for Monday, Miss Green?

W: Certainly. Read the next chapter in your textbook and come to class prepared to discuss what you have read.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Secretary and boss. B. Client and lawyer.
C. Student and teacher. D. Patient and doctor.

根据本段对话中的关键词 assignment (作业), chapter (章节), textbook (课本), class (课堂)可以断定 C 项为正确答案。

Example 5

W: Have you found anything wrong with my stomach?

M: Not yet. I am still examining. I'll let you know the result next week.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the man and the woman?

- A. Husband and wife. B. Father and daughter.
C. Doctor and patient. D. Teacher and student.

根据本段对话中的关键词 stomach (胃), examining (检查)和 result (结果)可以断定 C 项为正确答案。

本类试题常见的关系及相关词语如下:

1. 教师和学生 (teacher and student)

assignment, homework, test, exam, score, required course, term paper, lab, experiment, make-up exam, scholarship, class, etc.

2. 医生和病人 (doctor and patient)
cold, flu, fever, cough, headache, stomachache, sore throat, toothache, blood pressure, medicine, pill, take a pill, injection, ward, indigestion, pneumonia, etc.
3. 服务员与顾客 (waiter and customer)
menu, order, drinks, soup, salad, dessert, beef, mutton, wine, tip, appetizer, cafeteria, paper napkin, etc.
4. 图书馆管理员与学生 (librarian and student)
book, magazine, journal, periodical, reference book, catalogue, borrow, lend, renew, due, overdue, novel, fine, lending desk, library card, circulation desk, etc.
5. 老板与雇员/秘书 (boss and employee/secretary)
typing, copy, document, report, make a telephone call, arrange an appointment, fire, dismiss, promotion, schedule, etc.
6. 售货员与顾客 (shop-assistant and customer)
price, size, style, on sale, receipt, T-shirt, sweater, shoes, color, shopping hour, cash or charge, cashier's desk, be sold out, in stock, out of stock, counter, children's department, etc.
7. 警察与司机 (police and driver)
driver's license, speed, drunken driving, fine, park ticket, police station, exceed, speed limit, etc.
8. 丈夫与妻子 (husband and wife)
darling, honey, etc.
9. 接待员与顾客 (receptionist and customer)
reservation, reception desk, room number, luggage, single room, double room, etc.

⑤职业或身份题

本类试题要求考生根据对话内容来判断某人的身份、职业等。做这类试题时,要听懂对话中与人物相关的关键词,以及说话人使用的语气