

疯狂英语 一本就



910 分钟超长
外教纯正发音朗读

于海燕 编著

英语听力天天搞定

听力不好，英语肯定好不了！听得多了，耳界自然宽阔！

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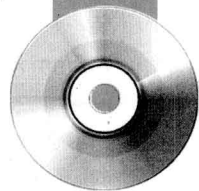


化学工业出版社

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60分钟超长
外教纯正发音朗读

于海燕 编著



附赠
MP3

30天搞定 英语听力



化学工业出版社

· 北 京 ·

68-88

本书包含100名老外真人录音,500主题生活场景,2000日常高频词汇,5000鲜活交流用语。所有的听说素材都配有原汁原味的英文录音,并且每个部分的录音都由不同的外教负责录制或剪辑,内容包含常用词汇、口语表达句型、主题会话场景、各类英文故事、影视片段、名人演讲等。人性化栏目设计,逐级深入学习,让学习者的听说训练有章可循。

随书赠送光盘,内含900分钟超长外教标准朗读MP3录音。

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User's Guide 使用说明

Day-1

常用
单词坊

Day-1

ability /ə'biləti/ *n.* 能力, 才智

abroad /ə'brɔ:d/ *adv.* 在国外

absence /'æbsəns/ *n.* 不在, 缺席

ability /ə'biləti/ *n.* 能力, 才智

abroad /ə'brɔ:d/ *adv.* 在国外

absence /'æbsəns/ *n.* 不在, 缺席

absent /'æbsənt/ *a.* 缺席的, 不在的

accept /ək'sept/ *v.* 接受, 同意

acceptable /ək'septəbl/ *a.* 可接受的

accident /'æksɪdənt/ *n.* 事故

accordance /ə'kɔ:dəns/ *n.* 一致, 和谐, 符合

action /'ækʃən/ *n.* 动作, 行为

active /'æktɪv/ *a.* 活动的, 活跃的, 积极的

activity /æk'tɪvɪti/ *n.* 活动性, 活动

actor /'æktə/ *n.* 男演员, 角色

actress /'æktɪs/ *n.* 女演员

actual /'æktʃuəl/ *a.* 实际的, 事实的

add /æd/ *v.* 增加

addition /ə'dɪʃən/ *n.* 加, 增加 (量)

address /ə'dres/ *n.* 地址

adjective /'ædʒɪktɪv/ *n.* 形容词

admiration /,ædmə'reɪʃən/ *n.* 钦佩, 赞赏

admire /əd'maɪə/ *v.* 羡慕, 钦佩, 夸奖

admit /əd'mɪt/ *v.* 允许 (进入), 可容纳, 承认

admittance /əd'mɪtəns/ *n.* 入场权

adult /'ædʌlt/ *a.* 成年的

advance /əd'vɑ:ns/ *n. & v.* 前进; *a.* 事先的

advantage /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ *n.* 优点, 益处, 优势

adventure /əd'ventʃə/ *n. & v.* 冒险, 奇遇

adverb /'edvəb/ *n.* 副词

advertise /'ədvaɪtaɪz/ *v.* 做广告

advertisement /əd'vɑ:tɪsmənt/ *n.* 广告

advice /əd'vaɪs/ *n.* 劝告, 建议

advise /əd'vaɪz/ *v.* 劝告, 建议

affair /ə'feə/ *n.* 事务, 事件, 业务, 外遇

afford /ə'fɒd/ *v.* 买得起, 承受得起

afraid /ə'freɪd/ *a.* 害怕的

after /'ɑ:ftə/ *prep.* 在……之后

afternoon /'ɑ:ftə'nʌm/ *n.* 下午

afterwards /'ɑ:ftəwədz/ *ad.* 后来, 以后, 然后

1 全国际音
标, 就会
读单词

2 常用词性,
应用起来更
顺手

3 最简洁的词
义, 一看就
记住

4 最常用的词
汇, 学了马
上用得上

5 句子的使用语境

6 像口头禅一样的口语短句，朗朗上口

7 超级实用的生活场景，贴近你的生活

8 最地道的口语表达，学一句顶万句

9 原汁原味的VOA英语新闻一听就上瘾

10 丰富的词汇注释、短语搭配让你学习到更多新词汇

11 精彩电影片段，带你重温好莱坞的经典

12 介绍简要的剧情，让你熟知对话的台前幕后

13 最生活化的口语，最酷的表述，学了忘不掉

问候用语

How's life?
How is everything with you?
How's everything going?
Nice to see you!

Keeping myself busy.

介绍用语

Hello. I'm John.
How do you do? I'm Hanson Smith.
May I introduce Mr Liu?
Meet my sister Jane.
How do you do?
I'm glad to meet you.
I'm delighted to see you here.
Yes, I think I do.
Yes, I think I have.

万用句型库

日子过得怎么样?
近来好吗?
事情进展得怎么样?
见到你真高兴!
好久不见!
你最近忙什么呢?
很不错。你呢?
老样子。
瞎忙呗。

您好，我是约翰。
· 你好！我叫汉森·史密斯。
我来介绍一下刘先生好吗？
· 见到我的妹妹珍妮。
· 您好。
· 见到你真很高兴。
· 很高兴在这儿见到您。
· 是的，我想我认识。
· 是的，我想我曾见过。

百事会话廊

1 指路

A: Can I get some directions, please?

A: Can I get some directions, please?

能问一下路吗?

B: Sure.

可以啊!

on, please?

is south on Jianguomen about 0.5
You can't miss it.

实景转播台

1 英语新闻广播台

Experts say rotational grazing is good for the land and the animals, and it can save money. This form of grazing can reduce the need for pesticide treatments by reducing the growth of weeds. And it can limit the need for chemical fertilizers by letting animal waste do the job of natural fertilizer. Rotational grazing can even help prevent wildfires by keeping

expert /'ekspə:t/ *n.* 专家, 能手 *adj.* 专家的, 内行的, 熟练的
pesticide /'pestisaid/ *n.* 杀虫剂, 农药
fertilizer /'fɜ:tɪlaɪzə/ *n.* 肥料
prevent /'pri:vent/ *v.* 预防, 防止

2 影视对白大淘宝

剧情介绍

· 惊涛骇浪、克服了内心巨大的恐惧，然而面对Truman的却不是蔚蓝的天空，而是一张巨大的幕布。本片结尾Truman第一次听到了制作人Christof的声音，此时的Truman再也不愿做一只被圈养的玩物，勇敢地离开“楚门的世界”寻找自己的人生。

Truman Who are you?
你是谁?
Christof I am the creator of a television show that gives hope and joy and inspiration to millions.

Truman And who am I?

那么，我是谁?

Christof You're the star.

你就是那个节目的明星。

Truman Was nothing real?

所有都是假的?

Christof You were real. That's what made you so good to watch. Listen to me, Truman.

There's no more truth out there than there is in the world I created for you. Same lies. The same deceit. But in my world, you have nothing to fear. I know you better than you know yourself.

你是真的，所以才有那么多人喜欢你。听我劝告，外面的世界……跟我给你的世界一样的虚假，一样的欺骗。但在我的世界，你什么也不用怕。我比你更清楚你自己。

Truman You never had a camera in my head!

你无法在我脑内安装摄影机!

Christof You're afraid. That's why you can't leave. It's okay, Truman. I understand. I have been watching you your whole life. I was watching when you were born. I was watching when you took your first step. I watched you on your first day of school. heh heh. The episode when you lost your first tooth. heh heh heh. You can't leave, Truman. You belong here...With me. Talk to me. Say something. Tell me something, god damn it! You're on television! You're live to the whole world!

你害怕了，所以你不能走。楚门，不要紧，我明白，我看了你的一生，你出生时，我在看你，你学走路时，我在看你，你入学，我在看你，还有你掉第一颗牙齿那一幕……你不能离开，楚门，……你属于这里，跟我一起吧。回答我，说话! 说句话，你上了电视，正在向全世界直播!

Truman In case I don't see ya, good afternoon, good evening and goodnight.

假如我再也不能和你相见，那么，早安，午安，晚安!

3

名人演讲片段秀

The Space Shuttle "Challenger" Tragedy
Address Ronald Reagan

就“挑战者号”航天飞机悲剧发表的演说——罗纳德·威尔逊·里根

Ladies and Gentlemen, I'd planned to speak to you tonight to report on the state of the Union, but the events of earlier today have led me to change those plans. Today is a day for mourning and remembering. Nancy and I are pained to the core by the tragedy of the shuttle Challenger. We know we share this pain with all of the people of our country. This is truly a national loss.

女士们、先生们：本来，我计划在今晚向你们汇报我们国家的情况。但，今天早些时候发生的事情改变了我的计划。今天是一个让人悲痛和铭记的日子。南希和我为“挑战者号”航天飞机的悲剧感到极为痛心。我知道我们国家的人民都是悲痛欲绝。这确实是我们国家的损失。

14

跟名人学演讲，
全面提升自己的
听力战斗力

15

中英对照，更清
晰明了名人的演
讲技巧。

005

this. And perhaps we've forgotten the courage it took for the crew of the shuttle. But they, the Challenger Seven, were aware of the dangers, but overcame them and did their jobs brilliantly. We mourn seven heroes: Michael Smith, Dick Scobee, Judith Resnik, Ronald McNair, Ellison Onizuka, Gregory Jarvis, and Christa McAuliffe. We mourn their loss as a nation together.

19年前，几乎也在今天，在我醒，我们在一次事故中丧失了3名宇航员。但此前，我们从未在飞行中丧失过一名宇航员，从未有过今天这样的灾难。所以，我们也已经忘记航天飞机组织人员需要多么大的勇气。但是，“挑战者号”上的7名宇航员深知其中的危险，他们克服了这些危险，出色地履行着自己的职责。我们缅怀这7位英雄：迈克尔·史密斯、迪克·斯科比、朱迪斯·伦斯尼克、罗纳德·迈克奈尔、埃利森·奥尼兹卡、格雷戈里·贾维斯、克里斯塔·麦考利夫。让我们举国哀悼我们失去的7位英雄。

For the families of the seven, we cannot bear, as you do, the full impact of this tragedy. But we feel the loss, and we're thinking about you so very much. Your loved ones were daring and brave, and they had that special grace, that special spirit that says, "Give me a challenge, and I'll meet it with joy." They had a hunger to explore the universe and discover its truths. They wished to serve, and they did. They served all of us.

这7位英雄的家人们，我们跟你们一样难以承受这场灾难的打击。我们理解了失去的痛苦，我们认为你们一定也是这样。你们的亲人勇敢无畏，他们特殊的魅力和特殊的精神告诉我们：“把挑战给我，我会满怀喜悦地去迎接。”他们渴望探索宇宙，渴望揭开宇宙的神秘。他们希望报效国家，他们做到了。他们为我们所有的人尽了职。

We've grown used to wonders in this century. It's hard to dazzle us. But for twenty-five years the United States space program has been doing just that. We've grown used to the idea of space, and perhaps we forget that we've only just begun. We're still pioneers. They, the members of the Challenger crew, were pioneers.

在这个世纪，我们对奇迹习以为常，很少有什么会使我们赞叹不已。但是，美国航天计划25年来做的正是这样的奇迹。我们对太空计划习以为常，也许已经忘记我们不过刚刚起步。我们仍然是先驱者，他们——“挑战者号”全体机组人员是先驱者。

开心故事汇

A Man Who Runs very Fast

Once there was a man who could run very fast indeed. He was very proud of this and was always ready to show people how fast he could run.

One day a thief broke into his house, took some of his things and ran off as fast as he

麻辣
休闲吧

16

每次听一个开心
小故事，让听力
学习乐趣无穷!

17

全英文小故事，
不设中文释义，
给你机会检测全
感官英语体验。

006

18 拿全真听力考题来训练自己，全面提升应试真功夫

could. The man ran after him shouting, "Hey, stop! Don't you know you can't get away from me?" but the thief only ran faster. The man got so angry that he ran at his top speed. He was soon several miles away from his house.

He was still rushing along when he ran into a friend. "Why are you in such a hurry?" asked the friend. "I am trying to catch a thief," said the man, who was very much out of breath. "But where is the thief?" asked the friend. "Miles and miles behind!" said the runner, smiling with pride. "He thought he could run faster than I can, but you see, he is quite wrong."

情感体验屋

Transient 过眼烟云

A famous spiritual teacher came to the door of the king's palace. None of the guard tried to stop him as he entered and made his way to where the king himself was sitting on his throne.

"What do you want?" asked the king, immediately recognizing the visitor.

"I would like a place to sleep in this inn," replied the teacher.

"But this is not an inn," said the king. "It is my palace."

"May I ask who owned this palace before you?"

"My father. He is dead."

"And this palace where people live for a short time and then move on—did I hear you say that it is not an inn?"

考场零距离

M: I'm afraid I don't have an extra (额外的) one. Would a pencil do?

Q: How did the man respond to the woman's request?

- A) He lent her his extra pen.
- B) He was afraid of losing his pen.
- C) He offered her a pencil.
- D) He said he didn't have any extra ink.

2 W: What did you do in class today?

M: The teacher went over (复习) last Friday's lesson.

Q: What did the teacher do?

- A) The teacher reviewed a previous lesson.
- B) The teacher taught a new lesson.
- C) The teacher postponed the class until Friday.
- D) The teacher made the students write in class.

3 W: It looks like the English course is going to be a lot of work.

M: Didn't you see the reading list is enormous (极大的)?

Q: What did they think of the English course?

- A) It's going to attract a lot of students.
- B) It's going to be a lot of fun.
- C) It's going to require a lot of reading.
- D) It's going to work out quite well.

4 M: Can I use your new car, Auntie?

W: Yes, of course, if you drive it carefully.

Q: What's the aunt's answer?

- A) She agrees to lend him the car.
- B) She offers him the car.
- C) She refuses to lend him the car.
- D) She is pleased to lend him the car.

答案: (1) C, (2) A, (3) C, (4) A

19 配有测试题答案，让练习不再盲目



Methods 英语听力之 学习方法



听说不分家

听力是学习一门语言的基础，是听、说、读、写、译五项基本技能之首。常言说“十聋九哑”，听不懂自然说不好，更不要说掌握一门语言了。

听力训练是英语学习最重要的组成部分之一，是吸收语言素材的重要手段。只有通过大量的听，才能吸收丰富的语言材料，熟悉语言的表达形式。听力差必将直接影响到会话交流。加强听力训练除了可以帮助你练习说英语的本领外，还能改进发音语调，扩大知识面，加深对所学知识的印象，进而锻炼用英语进行思维的能力。

听力材料的选择也是非常重要的。难度得当的听力材料是学好英语听力的第一步。入门阶段的听力材料力求语音规范，内容由浅入深，尽量降低理解方面的难度，把重点放在学习、熟悉和用心模仿语音语调上，以便能够尽快建立正确的英语发音概念。听力稍强之后，可以和“说”结合起来，创造机会跟别人进行简易的英语对话，这对提高听力很有帮助。



精听和泛听

阅读需要精读和泛读结合，听力学习中精听和泛听同样缺一不可，合理地运用精听和泛听技巧，能起到事半功倍的效果。

(一) 精听

精听的目的是系统学习语音、积累小词习语、句型表达和背景，一般可采用下面两种方式：

一是模仿法，精听一段文字，然后参考听力原文，跟读模仿到语音、语调丝毫不差，甚至录下自己的发音和原音比较，逐段纠正语音、语调。

二是听写法，又称四遍法，第一遍听大义；第二遍利用复读机尽量听写出每句话，但不要参考听力原文；第三遍和听力原文比对，找出听不懂的原因；第四遍翻译或者背诵。

精听后务必趁热打铁，总结知识点。语音强调三点，一是建立单词正确的“听觉形象”；二是熟悉连读和失爆等变音现象，它们本质上是人们讲英语语速快时为了方便发音的自然结果，却造成我们分辨词语的困难；三是注意重读和语调，它们传递着超出词句本身含义的内容。小词习语强调小词搭配，比如多如牛毛的含get的短语，如同汉字中越是简单的字越难写得漂亮一样，小词搭配经常造成理解障碍。而句型表达和背景学习重在吃透听力原文，以阅读促听力。

精听要求注意力高度集中，必须净化练习环境，否则容易养成三心二意的习惯，但精听比精读更容易疲劳，时间不宜过长，各类英语考试的时间都在30分钟左右，所以练习也以这个长度为宜。本书中的单词、句子、会话、真题等都可以作为精听的材料。

(二) 泛听

泛听目的有二：一是练习捕捉大意，让理解单位从“词汇”到“句子”再到“大意”；二是熟悉语速和语境，即真实英语的使用环境。切忌把泛听当精听。战胜“细节完美主义”的办法是重大意而非细节，重内容而非语言，重正在听的内容而非听过的内容。

“拳不离手，曲不离口”，泛听要形成“磨耳朵”的习惯，充分利用排队、等车等边角时间，泛听之后还要复述大意，检测听力效果。

帕累托原则（因19世纪末和20世纪初意大利经济学家及社会学家帕累托首先提出而得名）告诉我们，任何一组东西中，重要与次要的比例是20%：80%，精听与泛听的比例也可遵循这一原则，设定为1：4。本书中的影视对白、新闻和名人演讲等都可以作为泛听的材料。



多角度练习

在加强听力训练的同时，要通过大量的阅读去增加词汇量和扩大知识面，为提高听力铺平道路。听的时候，可以把疑难词语和关键语言点记录下来，经常复习，这样做可以减少练习听力时的困难。

训练听力也应该有所侧重。对那些内容适用面大、生词适量、长度适中、母语为英语的播音员录制的标准听力材料，可以反复听，力争达到能够跟着思考、模仿、甚至复述背诵的水平，这样能够纠正自己的发音，提高自己的口语表达能力，巩固已经学习过的句型、语法知识。在练习单词不很多而篇幅较大的听力材料时，要特别注意文章的主题、论点，文章中出现的姓名、数字，事件发生的时间、地点等重要内容，力争关键的句子不听错。还可以将难点记录下来，进行局部的反复练习。

对于更大量的听力练习，如广播电视新闻等即时性材料，应该采用捕捉大

意、“不求甚解”的方法，不要拘泥于个别生词或短句，而应随时抓住上下文的联系，把握全文的整体意思。听力练习也要循序渐进，先从慢速教材听起，然后过渡到一般速度的新闻广播、故事、科普知识、演讲等材料，到后来还可适当听一些不同地区的英语录音，使自己能适应不同地区的语音语调。总之，训练听力要经过大量的实践，最好天天听，持之以恒。当你能够从另一种语音中了解世界的时候，那种喜悦实在是难以言表的。

Methods 英语听力之 应试秘籍



对话理解

对话理解是各项英语测试中的常规题型，一直是学生们比较稳定的得分点。大部分题目都可以按照过去题目的套路解决。例如动作题目注意情态动词后的谓语，人物关系题注意职业特征词汇，地点题目抓住核心地点词汇等。

对话的测试形式是：每组对话一般是在一男一女之间进行的一问一答。问题一般由先讲话的人提出。题目均以问句形式出现，其中多数是特殊疑问句。

对话的问题所涉及的内容大致归纳如下：

1) 问“是什么、要什么、讨论什么、什么种类”等，如：

- ✧ What is the man's answer?
- ✧ What does the woman want for lunch?
- ✧ What are they talking about?
- ✧ What kind of books does the man want to borrow?

2) 问“做什么”，如：

- ✧ What does the woman tell the man to do first?
- ✧ What are the speakers doing now?
- ✧ What will happen if John fails the exam?

3) 问“什么含义”，如：

- ✧ What does the man mean / imply?
- ✧ What does the woman's answer suggest?

4) 问“从对话中能获得什么信息或结论”，如：

- ✧ What can we learn from the conversation?
- ✧ What can be concluded from this conversation?

5) 问“对某人或某事有什么看法”，如：

- ✧ What does the man think of Miss Brown?
- ✧ What does the woman think of the plan?

6) 问“对话可能是在什么场所发生的”，如：

- ✧ Where does this conversation most probably take place?
- ✧ Where does this conversation most likely occur?
- ✧ Where are the man and woman?

7) 问“钟点、星期或日期”，如：

- ✧ When did the game finally start?
- ✧ When will he be paid?
- ✧ When will the winter vacation begin?

8) 问“做某事的方式、方法或使用的交通工具”，如：

- ✧ How did the teacher usually begin his class?
- ✧ How does the man usually go to work?

9) 问“对某事的感受如何”，如：

- ✧ How does the man feel about the movie?
- ✧ How do you like the film?

10) 问“多少”，属于涉及数字的题，可能有以下几种形式：

- ✧ How many persons...?
- ✧ How many dozens of ... does ... want?
- ✧ How much does...?
- ✧ How old is...?
- ✧ How long does it take ... to...?

对话若按对话内容分类，则可分为以下几种类型：

1) 时间类：包括直接型和计算型。如：

W: Your library books are due on December 13th. If you have not finished using them by then, you may renew them once.

M: Thank you very much. I only need them for a few days.

Q: When must the man return his books to the library?

2) 数字类：包括直接型和计算型。如：

W: Do you live in a college dormitory?

M: Yes, I do. It's a six-man suite, but at the moment only four of us live there.

Q: How many people share the suite now?

3) 地点类：包括直接型和含蓄型。如：

M: I need to cash this check?

W: Will you step right over to the teller's window, please?

Q: Where is the conversation most probably taking place?

4) 否定类: 此类对话既可以含有 not, no, neither, nor 等否定词, 也有 but, although 等转折词, 或由 would rather, too... to 结构及虚拟语气等表达。因此, 对于后者要特别加以注意。如:

M: Ann, do you have any extra money you could loan me?

W: I wish I could help you. I went shopping yesterday. Now I have only two dollars till the end of the week.

Q: Will the man borrow any money from the woman?

此题的答案肯定是 No。听这段话时要抓住 I wish I could help you. 这一关键话语。这句话虽然从表面上看是肯定式, 但却隐含着 I'm sorry I can't help you. 的意思。

5) 人物类: 包括人物关系或身份。如:

M: Good evening, Madam. There is a table for two over there. This way, please.

W: Thank you. Could I see the menu, please?

Q: What's the relationship between the man and woman?

A) Husband and wife.

B) Waiter and customer.

C) Salesman and customer.

D) Host and guest.

6) 活动类: 这一类谈话内容可涉及上课、娱乐、工作、日常生活等各种情况。如:

W: Are you going to New York next weekend?

M: Yes, I'm going to look up Bill while I'm there.

Q: What's the man going to do?

这类对话中往往先后出现几种情况, 要注意听问句是什么, 然后再作出选择。

要想在对话理解类听力试题上取得好的成绩, 学习者应该着重加强如下集中技能的训练。

1) 预测能力

预测能力是考生在听取录音之前所具有的获取信息的能力。考生可通过对某些关键词、重要短语、相关问题和选项的分析来提前预测听力材料中的大致内容。

☞ 分析选项, 预测答案

选项是信息材料的重要体现, 因而它是考生重要的信息来源。考生通过对选项的解析思考, 可以将注意力集中到某一点上。

在对选项进行解析思考时, 考生应对短选项一目了然, 抓住重点。例如:

A) At one o'clock. B) At two o'clock.

C) At three o'clock. D) At four o'clock.

当你看到这四个选项时，你脑海中马上就会有时间的概念。试题可能会问 What time，所以在听录音时，你就应注意有关时间的陈述。该题的对话为：

M: Hi Wanda. Where are you rushing to?

W: I'm heading for a meeting of the ski club. It starts at three o'clock.

对话中，你会清晰地听到 at three o'clock，最后当你听到 “What time does the meeting begin?” 时，你就会毫不犹豫地选 C。

对长选项的解析比对短选项的解析难度大。因为长选项句子长、信息多，需要考生在几秒钟内略读一遍，所以要求考生具有快速阅读能力、快速反应能力、短期记忆能力和处理信息能力。为了既省时，又准确，做到有的放矢，应注意：**纵观选项；画出相异词语；预测目标选项；听音时有所侧重。**例如：

A) We told him not to go to Australia and he took our advice.

B) We asked him not to go to Australia, but he didn't listen to us.

C) We tried to persuade him to go to Australia, but he said he didn't want to.

D) We said that he could do well in Australia, but he was not convinced.

当考生遇到这四个选项时，乍一看句子很长，但不同点却只有几个词。若竖看，考生会发现前三句开头有相似之处 We told/ asked /persuade him (not) to go to Australia，不同的只有句子的后半段。看完这四个选项之后，考生便会想象出问题可能会是“我们是（否）劝他去澳大利亚，他是否听从了。”因此，当我们听到 “We tried to persuade him not to go to Australia, but in vain.” 时，我们就会毫不犹豫地选 B。

综合分析，抓关键词

当出现几个或多个选项信息时，考生应纵观所有选项，推断出其中的关键词，连词成一线（在听长对话或文章时，尤为如此）。这样考生既有总体印象，又能预测出所问问题的范围。例如：

A) There is no variation in climate in the United States.

B) The climate varies a little in the United States.

C) The climate varies a lot in the United States.

D) The climate is very pleasant all the year round.

在听音之前浏览一遍所有选项，稍加分析，考生便不难发现选项中的几个信息词 no variation, a little, a lot, very pleasant。考生不妨将这些信息划出或做标记，在听音时加以注意，这样便很容易听出。

2) 辨听信息的能力

辨听信息是一项监听技能，可谓同样是解析分析之钥匙。掌握它，考生便

可接匙开锁，问题便可迎刃而解。在听音过程中，通过对具体信息的识别，以点带面，理解全篇。例如：

- A) Jason met his former college teacher unexpectedly in Chicago.
- B) Jason missed his former college teacher in Chicago.
- C) Jason planned a meeting in Chicago with his former college teacher.
- D) Jason went back to his college in Chicago.

四个选项中的具体不同信息为 met, missed, planned a meeting, went back to。考生在听时须留意辨别。当考生听到“Jason ran across his former college teacher during a business trip to Chicago.”时，ran across正好与选项A中的 met... unexpectedly 相吻合。

3) 要点选择的能力
要点选择在听力理解中是一项非常重要的技能。考生可以通过对要点的选择来达到预期理解和选择的目的，尤其是通过对一些重要话语如标识语和非标识语的理解。

④ 标识语

标识语以一个词、一个短语、一个句子甚至一个标点出现在听力材料中，以引起考生注意。这些标识语有：

firstly...

secondly...

thirdly...

the first thing I'm going to talk about is...

the next thing...

the most important thing I want to make clear is...

the last thing I want to...

④ 非标识语

非标识语在听力材料中无明显的语言标识，它是讲话人利用声调高低、语速快慢的变化手段来提醒考生。例如：

W: Help me with this stack of books, will you?

M: “Help”, you! Do you think I work, here?

由以上对话可以看出，讲话人重读了 help you!，同时后边用力问道 Do you think I work here? 这样讲话人便提示了考生“我是不会帮助你的”。



短文理解

短文理解也是各种英语听力测试中的传统题目，且占的分值很大。绝大多

数考试中短文听力理解的文体无外乎两种：故事和说明文。说明文包含了简单说明文、科技说明文和人物传记。这部分通常有三篇听力材料。其中较短的约100词，较长的约220词。材料本身难度不算太大，关键在于能否听懂大意、抓住要点、记住主要情节。短文后面的问题大都是特殊疑问句。问题多问关于短文的主题、有关讲话人的情况、事实与细节、事情的因与果等，有时要求根据短文的内容作出其他推论。

篇章听力不同于句子听力，它超出句子和简单对话层次界限。因为短文篇幅长，信息量大，要求听者知识面宽，基本功扎实，不仅需要掌握中心大意，而且需要掌握事实数据。因此该部分是听力测试中难度最大的部分。

有些考生在测试中，由于缺乏基本听力技能和知识面，听音后往往抓不住中心，只记得支离破碎的几个词和几句话，可谓只见树木，而不见森林。这样考生对篇章的印象也只是断断续续、模模糊糊。在选择时，也只能像砍了头的鸡，到处乱撞，或“眉毛胡子一把抓”。那么，如何预测信息，获取信息，成功应试呢？这就需要掌握以下短文听力技能。

一、预测信息

在听短文时，可利用读Direction的时间，快速扫视短文问题的选择项，然后分析预测短文的主旨是什么，会提出什么样的问题，提出什么样的观点和看法。同时，利用关键词、主体句、结论句、标识词等去预测听的内容是关于哪方面的。在听的过程中，利用已获信息不断调整预测，不断思考联想，以掌握短文主旨，观点和看法。

某篇短文理解的答案选项是：

A) International Business Machines Corporation.

B) International Business Machine.

C) Iron Beam Machining Company.

D) Iron Boat Machine Corporation.

从选项中，听者会猜出材料谈的是有关“机械公司”方面的事。因为四个选项中，均出现machine一词。三个选项中，均出现“公司”一词，即：选项A中的Corporation，选项C中的Company以及选项D中的Corporation。

当你听到：

Which of the following is the full name of IBM?

你会立刻想到IBM中，I表示International，B表示Business，M表示Machines。乍看，选项B似乎合适，但IBM是一公司的名称，应将Corporation一词加上，所以全称应为International Business Machines Corporation。

又如，针对下面的5道题：

1. A) A compact car. B) A wrist watch.
C) A walkman. D) A small television.
2. A) Eight years ago. B) In the spring of 1982.
C) At the end of 1982. D) In 1983.
3. A) Sinclair B) Casio.
C) Hattori. D) Sony.
4. A) People who show great interest in novelty items.
B) People who work at railway or bus stations.
C) People who travel on trains and buses regularly.
D) People who have monotonous work.
5. A) It's getting smaller every year.
B) It's increasing rapidly.
C) It's expanding only in Japan.
D) It started in the 70's.

我们可以预测到的信息为：本篇文章为标准产品推荐文，题1的四个选项为名词，均为物品词，也就是文章讨论的中心。题2为时间，一定是与物品有关的时间，如产品发明时间等。题3为专有名词，估计是文中讨论的重点产品的名称。题4主要是顾客群。题5为产品发展状态。

二、获取信息

获取信息的过程是由预测信息，到分析推断，直至了解掌握信息的过程。在获取信息的过程中，除了利用语篇知识外，还可充分利用标识连接词（joining words/remarks）来调节听音节奏，把握句与句、段与段之间的关系，掌握讲话者的思路、观点和倾向，以便有效地获取事实、数据等重要信息。

标识连接词有：

- A. 时间标识词：first, second, next, after, afterwards, etc.
- B. 条件标识词：if, if so, unless, otherwise, in that case, in the circumstances, etc.
- C. 例举标识词：like, such as, for example, take...for example, etc.
- D. 转折标识词：but, however, otherwise, although, on the contrary, etc.
- E. 附加标识词：and, also, likewise, in addition to, etc.
- F. 因果标识词：because, so, since, as a result, etc.
- G. 对照标识词：while, whereas, however, by contrast, on the other hand, etc.
- H. 结果标识词：thus, therefore, accordingly, in short, in a word, in conclusion, etc.