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Unit 1 Prediction 预测

A. Introduction and Listening Skills

听力技巧包括听前、听中和听后的准备、实施过程和相应的预测、记忆及综合判断能力。我们要在瞬间获取信息，并能将其储存，最后经过综合归纳而准确地理解听力当中的对话和短文。预测在听的过程中可能出现的信息是语言接受能力中最重要的因素之一，听力理解离不开预测，在听前，通过阅读选项和所给文字材料，我们可以推测听力材料可能涉及到的有关题材和内容。在听的过程中，我们要强化记忆，对所听内容进行联想，并对所听到的内容进行适当的加工，对整体和细节不可偏废，因为有的问题是询问对话或短文的中心思想的，所以整体概念非常重要。听完全文后，我们必须对所听到的与问题相关的内容进行分析、综合、归纳、推理、判断、选择。

- 例 1: A) A mathematician. B) A reporter.
C) An accountant. D) An arithmetic teacher.

例 1 中的四个选项都是有关职业的，我们可以猜到对话的内容是关于某人的职业，他是从事什么工作的。请看原文：



W: David, what are you doing with that budgetary report?

M: I keep adding and reading the numbers, but they just don't balance.

Q: What is David's profession most likely to be?

当我们听到 with that budgetary report, adding and reading the numbers, but they just don't balance 时，我们可分析出这位男士的工作与预算、帐目平衡有关，因而得出正确答案是：他的职业是会计。

- 例 2: A) Husband and wife.
B) Doctor and nurse.
C) Salesclerk and customer.
D) Airline agent and customer.

例 2 中的四个选项都是涉及人物关系的，通过阅读这些文字，我们可以预测对话的内容是关于两个谈话者之间的关系。请看原文：



W: There is a direct flight at 10 o'clock or a flight at 2 this afternoon that stops over in San Francisco.

M: I think I'd rather leave earlier so I can go to work tomorrow.

Q: What relationship do these people have?

听对话时我们要注意 flight 这个词。flight 是 plane 的特征词。很显然，女士是航空公司代办员。她在向顾客提供有关航班班次的信息。

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仔细做练习吧!

**I. Directions:** *In this part you will hear short conversations*

between two people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about the conversation. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked with A, B, C and D, and choose the best answer from the four possible answers.

**Short Conversations**

1. A) She would rather draw the room than clean it.
B) She would divide the room in half.
C) She would line up some help.
D) She would refuse to do the cleaning all the time.
2. A) She can't find her traveler's bag.
B) Her traveler's bag is larger than his.
C) Their traveler's bags are different in size.
D) He gave his traveler's bag to her.
3. A) Susan was quite early.
B) Susan was just barely on time.
C) Susan arrived a minute after they called her.
D) Susan arrived soon after the man.
4. A) Buy a more recent program.
B) Read in a well-lit place.
C) Attend a later performance.
D) Go immediately to their seats.
5. A) In a restaurant.
B) In a grocery store.
C) In an airplane.
D) At a movie theater.
6. A) He can't find where the meeting was either.
B) He has changed his mind about attending the meeting.
C) The meeting was in Room 105 the year before.
D) The meeting is likely to be well attended.
7. A) She wants to borrow his dictionary.
B) She doesn't know which word he means.
C) He shouldn't use such big words.
D) He should look the word up in a dictionary.
8. A) The woman can pay either person.
B) The woman should buy the one she prefers.
C) He likes the same one that the woman does.
D) He will talk to the cashier in front.

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在对话或短文开始之前，快速阅读各选项，通过选项内容对即将要听的对话或文章的主题及可能提出的问题进行大致的推理和判断，尽量做到知己知彼，有的放矢。录音开始后，应立刻凝神静听，然后再根据所听到的内容进行选择。不要边看边听，那样容易分散注意力，以致失去对整篇文章主题的理解。遇到四个选项均为时间、人名或地名时除听懂大意外，还应注意细节，最好能边听、边记笔记，记笔记时应注意抓住整段的中心思想，与此同时，力争记下有关事件发生时间的先后顺序，如记不住全程，就记下词首或做上记号，这对选择正确答案大有帮助。

例题：



Rudyard Kipling, one of England's famous writers, was born in Bombay, India, in 1865, where his English father was working for the British government. Kipling spent his early childhood in India. At six he was taken to England and educated in an English school. From 1882 until 1883 he was editor of his school paper. He went back to India in 1883. There he became interested in writing and worked for a newspaper. When he was twenty-one he published his book, which was a small book of poetry. Before he was twenty-four he had brought out a small collection of short stories. These were well-liked and were full of brilliant descriptions and accurate observations.

Between 1887 and 1899 Kipling traveled around the world. He visited China and Japan, and he lived a few years in America, where he married an American woman. During this period he wrote several of his most popular works, the stories for children, which made him famous. He also published several books of poetry during this time. Kipling returned to England from America and spent the rest of his life there until his death in 1936.

在这段短文里出现了几个不同的年代，每个时间段都说明了主人一生的不同经历。同时还出现了几个不同地点，如：在 India 出生，在 England 开始上学等。在听的过程中若能将上述细节尤其是划线部分内容记下来，那么回答问题就比较容易了。

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练习还要继续哦!



9. A) She prefers the stadium.
B) She agrees with the man.
C) The light isn't bright enough.
D) The dining room isn't large enough.
10. A) The Philosophy paper will get done in time.
B) She rarely gets her work done when she should.
C) She almost never gets to philosophy class on time.
D) She doesn't seem to read the paper before philosophy class.
11. A) The man should order a history book immediately.
B) He can't get a text from the bookstore in time for the exam.
C) There are no more history books on order at the bookstore.
D) His friend's using the history text during the exam.
12. A) The library no longer had the book on reserve.
B) The homework assignment wasn't clear.
C) The professor had chosen a mystery book for him instead.
D) The library closed earlier than he'd expected.
13. A) The results haven't been announced yet.
B) There was little about the election on the radio.
C) She hasn't heard the result.
D) She didn't hear the news, but she read the paper.
14. A) He should look for a battery at a drugstore.
B) The drugstore may not be open at this time.
C) He should have tried the radio earlier.
D) She doesn't know how to open the radio.
15. A) They must ask the professor about taking a longer vacation.
B) They won't be able to get an extension.
C) There's a question about enlarging the project.
D) No one knows when the project is due.

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B. Vocabulary and Notes

The words and phrases below will appear in the following passages. Study them carefully for they will help you understand the passages better.

- 1 *instinct* **n** natural inborn tendency to behave in a certain way without reasoning 本能
eg Birds learn to fly by instinct.
- 2 *migrate* **v** (of animals) go from one place to another with seasons, esp. to spend the winter in a warm place
迁徙, 移居
- 3 *migration* **n** 迁徙, 移居
- 4 *flock* **n** group of birds of the same kind (同一种鸟的) 一群
- 5 *navigate* **v** direct the course 航行
- 6 *valentine* **n** a sweet heart 情人; a card or gift expressing love or affection sent to one's sweetheart
or satirically to a friend on saint Valentine's Day 情人节赠送给情人的礼物或送给异性的诙谐信

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继续努力，
没结束呢！



II. Directions: In this part you will hear 3 conversations or short passages. At the end of each passage, or conversation, you'll hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked with A, B, C or D.



Conversation

- | | |
|--|--|
| 16. A) In this week's newspaper.
C) In last week's newspaper. | B) On the television last week.
D) On the television today. |
| 17. A) She was asked to phone back.
C) She was asked to go for an interview. | B) She was told to go to California.
D) She was told she had the job. |
| 18. A) In London. B) In Paris. | C) In California. D) In Madrid |
| 19. A) To go to California.
C) To look after 5 children in California. | B) To look after 5 children in London.
D) To work for a newspaper. |
| 20. A) If her return fare were paid and the salary were good.
C) If the salary were good. | B) If her flight to America were paid.
D) If her flight and her phone bills were paid |

Passage 1

- | | |
|---|--|
| 21. A) Because we don't know where the creatures go.
C) Because people don't understand how they navigate. | B) Because we don't know which animals migrate.
D) Because we don't know when they migrate. |
| 22. A) People migrate.
C) Telegraph wires migrate. | B) Swallows sit on telegraph wires.
D) The weather gets hotter. |
| 23. A) Ants and bees.
C) Spiders and butterflies. | B) Locusts and butterflies.
D) Locusts and bees. |

Passage 2

- | |
|--|
| 24. A) Wales. B) London. C) Scotland. D) Ireland. |
| 25. A) 20. B) 1,000. C) 1,200. D) 20. |



III

Spot Dictation

Valentine's Day on February 14th celebrates sweethearts and causes much more (26) _____. The little ones in school make valentines for their parents with (27) _____ paper and crayons. Inside they (28) _____ traditional words: Be mine, I (29) _____ you, Be My Valentine. Older children buy valentines for their friends (30) _____ teachers, and put them in a (31) _____ box in their room at (32) _____. At the end of the (33) _____ there is usually a little valentine (34) _____ in the classroom with cookies (35) _____ to school by two or (36) _____ mothers; then the valentines are distributed.

(37) _____ sell packages of unfinished valentines (38) _____ children to make themselves. There (39) _____ envelopes to put together and red (40) _____ to paste on. These are very (41) _____; they keep children busy and (42) _____ when the weather is too cold and snowy for them to (43) _____ outside. Candy stores and

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Unit 2 Location 关于场景

flower stores (44) ____ red hearts and signs in (45) ____ windows to remind everyone of the coming holiday.

A. Introduction and Listening Skills

地点是人们生活、工作、学习的场所。涉及地点的听力材料往往给出相关地点多处，在判断时先要合理猜测地点及对话发生的时间和场合，然后进行正确的判断。

常见的关于地点类提问的句型有：

- Where does the conversation most probably take place?
- Where are the man and the woman?
- Where is the man?
- Where did it happen?
- Where are the two speakers?

有关这个主题的情节有以下几种：

I：情节清楚、地点明确



例 1：W: Could you have my car ready at 5:00, please?

M: Sure. The damage is minor.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place?

很清楚女士的车发生了故障，对话发生在修车厂。



例 2：W: Excuse me, I don't understand why flight 213 has been delayed. The weather seems fine now.

M: I'm afraid New York got three times as much snow as we did here. It should be clear by morning though.

Q: Where are the speakers?

很显然这个对话发生在机场，因为女士在询问为什么航班晚点，男士向她解释。



例 3：M: Hurry up, Susan. Drink your coffee. The train is leaving in a minute. We'll be late.

W: I can't finish it. It's much too hot for me to drink.

Q: Where are they?

对话中男士催女士快点喝咖啡，因为火车马上就要开了，对话里既提到了 coffee，又提到了 train，因此可以判断对话发生在火车站的咖啡馆里。

以上这几例对话的语言环境比较清楚，我们在听完对话后，便能选出对话所暗示的地点。

II：情节清楚、注意区别个别词语

有些对话情节虽然清楚，但由于我们对表示某些地点的词理解得不透彻，因而容易答错。



例 4：W: I'll be happy to pick up something for you while I'm at the store, what do you need?

M: Some milk, a loaf of bread and a dozen of eggs.

Q: What kind of store is she going to?

A) Grocery

B) Bakery

C) Drugstore

D) Stationary

这段对话正确答案为 A)。Grocery。在美国 grocery store 是专卖食品杂货店，bakery 是面包店，drug-store 是药房，stationary 是文具店，对话中提到了牛奶、面包、鸡蛋等特征性名词。如果我们明白 grocery 是专卖食品杂货店，就能选出正确答案。根据例 4 可知如何解题主要是根据对话中出现的特征性名

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还要加油噢！



词或对话人物语气来猜测对话的地点。

I Directions: In this part you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about the conversation. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked with A, B, C and D, and choose the best answer from the four possible answers.



Short Conversations

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. A) On a train. | B) In a restaurant. | C) In a cafe. | D) On a plane. |
| 2. A) In a library. | B) In a bookshop. | C) In a market. | D) In a theatre. |
| 3. A) In a hospital. | B) In a doctor's office. | C) In a restaurant. | D) In the man's house. |
| 4. A) At a doctor's surgery. | B) At a bakery. | C) At a chemist's. | D) At a supermarket. |
| 5. A) In the plane. | B) At the harbor. | C) At the train station. | D) At the airport. |
| 6. A) At the movies. | B) At the ticket counter. | C) On the telephone. | D) At the Friday sports show. |
| 7. A) In a classroom. | B) In a doctor's office. | C) At the dentist's office. | D) In the chemistry. |
| 8. A) On the chair. | B) On the desk. | C) In the classroom. | D) In his coat pocket. |
| 9. A) In the city. | | B) In the country. | |
| | C) Getting water. | D) At the lake. | |
| 10. A) At home. | | B) At the baker's shop. | |
| | C) At the butcher's shop. | D) At the grocer's shop. | |
| 11. A) In a camp. | | B) In a hotel. | |
| | C) In a tent. | D) In a river. | |
| 12. A) On an airplane. | | B) In a school. | |
| | C) In a garage. | D) At an airport. | |
| 13. A) In a library. | | B) In a telephone booth. | |
| | C) In a bookstore. | D) In an office building. | |
| 14. A) Next door. | | B) To baby-sit. | |
| | C) To the bathroom. | D) To a movie. | |
| 15. A) In Boston and Philadelphia. | | B) In Chicago and Boston. | |
| | C) In Philadelphia and Chicago. | D) Only in Philadelphia. | |

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B. Vocabulary and Notes

The words and phrases below will appear in the following passages. Study them carefully for they will help you understand the passages better.

1 *cricket* **n** an outdoor game played with a ball, bat, and wickets on grass by teams of 11 players 板球

2 *date from* to have existed since 自某时代存在至今

eg This building dates from 1626.

3 *leisure* **n** time when one is free from employment, free time 闲暇, 空闲

eg Tennis and swimming are her leisure activities.

4 *leisurely* **adj.** done without a haste 从容的

eg a leisurely walk 从容不迫地散步

5 *energetic* **adj.** full of energy 精力充沛的, 充满活力的

eg He is an energetic tennis player.

6 *compulsory* **adj.** put into force by the law, order 强迫的, 强制的

eg Education is compulsory for all children in Britain.

7 *be responsible for* to be the cause of 对.....负责, 是.....原因

eg Who is responsible for breaking the mirror?

The storm was responsible for most of the damage.

8 *legislature* **n.** the body of people who have the power to make and change laws 立法机关

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仔细做练习吧!



II.



Directions: In this part you will hear 3 conversations or short passages. At the end of each passage, or conversation, you'll hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked with A, B, C or D.

Passage 1

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 16. A) The English Nationalists' Game. | B) The English Nation's Game. |
| C) The National English Game. | D) The English National Game. |
| 17. A) 19th Century. | B) 18th Century. |
| C) 1550's. | D) 1850's. |
| 18. A) In spring. | B) In summer. |
| C) In winter. | D) In autumn. |

Passage 2

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 19. A) From the Federal government. | B) From the state legislatures. |
| C) From taxes. | D) From the parents of school children. |
| 20. A) At 7 | B) At 6. |
| C) At 5. | D) At 8. |
| 21. A) The Federal government. | B) Individual schools. |
| C) Respective states. | D) Local communities. |

Conversation

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 22. A) In Chicago. | B) In an airplane. |
| C) In San Francisco. | D) In Boston. |
| 23. A) 9:35. | B) 9:25 |
| C) 10:35. | D) Unknown. |
| 24. A) It had to make a stop in Chicago. | |
| B) The plane had engine trouble. | |
| C) The weather in Chicago was bad. | |
| D) The Flight was on its way to San Francisco. | |
| 25. A) The dialogue does not tell us. | |
| B) She went home for a visit. | |
| C) There was some thing wrong with the plane. | |
| D) She is an airline flight attendant. | |

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9. *federal* **adj.** 1) of or formed into a political federation 联邦制的
2) (in the US) of the central government of federation 联邦中央政府
10. *schedule* **v** to plan for certain future time 安排, 排定
eg The meeting is scheduled to take place next week.
She is scheduled to give a speech tonight.
11. *safe and sound* completely unharmed 安然无恙, 平安无事
eg We found the children safe and sound after their dangerous adventure.
The soldiers have returned safe and sound from the war.
12. *due to sth./sth.* because of; caused by 由于
eg The team's success was largely due to her efforts.
13. *due to do sth.* arranged; expected 预定, 预期
eg The train is due to arrive in five minutes.

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练习还要
继续哦！

III.



Spot Dictation

Most Americans eat breakfast and lunch quickly, unless it is a business luncheon or (26)_____. And the favorite fast food in the United States (27)_____. It seems impossible, but 34,000,000,000 (34 billion) hamburgers are eaten a year. This is enough to make a line of hamburgers around the world (28)_____.

The favorite place to buy a hamburger is (29)_____. In these restaurants, people stand at the counter, order their food, wait just (30)_____, and carry the food to a table themselves. (31)_____ or take the food out and eat it at home, (32)_____, or in a park.

At drive - in restaurants, people (33)_____. They order the food, and a worker hands it to them through the window. (34)_____.

Hamburgers are (35)_____ that fast - food restaurants serve. Some serve (36)_____, chicken, sandwiches of all kinds or (37)_____. They also serve French fries, milk - shakes, soft (38)_____, and coffee.

Fast - food restaurants are very popular because (39)_____ is fast and the food is inexpensive. For many people, this is more important than the (40)_____. These restaurants are popular because the food is (41)_____. People know that if (42)_____ at a certain company's restaurant in the north or (43)_____, the food will be the same; (44)_____ in New York or San Francisco, it will still be the same.

Fast service and low cost (45)_____ in the United States. One reason is that about 50 percent of married women with children work outside the home. They are too busy, too tired to cook meals at home.

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在关于职业身份这类对话中,由于说话人之间的关系不同、说话人的身份、背景不同,说话的用词、语气也就不同。在听的过程中,要正确判断出谈话者职业方面的设问,就必须学会如何抓关键词,以捕捉相关信息,根据生活常识,排除干扰,正确选择。

- Who is the man / woman?
- What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
- What's the man's job?
- What's the man's / the woman's occupation / profession?
- What are they talking about?



Q: What does the man play as for the local team?

- A) A goalkeeper.
- B) A coach.
- C) A center forward.
- D) A halfback.

M: We haven't got that in stock at the moment. But we could order it for you. Do you know the name of the publisher?

Q: Who is the man in the conversation?

- A) A book publisher. B) A book seller. C) A book reviewer. D) A book maker.

对话的主题一般总是与对话者的身份有关。如果能够判断对话的主题,就可以推断出对话者之间的关系。如果能够判断出对话者之间的关系,就可以根据谈话内容判断出对话者的职业身份。如果他们是教师或学生,谈论的内容将会与教学有关。如果对话者为顾客和售货员,那么,他们谈话的内容将与商品、价钱等有关。

继续努力，
没结束呢！



I



Directions: In this part you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about the conversation. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked with A, B, C and D, and choose the best answer from the four possible answers.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A) Lawyer. | B) Detective. |
| C) Policeman. | D) Technician. |
| 2. A) A mathematician. | B) A reporter. |
| C) An accountant. | D) An arithmetic teacher. |
| 3. A) A dentist. | B) A dietician. |
| C) A cook. | D) A tailor. |
| 4. A) A secretary. | B) A novelist. |
| C) A newspaperman. | D) A businessman. |
| 5. A) He is a reporter. | B) He is a librarian. |
| C) He is a teacher. | D) He is an accountant. |
| 6. A) A clerk in a store. | B) A race car driver. |
| C) A garage mechanic. | D) A policeman. |
| 7. A) Teachers. | B) Foreign experts. |
| C) University administrators. | D) Ordinary students. |
| 8. A) He's a manager. | B) He's a professor. |
| C) He's a student. | D) He's a doctor. |
| 9. A) Race car driver. | B) Ticket salesman. |
| C) Policeman. | D) Conductor. |
| 10. A) Clerk and boss. | B) Student and teacher. |
| C) Client and lawyer. | D) Patient and nurse. |
| 11. A) Boss and secretary. | B) Clerk and customer. |
| C) Customer and waitress. | D) Lawyer and client. |
| 12. A) His advisor. | B) His teacher. |
| C) His partner. | D) His boss. |
| 13. A) Professor and student. | B) Manager and candidate. |
| C) Boss and secretary. | D) Father and daughter. |
| 14. A) Husband and wife. | B) Brother and sister. |
| C) Boss and secretary. | D) Client and lawyer. |
| 15. A) Doctors. | B) Dentists. |
| C) Lawyers. | D) Technician. |

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D) Student and professor.

D) Tour guide.

D) Pharmacist.

boss — secretary 老板与秘书

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