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北京大学研究生院策划



研究生入学考试
英语应试指导
与模拟试题

齐迺政 主编

北京大学出版社

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英语应试指导与模拟试题

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前 言

本书按照《全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)》编写。

硕士研究生入学考试英语考试的形式为笔试,考试时间为 180 分钟,满分为 100 分。试题内容分四部分,共 66 题。包括:听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作。

随着改革开放的深入,英语听力考试的标准在逐年提高。语法是英语学习的基础,语法结构掌握的好坏直接影响着考生的听、说、读、写能力。词汇方面,按照大纲要求,考生应能掌握并灵活运用大约 5300 个单词和相关词组。写作是对考生英语水平的综合考查。

本书的特点之一是针对性强。编者都是研究生毕业,并在大学里从事过多年的教学工作。在教学过程中,他们通过对学生试卷和练习的分析,对学生易错、易混之处进行了详细的讲解,深受学生欢迎。本书也借鉴了这一教学经验。特点之二是实用性强。我们研究了自 1990 年以来的历届研究生入学考试的真题。在试卷解析部分,尽量选用真题进行讲解,并在此基础上编写了十套模拟试题,供考生练习和自测。对所有模拟试题的答案,我们也做了详尽的解析,帮助考生总结与提高。特点之三是具有全面性。内容包括了研究生入学英语考试试题的全部题型。

本书对大学的在校学生和准备出国深造的学生都有指导意义和参考价值。

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第一部分 研究生入学考试英语试题分析

第一章 听 力

听力部分要求考生不仅应能听懂日常生活中的通知、讲话、一般性谈话和讨论等，还应能听懂所熟悉领域的广播电视节目、讲座、演讲和论述等。根据所听材料，考生应能：

- 1) 理解主要内容；
- 2) 获取事实性的具体信息；
- 3) 理解明确或隐含表达的概念性含义；
- 4) 进行有关的判断、推理和引申；
- 5) 理解说话者的意图、观点或态度。

一、听力考试题型

听力部分由 A、B、C 三节组成，考查考生理解英语口语的能力。共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分。

1. A 节共有五题，主要考查考生理解特定或者具体信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的一段 180~220 词的独白或者对话，填充表格中的空白。录音材料播放两遍。

例如：(2002 年真题)

Directions:

For Questions 1 - 5, you will hear an introduction about the life of Margaret Welch. While you listen fill out the table with the information you've heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write only 1 word or number in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

Welch's personal information

Place of Birth	Philadelphia
Year of Birth	1901
Transfer to Barnard University (Year)	1920
Major at University	1
Final Degree	Ph.D.
Year of Marriage	1928
Growing Up in New Guinea, Published (Year)	2
Field Study in the South Pacific (Age)	3
Main interest	4
Professorship at Columbia Started (Year)	5

Death (Age)

77

Key: 1. sociology 2. 1930 3. age 23 4. religions 5. 1954

Tapescript:

Margaret Welch was born in Philadelphia in 1901. She began her studies at Depore University in 1919, but after a year, she transferred to study at Barnard University, majoring in sociology. She received her undergraduate degree from Barnard in 1923. She automatically acquired a Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1929. She married Dr. Reel Fortune in 1928. Together they wrote *Growing Up* in New Guinea, published in 1930. Welch worked with her husband on another book, called *Darlinea's Character* that was published in 1942. At the age of 23, Dr. Welch undertook a field study in the South Pacific. The experience resulted in her writing of a highly popular book *Coming of Age in Samovar*, published in 1928. Dr. Welch's interests and writings centered on religions. She worked in the Department of Anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History from 1926 through to the end of her life. She was a professor of anthropology at Columbia, starting in the year of 1954 working with her odd associate Ruth Benedict. She wrote a book entitled *An Anthropologist at Work about Benedict*. It was published in 1959. Margaret Welch died in 1978.

2. B 节有五题, 主要考查考生理解具体或总体信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的一段 280-320 词的独白或对话, 补全所给句子或简要回答给出的问题。录音材料播放两遍。

例如: (2002 年真题)

Directions:

For questions 6-10, you will hear a talk by a well-known U. S. journalist. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use not more than 3 words for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and questions below. (5 points)

Besides reporters, who else were camped out for days outside the speaker's home? 6

One reporter got to the speaker's apartment pretending to pay _____. 7

The speaker believed the reporter wanted a picture of her looking _____. 8

Where is a correction to a false story usually placed? 9

According to the speaker, the press will lose readers unless the editors and the news directors _____. 10

Key: 6. cameramen/camera men

7. a personal visit

8. depressed

9. Among advertisements.

10. take firm action

Tapescript:

When I was getting divorced in 1975, reporters and cameramen were camped out for days in the lobby and on the sidewalk outside. They came from all over the country. Foreign reporters, too. It was terrible. My neighbors could barely get in and out of the building. One reporter, who

had been a friend of mine, got up to my apartment after persuading the doorman into believing that he was there on a personal visit. I wouldn't let him in, "I just wanted to talk," he said. I was certain that he had a camera and wanted a picture of me looking depressed. TV is the worst. TV reporters present themselves having the perfect right to be anywhere, to ask any question. It doesn't matter how personal the matter may be. People don't trust the press the way they used to. In most cases, stories are sensationalized in order to attract more public attention. Some papers present things that are simply not true. In many papers, if a correction has to be made, if it usually buried among advertisements. I received hundreds of letters from people asking me "How do you know what's true in the press these days?" I find it difficult to respond sometimes. I tell them that there are good newspapers and serious responsible and honest reporters. Don't judge all of us by the standards of the bad ones. Unless the guys are on the top, the editors and news directors take firm action, presuming no one is going to believe anything they read in the papers or see on television news.

3. C 节有十题, 主要考查考生获取特定信息理解主旨, 推测、判断说话者的意图、观点或态度的能力。要求考生根据所听到的三段录音材料(独白或对话), 每段 200 - 300 词, 从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。录音材料只播放一遍。

例如: (2002 年真题)

Directions:

You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece only once. (10 points)

Questions 11 - 13 are based on a report about children's healthy development. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11 - 13.

11. What unusual question may doctors ask when giving kids a checkup next time?

- [A] How much exercise they get every day.
- [B] What they are most worried about.
- [C] How long their parents accompany them daily.
- [D] What entertainment they are interested in.

12. The academy suggests that children under age two _____.

- [A] get enough entertainment
- [B] have more activities
- [C] receive early education
- [D] have regular checkups

13. According to the report, children's bedrooms should _____.

- [A] be no place for play
- [B] be near a common area
- [C] have no TV sets
- [D] have a computer for study

Key: 11. D 12. B 13. C

Tapescript:

Next time you bring your kids in for a checkup, don't be surprised if the doctor asks about their tastes and entertainment. The American Academy of Medicine suggested last week that doctors work with parents to evaluate how much TV kids watch and what they see, what video and computer games they play, which website they visit on the Internet, whether they play, whether they view R-rated videos with the company of their parents, what music they like and what books they read. Doctors are worried that kids who spend too much time in front of the tube don't get enough exercise and can become overweight. The Academy is also concerned that the message the kids get from entertainment media can make them more violent and sexually active. The Academy recommends that children under age two not watch any TV. "Children need activities to stimulate the brain during the first two years of life", says Doctor Marien Barren, who chairs the Academy's Committee on public education. "They need feedback and socialization. Older children," she says, "should watch TV in a common area. Their bedrooms should be electronic media free zones where they could have a quiet place to read, study, play or just relax."

二、听力考试要求

1. 所有听力部分的试题都是先用铅笔直接把答案写或划在试题册上,待所有题目作答完毕后,考生再利用专门留出的5分钟,把这些答案整洁地誊写或转涂到答题卡I上。誊写A、B两节答案时,考生必须使用蓝(黑)圆珠笔。填涂C节答案时,考生必须使用2B铅笔。

2. 在听每一段录音以前,每一道小题都有5秒钟时间阅读。所有的题目都是边听录音,边作答。

3. A节的录音播放两遍。播放第一遍录音时,考生即开始根据录音内容填充表格,第一遍录音播放完毕,考生有30秒的时间检查答案,之后再听第二遍录音,继续检查答案,最后还有20秒的时间完成答案。B节的录音同样也播放两遍。播放第一遍录音时,考生即开始根据录音内容补全句子或简要回答问题,第一遍录音播放完毕,考生有50秒的时间检查答案,之后再听第二遍录音,继续检查答案,最后还有30秒的时间完成题目。C节每段录音只播放一遍。录音播放时,考生即开始答题,之后,考生有30-40秒的时间检查答案。A、B两节的答案都要求考生根据他们所听到的信息和题目的要求,原则上采用录音材料中的文字,写在规定的位置上。在听力部分结束之前,专门给出时间让考生誊写这些答案。因此,对答案的要求也就比较严格。A节每一小题答案的字数为一个,要求拼写正确,注意表格形式,字母大小写不做要求,但是专有名词应按英语的拼写习惯书写,B节每一小题答案的字数应控制在三个词以内(不要求必须写满三个词),要求拼写和语法结构正确,标点符号以及字母大小写不做要求,但是专有名词应按英语的拼写习惯书写。

三、听力理解 A 节题型分析

(一) Section A 试题命题原则和特点

Section A 为一段180-220字的独白或对话,主要考查考生把握特定和具体信息的能力。如具体的时间、地点、事件发生的因果关系;某人的职业、性格特征、与事实相关的数据、人

名、人际关系、具体的行为等等。

相对于多项选择题型, 填充表格题要简单一些, 它更侧重于与日常生活有关的内容, 如一段采访对话、两人之间的电话以及各类场景对话或者一个小故事等。因此, 考生应尽量多听一些日常对话。这里, 将日常生活中常出现的对话双方的关系列出, 供考生参考。

1. 教师与学生(teacher and student)

scholarship 奖学金; tuition 学费; school record/report card 成绩单; credits 学分;
oral examination/test 口试; written examination/test 笔试; registration 注册;
freshman 大学一年级学生; sophomore 大学二年级学生; junior 大学三年级学生;
senior 大学四年级学生; graduate student/postgraduate 研究生; doctorate student 博士生;
required/compulsory course 必修课; optional/elective course 选修课; to quit school 休学;
to drop out 退学; mid-term exam 期中考试; final exam 期末考试; entrance exam 入学考试;
term paper 学期论文; make-up exam 补考

2. 学生与学生(classmates/roommates/schoolmates)

band 乐队; Students' Union 学生会; Student Center 学生中心; gymnasium 体育馆;
cheer/cheering squad, rooters 拉拉队; cheerleader 拉拉队长; football/basketball/volleyball
homecoming 校友聚会; alum, alumnus, alumna 校友; sports meet 运动会;
dormitory 学生宿舍; teaching building 教学楼; absent from school 缺课, 旷课

3. 图书管理员与学生(librarian and student)

magazine 杂志; periodical 期刊; fiction, novel 小说; reading room 阅览室;
library card 借书证; library catalogue 图书馆的图书目录; loan desk 借书处;
journal 专刊(专业性刊物); reference book 参考书; stacks 书库; author 作者;
writer 作家; shelves 书架; to renew 续借

4. 营业员与顾客(shop assistant and customer/shopper)

on sale 上市; bargain 便宜货; auction 拍卖; prices are soaring 物价飞涨; fashion 流行;
make ends meet 收支平衡; out of style 老式; ready-made 成衣; sweater 毛衣; pajamas 睡衣;

high-heeled shoes 高跟鞋; flat shoes 平底鞋; gown 睡衣, 睡袍; underwears 内衣裤底总称;
undershirts 汗衫; shorts 内裤; leather 皮革的; plastic 塑料的; fabric 织物, 织品;
cotton 棉织品; silk 丝织品; woolen 毛织品; pattern 样式, 花纹, 图案; jeans 牛仔裤;
tip 小费; Cash or charge? 付现金还是记账? Are you done? 就买这些吗?

department store 百货商店; Lady's Department 妇女用品部; cashier 出纳员; supermarket
超市; daily necessities 日常用品; check-out stand 付款柜台; receipt 发票; electric shop 电器
商店; color TV 彩电; washing machine, washer 洗衣机; refrigerator, fridge 电冰箱;
electric fan 电风扇

5. 饭店侍者与顾客(waiter/waitress and customer)

seasoning 调味; soy sauce 酱油; vinegar 醋; menu 菜单; steaks 牛排; pork chops 猪排;
ham 火腿; pudding 布丁; sausage 香肠; dessert 餐后甜点; soup 汤; cocktail 鸡尾酒;
tray 参盘; paper napkin 纸餐巾



6. 医生与病人(doctor and patient)

hospital register's office(门诊)挂号处; out-patient department 门诊部; emergency department 急诊部; medical department 内科部; surgical department 外科部; operation room 手术室;

inpatient department 住院部; wards 病房; physician 内科大夫; surgeon 外科大夫;

doctor of Chinese medicine 中医; dispensary, drugstore, pharmacy 药方; tonsillitis 扁桃体炎;

high blood pressure, hypertension 高血压; indigestion 消化不良; pneumonia 肺炎; cancer 癌症;

ulcer 溃疡; hepatitis 肝炎; TB (tuberculosis) 肺结核; burns 烧伤; strain 扭伤; itch, itchy 痒;

sleeplessness, insomnia 失眠; to suffer from 患……病; to inoculate 打预防针; gauze 纱布; to give first-aid treatment 急救; to be operated on 做手术; to give an injection 注射; stethoscope 听诊器; first-aid kit 急救箱

(二) Section A 应试能力要求

因为这部分主要考查考生对特定及具体信息的把握能力,测试表格往往将听力材料中的关键具体信息归类进行提示,并将具体信息留作空格,要求考生用原文中听到的词语准确填写在与该项对应的位置中。这种题型除了要求考生准确理解听力材料中具体详细的事实,还要求考生能够迅速看懂表格中各项内容的逻辑联系,此外还要求考生具备在听力理解的基础上综合细节并准确拼写单词的能力。

另外,考生还要培养自己排除杂音和各种干扰的能力:为培养这一能力,要多听新闻广播,听那些看不见说话人口形的录音报告,要逐渐适应人们说话加上“well”,“eh”之类填充语(hesitation fillers)的习惯,以及有时说了一半忽然转念另起一说话的现象,还要努力做到能把录音不清楚的一词半语,或者讲演者降低音调,一带而过的词句正确地补充出来。

(三) Section A 解题要点

考生一定要注意填充表格的形式以及题目所要求的字数(一个),因这部分只填入一个单词或数字,空前可能是一个句子,也可能是名词性短语,它们可能不是原文中的句子,而是在句式和用词上有所改动,所以做这种题时应遵循如下原则:

1. 仔细观察已有的文字内容,预测所听材料的内容。
2. 在听时,注意核心词以及同义、近义和相似的句子结构。
3. 边听边记,利用多种手段记录重要内容。例如用单词的缩写、首字母、简单的符号甚至汉字或拼音,原则是一要快,二要自己能看懂。
4. 写答案要遵循简单、快速、准确的原则。

例如:

You will hear a conversation talk about different weather in two countries.

The place where the conversation takes place (1).

Temperature of the day High of 38 degrees Celsius; and low of (2) degrees Celsius.

Temperature in Canada In summer from 20 degrees Celsius to (3) degrees Celsius.



In winter from -10 degrees Celsius to (4) degrees Celsius.

People in Canada in winter Wearing thick clothes like warm clothes, warm boots, gloves and scarves to protect themselves from (5).

Tapescript:

- W: What hot and humid weather! Do you know the temperature today?
- M: The weatherman predicts a high of 38 degrees Celsius and a low of 29. Q2
- W: Terrible. I seem to be sweating all the time.
- M: I'm used to such weather. In Singapore, the weather is always like this. Q1
- W: The weather in my hometown is completely different. It's rather cool even in summer, not to mention what it's like in winter.
- M: Where do you come from?
- W: Canada.
- M: No wonder.
- W: In my hometown, the temperature in summer rarely rises to above 30 degrees Celsius. Q3
When the night comes, it drops to about 20.
- M: Then, what's it like in winter?
- W: It often snows. It is extremely cold weather in winter. The temperature averages around 10 degrees Celsius below zero. But it can drop to 30 degrees below zero. If you go outdoors, you must bundle up—warm coats, warm boots, gloves and scarves, and you should always keep your cars covered; otherwise you'll get frostbite. Q5
- M: I can hardly imagine how you survive the severe winters.
- W: Well, I don't mind winter. The air outdoors is refreshing with a lot of snow.
- M: That's interesting. I've never seen real snow. People say that snow flakes are all different from each other. I wish I could have a close look at them!

这个对话中，两人并没有明确指出他们现在在新加坡。因为出现了涉及地名的题，在听的时候，考生应注意任何一个地名。通篇只出现了两个地名 Singapore 和 Canada。通过 In Singapore, the weather is always like this. 和后面男士的问题“你从哪里来?”，女士的回答“加拿大”，可很容易得出答案。

第五题是一个名词性短语，是改自句子 If you go outdoors, you must bundle up—warm coats, warm boots, gloves and scarves, and you should always keep your cars covered; otherwise you'll get frostbite. 当考生听到 warm boots, gloves... 这些关键词时会马上意识到这道题的答案就在这里，即原句中的 frostbite。

四、听力理解 B 节题型分析

(一) Section B 题型解析

Section B 考查考生理解总体和特定信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的一段 280 - 320

词的独白或对话，回答五道题。有两种出法：一种是给出一个问题，要求在问题后用不超过三个单词的短语或词组回答这个问题。另一种是给出一段陈述，在这一陈述后面留出一个空，要求考生在空里填出不超过三个单词的短语或词组来补充完整这段陈述。录音材料播放两遍。

(二) Section B 应试能力培养

本部分主要考查考生以下几种能力：

1. 单词拼写能力：

- 1) 每句话开头的第一个字母大写，包括引用的句子；
- 2) 字母 I 总是大写；
- 3) 专有名词，如人名、地名、历史事件、历史时期、报刊名称、组织名称、种族、语言、书报文章标题等要大写。

2. 语言知识能力

3. 语法结构运用能力

4. 速记能力：e. g. 表示 for example；etc. 表示 and so on；i. e. 表示 that is；= 表示 be equal to, the same as；& 表示 and；→ 表示 from...to；< 表示 less than；> 表示 more than；≠ 表示 not equal to；% 表示 percent；\$ 表示 dollar。

为了在短期内提高能力，首先考生要找到一本有单词，有音标，又配有单词发音的磁带或光盘的词汇书来。这样就可以看着音标听发音并和语义相照应。经过这段练习之后，考生会发现，你对 bed 和 psychology 两个单词在听到他们的读音之后的反应一样快，这就说明你对单词的记忆上了一个台阶。

其次，要善于总结连读的情况。再次，同学们要转换自己的思维方式，要熟悉英语里面和汉语里面差别比较大的句型。拿一般疑问句来说：Can you recommend me several instructive books on improving my listening? (你能推荐我几本有指导性的书提高我的听力吗?) 考生一听到上面这个英语句子，反应就是：你能推荐给我几本对提高我的听力有指导作用的书吗？如果你能反复做这样的练习，上面的问题就不是什么问题了。这只是一个简单的例子，反意疑问句和否定转移句等句型更是如此。

最后一点就是要熟练掌握字母组合的特定发音，如 /f/ 这个发音，有两个字母组合：ph 和 f 都可以发这个音；这对单词的拼写非常重要。

(三) Section B 解题要点

在补全句子时，考生一定要注意后补的部分与前面已给出句子部分的内容和语法结构的连贯性。简要回答问题时，一定要注意简洁，要紧扣题目进行回答，不要答非所问。考生还应注意的是答案一定不要超过三个词，否则会被扣分。做这种题型时应遵循：

1. 解读问题，预测内容。简答题多为特殊疑问句。若为一般疑问句，多猜积极方面。
2. 抓重点，记笔记。
3. 还原问题的句子结构，注意听磁带中相同、相近或相似的句子结构。

例：

You will hear a lecture by Dr. Parker. For questions 1-5, answer the questions while you listen. Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. You will hear the recording



twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the questions below.

Who should take charge of the patient's health?

	1
--	---

What, in the speaker's opinion, is the single greatest threat to health?

	2
--	---

Which group in the study was most at risk of early death?

	3
--	---

Which environmental hazard does the speaker find most under-rated?

	4
--	---

What will be improved by an education campaign?

	5
--	---

Tapescript:

Good morning. I'm Dr. Pat Parker, and I'm here to talk to you about preventative medicine in its widest and most personal aspects. In other words, I'm here to tell you how the patient should wrest control of their health away from the practitioners of medicine and take charge of their own medical destiny. I want to talk about staying out of the hands of the doctor. Q1

When the patient takes responsibility for her or his own health—and let's decide the patient is male, for now men are in fact more at risk than women anyway—when the patient takes over his own health regime he must decide what he wants to do. The first thing, of course, is to give up the demon nicotine. Smoking is the worst threat to health, and it's self-inflicted damage. I have colleagues who are reluctant to treat smokers. If you want to stay well, stay off tobacco and smoking in all its manifestations. Our department has recently completed a survey of men's health. We looked at men in different age groups and occupations, and we came up with a disturbing insight. Young men, particularly working-class men, are at considerable risk of premature death because of their life style. As a group, they have high risk factors: they drink too much alcohol, they smoke more heavily than any other group, their diet is frequently heavy in saturated fats, and they don't get enough exercise. Q2 Q3

We then did a smaller survey in which we looked at environmental factors which affect health. I had privately expected to find air or water pollution to be the biggest hazards, and they must not be ignored. However, the effects of the sun emerged as a threat which people simply do not take sufficiently seriously. Please remember that too much sunlight can cause permanent damage. Q4

Given this information, and the self-destructive things which people, particularly young men, are doing to themselves, one could be excused for feeling very depressed. However, I believe that a well-funded education campaign will help us improve public

health standards and will be particularly valuable for young men. I'm an optimist. I see Q5 things improving, but only if we work very hard. In the second part of the talk I want to consider different things that you, as students, can do to improve your fitness.

这里的五道题均为简答题。从内容上来看,所问的都是细节性的内容。例如第一题,扫一眼,考生即可看出这里的关键词为 take charge of (负责),在原文中出现了这一短语。而且在下面另一句中还出现了 take responsibility,更加印证了本题答案为 the patient himself。

Section A 和 Section B 两部分问题的答案原则上要求采用录音材料中的文字,如有需要考生进行推断或总结的题目,也希望考生在所听到的信息和语言的基础上进行简单的推断。当然,从有利于开发考生的智力,激活考生的思维等方面出发,本应鼓励考生多用自己的语言来回答问题。但从部分参加实验的考生的答案来看,他们已经听懂了录音材料中的意思,但由于没有使用录音中的文字,而是用自己的话语去对录音中的文字进行解释,出现了一些最简单的拼写错误和最基本的语法错误,因此没有得分。另外,当考生去组织语言回答问题时,下面录音的收听以及下面题目的作答都会受到影响。如此看来,在一个考试过程中,应该以得分为主要目的。如果考生花了许多时间去重新组织语言,却因为组织不当,出现许多最基本的错误,而不能得分,或得分不高,那么,这种时间的花费和创造过程并不值得鼓励。另外,A、B 两节属于半客观题。考试结束以后,需要组织专人先进行人工阅卷。而这两节题目的答案分为标准答案和可接受答案。标准答案直接来自录音内容,可接受答案却来自考后抽样的考生答卷中可能正确的答案。考试完毕后,由部分命题人员和专家随机抽取一定数量的答题卡,尽可能地找出答卷中可接受的答案,组成最后的答案送到阅卷人员手中。人工阅卷时,一般应严格按照送来的答案阅卷。

五、听力理解 C 节题型分析

(一) Section C 短文特点

1. 短文长度

Section C 为三段长度为 200 - 300 词的独白或对话。短文的难度与长度不存在正比关系,即文章短并不一定简单,文章长也不一定很难。在多数情况下,文章长带来的困难比较多。如长的文章,其内容相对来说就丰富一些,这样考生在记忆的过程中的麻烦也就多一些。但在长的文章里,同一内容重复的几率也大一些。当某一内容第一次出现时,可能由于种种原因考生没能完全听懂,如果该内容能再次出现在文章中,而且在很多情况下,同一内容第二次出现时都是以对该内容的解释、补充或说明的形式出现的。相信考生是无论如何也不会放过听懂该内容的这一绝好机会的。另外,在长的文章里,对问题或事物的描述都要详细一些,具体一些,这样自然也就清楚一些,考生也就更容易理解一些。

短的文章则没有这种优势。因为文章越短,其用词也就越省,同一内容重复的可能性几乎为零。某一内容一旦没听懂,可能就永远没有机会弄懂了。因为比较短,文章对事情或问题的描述肯定没有长的文章那么清楚,考生常感到还没听到什么一切就结束了。不过短的文章也有其优势,比如内容集中,重点突出,便于记忆。而长的文章内容则比较分散,需要记忆的内容也较多,听的时间也较长,从而使考生感到非常疲惫和抓不住重点。

2. 短文体裁

A. 故事和传记

在听力测试短文多项选择题题型中,会经常出现故事和人物传记类题材的文章。故事一般以虚构的情节描述人们的经历或生活趣闻,它们的特点是短小精悍,鲜明生动,诙谐幽默,富于哲理。人物传记以真人真事为主,记叙中外历史上一些政治家、科学家、文学艺术家等的生平及成就。一般故事离不开四大要素:时间、地点、人物和情节。在听故事题材的短文时要十分注意这四个方面的内容,尤其是故事情节的发展与高潮,注意故事的来龙去脉及其内涵意义。对人物传记类文章,要听清人物的主要经历和事迹。其中有关的年代、地点、职业等也常是试题提问的内容。

例如:

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage.

11. When did Washington defeat Johnson for the presidency?
- A. In 1784.
 - B. When Johnson died.
 - C. Just before the Mexican Independence War.
 - D. In 1776.
12. What was true of the debates about Virginia's territorial area?
- A. They were popular in Virginia.
 - B. They upset the people.
 - C. They made Johnson lose the election.
 - D. They were popular throughout the country.
13. What is the major topic of this talk?
- A. George Washington.
 - B. Ben Johnson.
 - C. State rights.
 - D. The history of U. S. presidents.

Tapescript:

Ben Johnson was the name of the candidate defeated by George Washington in the 1780 presidential race. Nicknamed "The Giant of a Man," Johnson was massive in stature and he had a large head in proportion to his body. Despite his physical appearance, Johnson was a formidable candidate.

It was only a few years prior that Johnson had defeated some of Washington's attempts to change the territorial areas of Virginia. During that political contest, the Washington Johnson debates were popular throughout the whole country. At the time, the issue of state sovereignty was foremost in the minds of many citizens.

One reason Johnson was defeated in his bid for presidency was the stand he took on the issue of federalism. The people of the incorporated states, angry over his position, voted almost completely for Washington. If Johnson had been willing to change some of his positions on the issue, he may have won the presidency.

Although he lost the election, Johnson continued to serve the government. Soon after the election of