名师导学考研系列丛书

2005年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语专项突破(听力)

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出 版 前 言

为满足广大考研学子备考的需要，我社相继出版了规范考试内容、指导考生复习的《考试大纲》、《考试分析》、《考试参考书》。该系列丛书由教育部有关主管部门组织参与考研大纲修订的命题专家编写，不但能及时反映最新的考研信息，而且内容权威、重点突出、阐述准确、针对性强，是考生复习备考必不可少的基础资料。2003 年推出的《考试参考书》系列，通过对考试内容、考试范围、考试要求进行更精确、全面的阐释，解决了考生找不到权威、实用、准确的复习资料的问题；而且参考书内容高度浓缩，为考生赢得了大量宝贵的复习时间。

同时，为使参加 2005 年研究生入学考试的考生在掌握了扎实的基础知识后，通过大量卓有成效的训练，迅速提升自己的水平和能力，我社又配合《考试参考书》推出了《名师导学考研系列丛书》。

《名师导学考研系列丛书》是与《考试大纲》、《考试分析》、《考试参考书》完全配套并适应考生不同阶段复习备考的考研辅导用书，具有较强的预测性和实用性。本丛书作者阵容强大，有参与过考研大纲起草、命题工作的专家，有从事多年考研辅导的知名教授。书中内容精心设计，不仅为考生指明了复习思路与应试技巧，而且为考生汇总了常见错误与防范措施，并配有大量全真试题供考生演练。

我们希望通过对以上各系列丛书的学习，能够使考生抓住研究生入学考试的特点和规律，掌握解题方法和思路，彻底清除复习中的盲点。

由于时间仓促，书中难免有错漏之处，希望广大读者不吝赐教，以便再版时完善。

高等教育出版社

2004 年 3 月

编 者 的 话

John F. Kennedy 在 1961 年的一次演讲中说过“ America is going to put a man on the moon by the end of the decade not because it was an easy thing to do , but because it was a hard thing to do; and doing hard things is what makes people better. ”这是一个成功者的心态，而对于考研学生来说这种心态非常重要！考取研究生不是一件容易的事，恰恰相反它需要投入巨大的精力和艰苦的努力。在你有了考取研究生的想法和决心时，就诞生了一个想闯荡的你，一个富有闯劲的你，一个充满活力的你，一个敢于胜利的你。只要有“ 闯天下 ”的心态，有闯天下的干劲，就有一个永不败的你！在复习考研的过程中，具有乐观和必胜的信念就成功了一半。

从考研英语复习的技术方面来说，考研英语复习是有规律可循的。我们编写了高教版“ 名师导学考研英语系列丛书 ”，就是要把我们对考研命题的把握，对答题的方法和技巧的总结，以及多年亲自辅导学生所得到的第一手资料和经验带给你们。编写此丛书的作者都有辅导考研英语的丰富经验，能够抓住英语考试的共性，同时还知道考研英语的独特性。相信考生通过学习本丛书，会很快提升自己的英语水平和能力。

“ 名师导学英语系列 ”包括五本书，《2004 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语历年真题解析与应试对策》、《2004 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语专项突破(听力) 》(附磁带) 、《2004 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语专项突破(阅读理解) 》、《2004 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语专项突破(英语知识运用和写作) 》、《2004 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语全真模拟试卷》(附磁带) 。第一本书对历年考研英语真题做了透彻的分析并阐述了解题思路和答题方法，帮助考生尽快掌握考试的技巧，培养一种考研英语的思维模式。同时，这套书还针对考研英语的每个专项精心设计了高效、实用的训练题，使考生能够通过大量地做试题，掌握扎实的基础知识，提高应试能力。

考生在平时要善于总结“ 对 ”和“ 错 ”并寻找其中的规律。虽然人不能两次踏进同一条河流，然而人往往会两次犯相似的错误而浑然不觉。在做错题时，一定要找出错误原因，记住究竟错在什么地方和错的规律，下次遇到同样的问题时不能再重蹈覆辙。这对考出好成绩至关重要。更重要的是你必须把做对题的规律也想明白，要“ 知其然 ”，还要“ 知其所以然 ”。做到这一点，必须多做题、勤思考。

准备考试时只学习一套书并非最佳策略，最好是博采众家之长，并达到融会贯通的效果。尽管本套书紧密结合命题思路、提供了大量的练习题，同时给出了复习和答题技巧的指导，但百密一疏，我们希望同学们在复习中要从不同的复习书中吸取其精华，方能达到最佳复习效果。

有一本美国出版的书，名为 *Attitude is everything* 的书，把“ 态度 ”，即做人和做事的态度，提到了至高无上的高度。这本书得到了众多人的共鸣。“ Get up when you fall. We all fall but those who deserve a place in the sun get up again—and sometimes again and again—and dust them-

selves off and keep on keeping on. The experience of successful people and nations is determined mostly by their willingness to get up when they fall.”有了这样一种豁达的态度，一种敢拼的心态，你已经成功了!

编写本套书的过程中，得到了很多人的帮助，其中美国英语教师 David J.Walling 对“英语知识运用和写作专项”一书中的所有作文进行了修改和润色，在此表示感谢。在这里，还要特别感谢高等教育出版社的同仁，正是他们的职业精神和敬业精神使得这套书很快得以出版。

本书受时间和水平所限，难免有不妥之处，衷心欢迎读者和同行批评指正。

编者

2004 年 3 月

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第一部分　考研英语听力概述

听力高分秘决:

重点信息捕捉法，主题思想归纳法，关键词记忆法，文章布局推理法，相关内容排除法，英语思维解密法。

一、考研英语听力命题规律

决定参加考研，说明考生对自己的英语实力已经有了一份把握。然而，面对如火如荼的考研热潮，每年人数激增的考研大军，考生如何才能进一步提高英语水平和应试能力，自信地步入考场，过关斩将，脱颖而出，是至关重要的。因此除了花费一定时间与工夫投身于应战备考外，还应重视掌握考研英语的学习方法和解题技巧，以达到事半功倍的效果。考场如同战场，盲目自信，盲目应战，结果自然不会理想，甚至一败涂地。有效的心理调节加复习方法是引领大家走向成功的关键。

首先，考生必须熟悉考试题型。

根据最新考研英语大纲的规定，听力部分由 A、B、C 三节组成，重点考查考生理解英语口语的能力。共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分。

A 节(5 题)：主要测试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 词的独白或对话，填充表格中的空白。录音材料播放两遍。

B 节(5 题)：主要测试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。

C 节(10 题)：主要测试考生获取特定信息、理解主旨要义、推测、判断讲话者意图、观点或态度等能力。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 4 个选项中选出最佳答案。录音材料只放一遍。

A、B、C 三节的问题均不在录音中播放，仅在试题册上印出。

考试进行时，考生先将答案写或划在试题册上，然后在听力部分结束前专门留出的 5 分钟时间内，将试题册上的全部答案整洁地誊写或转涂到答题卡 1 上。该部分所需时间约为 30 分钟(含誊写和转涂时间)。

其次，对于考生来说仅仅了解考试题型显然是远远不够的。考生还需要摸清命题思路，掌握命题规律。在此，笔者经过对最新考研大纲的认真研究以及对近年来考研听力试题的仔细分析，结合自己的考研辅导经验和阅卷经验，总结出了一套考研听力命题规律。

根据大纲的要求，考生不仅应该能听懂日常生活中的通知、讲话、一般性谈话或讨论等，还应该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) 理解主旨要义

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

考研听力的命题紧扣大纲要求，听力材料以说明性语篇为主，说明性语篇用以传递信息、阐明事理、解释因果、提供指导等。听力材料的内容涉及到方方面面，如历史、地理、科普、气象、经济、社会、教育、文化、法律、风俗、人物传记等，题材广泛。

A 节部分的 5 道题均考查考生对具体信息的掌握情况，答案都直接来自录音带里的独白或者对话。每题只需填写所听到的一个数字或者一个单词。该部分考查的具体信息通常涉及到数字，如时间、年月、价格等。此外，也涉及到其他各种具体内容。一般来说，有三道题要求填写数字，另外两道题要求填写单词。

B 节部分的 5 道题均考查考生对具体信息的掌握情况，答案也都直接来自录音带里的独白或者对话。每题要求填写 1 ～3 个单词，以填单词为主，个别答案涉及到数字。

C 节部分共有 10 道选择题，考查考生英语听力的综合能力，其中包括获取特定信息、理解主旨要义、进行判断推理的能力。判断推理又涉及到讲话者的态度、观点、意图等。该部分包括三段听力材料，通常是两段独白加一段对话，或是一段独白加两段对话。10 道题中有一半或一半以上属于特定信息题，考生可以从所听到的材料中直接找到答案。其余试题属于推理判断题，考生必须根据听力材料，结合自己的相关生活经验，进行综合、归纳、推理和判断。

二、考研英语听力复习思路

一个人的听辨能力取决于多种因素。听力活动是一个比较复杂的过程，它涉及到辨音、单词解意、语义理解以及对所听到的信息做出迅速而正确的反应和判断等活动。因此，听力是一种综合能力。它不仅要求考生有扎实的语言基础知识，丰富的词汇量，较强的阅读能力，而且要求考生掌握一定的听力技巧。听力理解能力提高的关键在于对所听信息的快速捕捉、对信息内容的短期记忆和对材料的理解消化。其中捕捉信息涉及到辨音能力，短期记忆涉及到记忆方法，而对材料的消化理解则涉及到许多技巧。考生应该通过大量的听力实践来提高大脑在有限的时间内对信息的反馈处理和融合加工的能力，有意识地训练自己判断的正确性，推理的逻辑性，归纳的简略性，概括的准确性及处理的快速性。

一般来说，进行听力复习可以从以下几个方面入手:

1. 突破第一关——辨音

辨音是突破听力理解的第一关。考生如果自身存在发音不准确的问题，就无法正确辨音，从而容易导致错误。即便自己发音正确，也不可能一听到某个单词就马上做出正确反应。正如记忆一个单词，该单词必须对学习者的眼睛有过反复多次的刺激；要想正确辨别一个单词的发音，也同样需要其对学习者耳朵的反复刺激。因此，要想提高辨音能力，考生必须进行大量精听训练，尽量让自己的耳朵熟悉各个单词以及语群的发音规律。

2. 攻克第二关——单词解意

词汇量的重要性是不言而喻的。无论是听说还是读写，都必须建立在一定词汇量的基础之上，因此考生必须掌握符合大纲要求的词汇量。而且对词汇的学习不能仅仅停留在死记硬背其中文意思的水平上，中文释义往往会误导学习者，因为英语里的绝大多数单词都没有汉语的对等词。所以，要想从真正意义上学习单词，就必须进入其语境之中充分领会和理解。做到不仅明其形，更重要的是透解其意。但是，要做到这一点，必须经历大量阅读和听力实践。

3. 拿下第三关——短时记忆

从一定意义上来说，听力考试也在考查考生的短时记忆能力。短时记忆力越好，答题的准确率就越高。考生平时应该有意识地培养和训练自己的短时记忆能力。如一边听磁带，一边简要记录内容，或者听一段材料，然后简要复述其内容。

4. 冲向第四关——知识面

听力材料涉及的内容很广，如果考生在平时的学习过程中，注意多摄取各方面的知识，了解各方面的动态，熟悉各领域的发展，那么无论接触到哪方面的听力材料，一个熟悉的话题听起来会比较轻松，能使考生处在比较主动的位置，有助于提高听力理解的效果。

5. 固守看家本领——精听与泛听齐头并进

听力训练不仅要注重精听，还必须进行大量的泛听练习。只有这样，才能从真正意义上提高自己的听力水平。只听有限的几盒录音磁带，那么你的耳朵就只能熟悉有限的词汇和听力材料。精听的目的是帮助学习者掌握发音规律，注意音变、连读、节奏感等；泛听的目的在于帮助学习者用耳朵去熟悉大量单词、语法、句型、语篇类型以及各种材料。

6. 开拓潜能——有效预测

考生应该根据所提供的书面文字，如问题、选项，结合自己的知识结构及阅历去理解所听到的字句，并根据自己的理解去预测即将要听的内容。因此，听力过程实际上是不断预测的过程。这有助于增强听力活动的目的性，从而提高答题的准确率。希望广大考生在平时的听力实践中能有效运用这一方法。

三、考研英语听力速成方法

听力的提高与听力训练所付出的时间成正比。大量的泛听和少量听力材料的精听是提高听力能力最行之有效的方法。然而，我们在多年听力教学的过程中，也摸索出了一些可以在相对短的时间内把听力成绩提高上去的捷径。

1. 捕捉思想

找几篇听力文章，通过阅读搞明白文章的结构，分析文章发展的脉络，在脑子里形成本篇文章的一个思想架构图，做到即使不看着文章，脑子里也能迅速反应出文章的思想框架。这时候，再去听这篇文章的录音，听几遍就能准确捕捉到文章的思想，而不是只在听单词或句子。如果在泛听的基础上，能有几十篇文章按照这种方法来做，那么你就能更快地进入听思想的境界。

2. 聚焦重点

找几篇听力文章(可以是上边用过的文章)，通过阅读，在理清文章的结构、分析思想发展方式的基础上，找出听力考试的重点细节，做到即使不看着文章，脑子里也能提炼出其中的重点细节。这时候，再去听文章的录音，就会有意识地辨别其中的重点细节。如果具有一定英语泛听的基础，能有几十篇文章按照这种方法来训练，那么你就能更快地达到一边听文章一边聚焦重点细节的境界。

3. 提升语感

不仅英语阅读理解需要语感，听力理解中的语感同样不可忽视。找几篇听力文章(也可以是上边用过的文章)，通过阅读理清文章的结构，分析思想发展的方式，并找出听力考试的重点细节，然后将文章背下来。做到“倒背如流”，而且是理解后的“倒背如流”。这时候，再

去听这篇文章的录音，听上几遍或几十遍。如果在一定英语听力的基础上，能有几十篇文章按照这种方法来做，那么就能很快培养出自己的听力语感。

4. 善于推理

在听的过程中，能迅速和准确地把握文章所要表达的态度和观点，并能根据事实推测文章所要表达的深层次含义。

四、考研英语听力应试技巧

听力成绩与听力水平成正比。即使这样，做题技巧对考试成绩也会造成一定的影响。下面总结出来的一些的技巧是根据考题的特点以及多年考研辅导过程中的经验提炼而成，看似简单，但有很强的可操作性和实用性。

研究生英语听力考试中所有的问题都以文字形式印在试卷上，而不在录音中。这实际上为广大考生提供了一个便利条件，即考生在听到录音之前就能预测到文章的内容。带着问题，有目的地去听，有的放矢，效果当然会更好。

1. 摆脱数字困扰

数字题的目的在于检测考生对各种英文数字表达方法的听辨能力。根据近年的考研听力题项设计，数字类题项主要出现在 A 节部分，分值比例约占整个听力部分的 20%，其重要程度可见一斑。

人类的日常生活离不开数字，无论我们做任何事情，都需要与数字打交道。因此，数字类题也就涉及到生活的方方面面，包括时间、价格、距离、重量、年龄、数目以及各种编号等等。其中，以年份表达类题所占比例最高。

由于 A 节部分的试题是以填表格形式出现的，因此，其提问方式不同于一般的疑问句模式。该类问题在 A 节中常用的提问方式为:

(1) Year of something

(2) Do/Did/Doing something/Something (year)

(3) Something started/done/...(year)

(4) Opening/closing/... hour

(5) Do/Did/Doing something/Something (age)

(6) Cost for something ...

(7) Price/Payment for something ...

(8) Distance between A and B ...

(9) Distance covered ...

(10) Length of time of doing something (hours/minutes/weeks/years/...)

(11) Number of people/students/... involved

(12) Number of people/scientists/... doing something

(13) Percentage of something

(14) Proportion of something

(15) Room/Page/Street/Telephone/... number

(16) The highest/lowest degree of something

例 1:

Development of English Dictionary	
Year of publishing 1st English dictionary	1604
Number of words contained in 1st dictionary	about 1
More dictionaries published (year)	1600 s
Year of 1st dictionary with each word defined	around 2
Year before which all dictionaries were simple	3
1st modern dictionary published (year)	1755
Greatest improvement in quality of dictionaries	4
Number of volumes of Oxford English dictionary	5

答案:

1.3,000　　2.1700　　3.1750 s　　4.1800 s　　5.20

听力原文:

The first English dictionary, called an Alphabetical Table of Hard Words, was published in 1604. The dictionary actually contained only about 3,000 difficult words, each followed by a one-word definition. The author, Robert Cawdrey, made no attempt to include everyday words in his dictionary. No one, he reasoned, would ever have to look up a word in a dictionary if he already knew the meaning of the word. During the 1600 s more dictionaries were published. Each followed Cawdreys lead and presented a few thousand hard words. Around 1700 one dictionary maker, John Kersey, did define easy words as well as hard ones. But until the 1750 s all dictionaries were rather simple and not very valuable.

A man named Dr. Samuel Johnson changed all this. In 1755 Dr. Johnson produced the first modern dictionary. He included in his dictionary all important words, both easy and hard, and he gave good meanings. By the end of the 1700 s most dictionary makers had followed Johnson s lead.

The 1800 s saw the greatest improvement in the quality of dictionaries. In England scholars planned and prepared the Oxford English Dictionary, a twenty-volume work. One of the most interesting features of the Oxford English Dictionary is its word histories. It traces the history of each word from its earliest recorded use up to the time of the printing of the dictionary.

例 2:

America in the 19th century	
Percentage of population in urban areas by 1890	1
Proportion of nation s income from manufacturing	2
European immigrants coming from1845 to 1855(yearly)	3
Year of adopting a protective tariff	4
1st Pacific railroad chartered (year)	1862
A national bank code drafted (year)	5

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答案:

1.16%　　2.1/3　　3.300,000　　4.1861　　5.1864

听力原文:

By 1890, when Abraham Lincoln was elected president, 16 percent of the population lived in urban areas and a third of the nation s income came from manufacturing. Funds were flowing into large-scale industrial development and into railroads. Production of cotton cloth was the leading industry. Other growing activities were the manufacture of shoes, woolen clothing, and machinery. Urbanized industry was limited primarily to the Northeast. Equally important, the nation s population was increasing. Between 1845 and 1855, European immigrants arrived at a rate of 300, 000 annually. Most were poor and remained in eastern cities, often at ports of arrival.

In contrast, the old South remained rural and dependent on the North for capital and manufactured goods. Southern economic interests, including slavery, could be protected by political power only so long as the South controlled the federal government. The newly organized Republican Party expressed the interests of aggressive industrialization that was sweeping the North. On slavery, Republicans and their presidential candidate, Lincoln, were speaking hesitantly in 1860, but on economic policy they were very clear. In 1861 a protective tariff was adopted. In 1862, the first Pacific railroad was chartered. In 1864 a national bank code was drafted. With northern victory in the Civil War and subsequently at the polls, future economic policy was determined by northern industrialists rather than by southern planters.

B 节与 C 节部分的设问方式均有两种: 一是特殊疑问句形式; 二是完成句子形式。如果使用特殊疑问句, 数字题的常涉及到的句型为:

(1) When did somebody do something?

(2) How long did somebody do something?

(3) How many people did/will do something?

(4) What is/was the price of something?

(5) How much is/was something?

(6) How old was somebody when he did something?

(7) What is the proportion/number of ...?

(8) How far did somebody (something) walk/drive/... (last) ?

(9) What is the room/street/telephone/... number?

例 3:

1. When did production of famous glassware in Sandwich end?

2. What was the worth of glass in the 65 years of operation of the factory?

3. How many dolls and doll houses has Mrs. Thomas collected?

4. How much is Mrs. Thomas collection valued?

答案:

1．(in) 1888　　2．over/more than $30 million　　3．3,000

4．over/more than a million dollars

听力原文:

Sandwich, Massachusetts, is an interesting place to visit. Every known type of glassware was made in Sandwich. The glass was famous in its day. Yet, despite the success of the plant, production ended in 1888 in a labor dispute in which the owners closed the plant rather than meet the workers demands. In the 65 years that the factory was in operation, more than $30 million worth of glass was made there. Today Sandwich glass is highly prized by collectors, which makes the museums and their famous collection popular with lovers of antiques. Reproductions of Sandwich glass are sold at many of the gift shops in and around the town, while antique dealers demand high prices for the original glass pieces.

Besides its glassware, Sandwich is also famous for its Yesteryears Doll Museum. Yesteryears Doll Museum was founded by a retired Army Colonel, R.F. Thomas. His wife Mrs. Thomas began collecting dolls in Europe and the Far East while her husband served tours of duty in those areas. Today, her collection of 3,000 dolls and doll houses is valued at more than a million dollars.

例 4:

1．Which period of American diplomatic history is the speech concerned with?

2．When did William Johnson come to New York State?

3．When did the Indians help the British fight against the French?

答案:

1．the middle of the 18th century　　2．in 1737　　3．in 1756

听力原文:

Today, I would like to continue our discussion of American diplomatic history of the 18th century by talking about a pioneer named William Johnson. Sir William Johnson helped to establish friendly relations between British colonists and the Indian tribes during the middle of the 18th century. Johnson came to New York State from England in 1737 and soon became a large landholder. He got along well with the Indians. Some of them lived on his land and it became a center of trade. Johnson sought land and furs but was generous to his neighbors. With his skill as a diplomat, Johnson often spent time negotiating among the various Indian groups. Largely because of his work, the Indians aided the British in their struggle against the French in 1756. Later, however, there was a disagreement with the Indians. Johnson, who had been an official in the colonial government, was called in to conclude a treaty regarding land boundaries between the Indians and the English and French settlers in the area.

如果使用完成句子的形式提问，只能使用陈述句式，其句子结构与内容视具体情况而定，无固定规律可寻。

考生在做数字类题项时，应该培养捕捉关键信息的能力并要掌握下列听辨技巧:

(1) 避免近音词的干扰。注意分辨几十与十几的区别，这是广大英语学习者容易混淆的两类数字。

(2) 注意分辨基数词与序数次的读音差异，熟悉二者的发音规律，尤其是多位数字的读法。

(3) 注意分辨分数、小数、倍数以及百分数的读法。提高耳朵的敏感度。

(4) 注意与数字相关的表达。如：half，twice，quarter，dozen，century，decade 等。

(5) 边听边做简要记录，以保证数字的准确性，尤其是多位数字的写法。平时应该有意识地进行相关数字的听辨训练。

(6) 预先认真阅读所给问题(问题均印在考卷上)，提高听录音内容时的针对性与目的性，从而增强做题的正确率。

(7) 注意数字所涉及的单位，如：dollars，pounds，hours，minutes，degrees，miles，kilometers，kilograms 等。切勿在不经意中掠过而忘记。

(8) 注意引出数字或数量的一些介词或副词，如：in，for，at，about，more than，over 等。

2. 轻松应对地点

叙述或者说明某个人物或事件时，总离不开其出现或发生的地点。因而听力试题设计者有时也会把目光放在地点上。地点类问题的设问方法比较简单。在 A 节中常见的提问方式有：

(1) Place of something

(2) City where something happened

(3) Something happening/ taking place in/at (place)

(4) Location of something

例 5：

Escape of three lions	
Lions escaping from a	1
Two lions walking to a nearby	2
The third lion going into	3
Place of the third lion caught	4

答案：

1．zoo　　2．meadow　　3．town　　4．bedroom

听力原文：

Several days ago three lions escaped from a zoo because of the carelessness of one of the keepers. Two of the lions walked to a nearby meadow. And they were immediately caught by their trainer. The third one, however, went into town and when he saw an open window on the first floor of a private home, he jumped in. Inside he found an elderly lady who couldn t see things clearly. She thought the animal was a large dog and patted it on the head. The lion paid no attention to her and went into the

bedroom. There he fell asleep on the carpet. It was there that the trainer found the lion. He and his helpers put him in a cage and carried him back quietly to the zoo.

如果使用特殊疑问句，其提问方式更加简单:

(1) Where did/will something happen/take place?

(2) Where did/will somebody do something?

例 6:

1. Where did the earthquake hit on Thursday?

2. Where was the observatory reporting the earthquake located?

3. Where did the earthquake probably originate?

答案:

1. the northwestern coast of the United States　　2. In San Francisco

3. in the Pacific Ocean

听力原文:

A mild earthquake shook the northwestern coast of the United States on Thursday, the earthquake observatory in San Francisco reported today. There were no immediate reports of injuries or damages. The observatory said the earthquake felt over a range of about ten miles, along the United States coastline and probably originated about one hundred miles out in the Pacific Ocean east of the Island of Nimi. The observatory also reported that more earthquakes could be expected to occur in the San Francisco area in the next several months, although the intensity of the earthquakes cannot be predicted.

相对而言，地点类问题难度不大，比较直白，不需要拐弯抹角，也不需要考生根据关键词推测，只要能抓住主要信息就可以。考生应该掌握以下做题技巧。

(1) **注意与具体地点相关的事件。**

(2) **注意常见的首都或国家名称的英文拼写，如**: Paris, Tokyo, Singapore, Britain **等。**

(3) **注意某些著名城市、城镇以及地区名称的拼写，如**: Chicago, Hong Kong **等。**

(4) **注意某些名牌企业、高校、国际组织的英文拼写或缩写，如**: IBM, MIT, WHO **等。**

(5) **注意某些地名的发音与拼写规律，如**: India, Asia, Malaysia, Columbia **都以** ia **结尾**; Boston, Princeton, London **都以** on **结尾。**

(6) **听到闻所未闻的小城镇、小村庄、小地名可以不去理会。**

(7) **注意引出地名常用的介词，如**: in, at, near, from, to **等。**

3. 识破身份职业

一个人的身份或职业通常可以根据其所作所为、所言所想得以体现。考研听力试题中，该类题所占比例不高，但也不容忽视。其设问方式也比较简单，在 A **节部分常用的提问方式有**:

(1) Position in the company/factory/...

(2) Somebody doing/did in somewhere

(3) Occupation of somebody

例 7:

A Training Lesson	
The speaker is doing	1
Occupation of the listeners	2

答案:

1. training/teaching　　2. faculty/students

听力原文:

The purpose of this session is to train you on the use of the universitys new, computerized communication system, which will entirely replace the present operation within two months. We have now completed the second of the three stages in the project. All campus buildings and off-campus sites have already been wired, and the main switching unit is in place. The rest of the wiring and installation of the telephone jacks will be completed by the end of this month. You wont notice much change in the most common use of the equipment, but you will have a set of new features at your disposal.

用特殊疑问句提问时常用的句式有:

(1) What is/was somebodys position in the company/factory/...?

(2) What does somebody do?

(3) What kind of work is/was somebody involved in?

(4) What is/was somebodys occupation?

例 8:

1. What is the position of the speaker in International Student Affairs?

2. Who is Mr. Black?

3. Who is Miss Lee?

答案:

1. the director/head of the office

2. President of the International Student Association

3. chairperson of the Food Committee

听力原文:

As the director of the Office of International Student Affairs, it is one of my most pleasant duties to welcome you on behalf of Central University to the annual international dinner. This year, the food you are enjoying is prepared by students from 35 countries. Right now coffee from Brazil and Colombia is being served at the tables and for those of you who prefer tea, there is a selection of teas from China, Japan, and South Korea. Please help yourselves.

In the meantime, I would like to take a few minutes to thank some of the people who have worked

so hard to make this evening possible, especially Mr. Black, President of the International Student Association; Miss Lee and Mrs. Chu, chairpersons of the Food Committee. I am sure the dinner couldn t have been such a success without their time and efforts.

And now, as I see, almost each one has been served, let s begin our program. First, it is a fashion show, featuring the typical dress of 10 countries. Then followed by some folk songs and dances. After the program, I may invite you to stay to dance.

此类问题对考生的挑战性不大。其答案通常就在录音内容中，可以直接听辨出来；有时需要考生凭借自己的常识进行轻松推测。考生应掌握以下做题技巧:

(1) **注意不同职业的英文表达，如:** chemist, accountant, cashier, editor, engineer, driver, critic, lawyer, broker, mechanic, tailor, butcher, librarian **等。**

(2) **注意各种职务的英文表达，如:** professor, manager, clerk, private, captain, general, dean **等。**

(3) **注意各行业中常用的相关词汇，如:**

在学校: grade, mark, semester, assignment, lecture, scholarship, test **等。**

在医院: medicine, injection, prescription, diagnose, patient, ache **等。**

在餐馆: order, menu, salad, soup, dessert **等。**

在商店: bargain, receipt, cashier, shop-assistant **等。**

在机场: flight, passport, check in/out, visa, board, reservation, airhostess **等。**

在法院: sue, legal, accuse, client, judge, sentence, imprisonment **等。**

在邮局: postage, stamp, parcel, letter, airmail, send **等。**

在银行: account, balance, withdraw, check, deposit **等。**

4. 透视主旨要义

主旨要义是一段文字的灵魂与核心所在，理解主旨要义也就成了测试听力理解能力的最基本的要求。该类问题主要出现在 C 节部分，常用的提问方式有:

(1) The main topic/subject of the conversation/discussion/talk is _____.

(2) The conversation/discussion/talk/lecture is mainly about _____.

(3) The conversation/talk/lecture mainly discusses _____.

(4) The speaker s purpose is _____.

(5) The main point of the conversation/discussion/talk/lecture is _____.

(6) The best title for the conversation/discussion/talk/lecture might be _____.

(7) What is the main topic of the conversation/discussion/talk/lecture?

(8) What is the speaker talking about?

(9) What is the main idea of the conversation/discussion/talk/lecture ?

(10) What is the purpose of the speaker/talk/lecture?

(11) What is best title for the conversation/discussion/talk/lecture?

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