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Unit 1 Numbers 数字

A. Introduction and Listening Skills

一、听力目标

对所有学英语的人而言,英语听力的提高都是非常难的,首先因为它常常涉及到对数字的理解,诸如时间、价格、帐目、年、月、日、运算、电话号码等数字。本单元要求通过训练来扫清我们在听力理解中的数字障碍,以提高我们的听力水平。

二、听前指导

1. **练习途径**: 在练习有关数字的听力理解题时,每位学生不仅要掌握基数词的正确发音,而且还要具有不同情景下数字综合运用能力。

2. **练习方法**: 要听懂数字,首先要对 1~100 以内的基数词的发音了如指掌,尤其要正确区分那些发音相似的数字,如 13、30; 16、60; 15、50 等。同时,要掌握时间、日期、面积、倍数等相关语法,这样才能真正提高听懂数字的能力。有关数字的听力理解主要分为三种类型,即辨音、简单的运算以及相关的语法理解。在听力练习中,如果只听到一个数字,一般可能是考查辨音或结构理解;如果听到了两个及两个以上的数字,其题型便很可能会涉及到简单的运算。

3 **注意**: ① 在百位数和个位数之间要用 and 连接起来。

例如: 35 462 应读为: thirty-five thousand four hundred and sixty-two。

② 在读电话号码、小数、地址等时,如两个数字相连并相同,就可用 double。

例如: 我的电话号码是: 6227220 应读为: six double two seven double two 0。

③ 在数字表达中,小数点以后的数字要逐个读。

例如: 35.56738 应读为: thirty-five point five six seven three eight。

④ 在分数表达中,分子用基数词,分母用序数词;当分子大于 1 时,分母用序数词的复数形式。

例如: $\frac{1}{5}$ 应读为: one-fifth, 而 $\frac{5}{7}$ 读为: five-sevenths。

⑤ 在读某一年代时,先读前两位,再读后两位。

例如: 1647 读作 sixteen forty-seven, 1904 读作 nineteen 0 four。

例如: M: Lei Feng died in 1963 when he was 26.

W: It's 2000. That means he has been dead for 37 years.

Q: How old would he be if he were still alive?

A. 50 B. 38 C. 63 D. 76



在这个对话中所听到的与数字有关的四个数字为: 1963, 26, 2000, 38。根据简单的运算就可以算出雷锋要是还活着,他现在的年龄应该是: $26+37=63$ (即: 他 1963 年牺牲时 26 岁, 1963 年到现在已有 37 年了) 所以本题的答案应是 C。

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 请仔细做练习吧！


Part A

I Numbers:

Directions: In this part, you will hear some numbers. Listen to the recording and write down the following numbers.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 10. _____ |

II Short dialogues with numbers:

Directions: In this part, you will hear something about numbers. Listen to the following dialogues and complete them.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 11. It's _____. | 12. I was born on _____. |
| 13. She is _____. | 14. I'll be back in _____ days. |
| 15. It costs me _____. | 16. _____ all together. |
| 17. About _____. | 18. In _____. |
| 19. It ended in _____. | 20. It's _____. |

III Listen to the following dialogues and choose the right answers.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 21. A six | B sixteen | C sixty |
| 22. A sixty yuan | B fifteen yuan | C fifty yuan |
| 23. A. 78965431 | B. 78956451 | C. 78978651 |
| 24. A. 5772, East 55th Street | B. 7725, East 55th Street | C. 2577, East 85th Street |
| 25. A. 4.15 | B. 4.14 | C. 4.25 |
| 26. A. 867 | B. 768 | C. 678 |
| 27. A. 56 | B. 86 | C. 66 |
| 28. A. 16 | B. 60 | C. 66 |
| 29. A. 2 hours | B. 1.5 hours | C. 3 hours |
| 30. A. 5.5 yuan | B. 3.9 yuan | C. 5.9 yuan |

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B. Spot Dictation

听写技巧及实例

听写练习是一项非常重要的语言测试手段，它可以测试学生在语音、语法、词汇、听力和理解等多方面的技能。为了提高学生在这方面的应试技巧，本单元我们特增加了这一练习。

Spot Dictation 这一部分是参照《大学英语教学大纲》中的有关要求讲解和训练的，其测试录音部分材料朗读三遍，第一遍是用普通速度通读全文；第二遍朗读在每一个空格后停顿，这时考生应该在所规定的时间内把听到的内容填进去；第三遍如同第一遍一样，朗读没有停顿，只供学生对自己答案进行核对。主要考察学生英语学习方面听力和记忆能力*。

在做这一练习时，首先，学生应仔细地听一遍全文，从其中了解文章大意；其次，学生要边听边记（手、脑并用）。最后，学生还应在听写中多多注意短语和习惯用语，例如：

Hollywood, the American (1) ____, a suburb of Los Angeles, was (2) ____, when a number of independent producers headed west from New York. (3) ____, Hollywood was (4) ____ the film makers factory and continued so for (5) ____ years.

"Hollywood" s own history resembles the plot of the classic Hollywood (6) ____ . Rival gangs decide to make an arrangement and (7) ____ the territory between them. (8) ____ Mr. Big and Mr. Bad honor this agreement... bribing the police the politicians. Then, however, something goes wrong. Competition (9) ____ Mr. Big and Mr. Bad are both gunned down by their former partner' s (10) ____ ...

参考答案：

Hollywood, the American film city, a suburb of Los Angeles, was founded in 1912, when a number of independent producers headed west from New York. By 1913, Hollywood was established as the film makers factory and continued so for 40 years.

"Hollywood" s own history resembles the plot of the classic Hollywood crime film. Rival gangs decide to make an arrangement and carve up the territory between them. For a while Mr. Big and Mr. Bad honor this agreement... bribing the police the politicians. Then, however, something goes wrong. Competition starts up again. Mr. Big and Mr. Bad are both gunned down by their former partner' s hired hands...

* 本录音材料只朗读一遍，供大家练习。

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继续努力，
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Part B Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the second time of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.

A seed is the beginning of a flowering plant. (31) _____. If the (32) _____ ground and watered, the baby plant will (33) _____ coat. It will push up through the earth into the sunshine, (34) _____.

The young plant formed by a seed then grows buds, which blossom into flowers. (35) _____. They become ripe on the parent plant. Then they (36) _____.

These seeds often travel far. If they all fell to the ground beneath the parent plant, they would be (37) _____. Some ride (38) _____. Some stick to the hair of animals or (39) _____. Certain ones pop from plants. Others (40) _____.



Part C Passages

Directions: In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

41. They came to New York in _____

- A) 19th century. B) 18th century.
C) 17th century. D) 15th century.

42. A) They came to visit New York.

- B) They wanted to work in New York.
C) They wanted to be leaders in New York.
D) They were very hungry in their hometown.

43. A) in 1768

- B) in 1864
C) in 1890
D) in 1903

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C. Words and Expressions

在段落听力练习中,同样存在难懂的问题。首先应该注意的是文章的大意、文章的时代背景、时间、地点、人物以及人物之间的关系,更为重要的是熟悉和掌握文章中的词汇。为了帮助大家能更好地听懂下面三段文章,我们首先学习一下下面的单词和短语。

1. love to do sth. **爱做或喜欢做某事 (表示一种强烈的愿望)**
e.g. He loves to listen to pop music. / I love to dance very much.
2. get a job **得到一份工作; 还可以说: have a job.**
e.g. My friend, Peter, wanted very much to get a job in your company.
3. is there... **或 there is 有吗? 或: 有…… (要注意,他们在句子中的读音 (连读)).**
4. on the first morning **在第一个早晨, on 用在表示具体某一天的上午、下午或者傍晚; 还可以表示在某件东西的表面上; 另外,就某一个问题的而言也可以用 on.**
e.g. What did you do on Monday evening?
5. but... **但是……, 是个连词, 在听力测试中一定要注意,其前后的意思完全相反.**
e.g. She has nothing but a beautiful face. 她除了有张漂亮的脸蛋、别的一无所所有。(她只有张漂亮的脸蛋。)
6. look into **调查, 与 look 组成的短语很多, 如: look up, look after, look for, ... etc**
7. football coach **足球教练**
8. to be accepted **被接受,被接纳 (使其成为成员之一)**
e.g. He was accepted by that club last month.
9. one day **(以前的)某一天**
10. excellent **优秀的; 杰出的**
e.g. She is an excellent hitter and able to drive the ball beyond 200 metres.
11. dean **大学里的系主任, 如: dean of the college, dean of our department...**
12. be allowed to do sth. **被许可做某事, 允许某人做某事**
e.g.  The government servants aren't allowed to accept rewards.
 Smoking is not allowed here.
13. turn to **转向, 变成, 求助于, 致力于, 开始行动**
e.g. The boy was angry and turned to the wall.
14. times **时期, 次, 倍数**
e.g.  How many times have you been to the Great Wall?
 How much is 56 times 46? 56 **乘以 46 等于多少?**
 56 times 46 is 2 576. 56 **乘以 46 等于 2 576.**
15. throw up **猛地举起, 放弃, 产生, 使显眼, 呕吐**
16. in despair **绝望**
e.g. He tried many times and now he is in despair.
17. let sb. do sth. **让某人做某事**
e.g. Let me tell you something about Xi'an.

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Passage 2

44. A) 123
B) 253
C) 132
D) 164
45. A) 3
B) 2
C) 4
D) 5
46. A) I want to swim in it.
B) I want to jump into it.
C) I don't like it.
D) I can't see them.

Passage 3

47. A) 4
B) 5
C) 2
D) 3
48. A) 25
B) 38
C) 35
D) 43
49. A) He was only wrong by two.
B) He was only wrong by five.
C) He was only wrong by ten.
D) He was only wrong by four.
50. A) Because they want too much money.
B) Because they are too lazy.
C) Because they are not clever.
D) Because they are not healthy.

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没结束呢！



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Unit 2 Conversations with Direct Meaning 谈话细节

A. Introuction and Listening Skills

在做这类题时一定要注意对话或文章的细节问题,即人物、时间、地点、数字、原因、经过等等。此题的答案可以直接从原文中找到。这就一定要求学生要做到以下几点:

1. 在做题以前,你尽可能快速扫描一下所给的四个选项,以便提前对此题的内容有所了解,也可以顺便了解选项中出现的单词和短语。另外,还要注意选项中是否有否定词、转折词或频率副词等比较关键的词,尽量从中找到与此题有关的信息,帮助你选出正确答案。
2. 在做题以前,一定要搞清文章的中心思想,全面了解全文大意。一般来说,文章写作有三种方法;
 - A. 主题句往往就是本段或本篇文章的第一句,这是大部分文章的写作方法;
 - B. 有些文章的主题句出现在文章中间,是在一定的语言背景下提出的;
 - C. 还有一部分文章是在长篇大论之后总结归纳出文章的主题句。
3. 要及时做好笔记。听力题中可能会出现一些与其相关的信息,如数字、时间、地点、人物等,要有选择的按一定速记方法把听到的信息记下来,避免这些信息可能很快地在你的记忆中消失。
4. 排除法是做这道题的办法之一。也就是说,在你做题时,首先排除那些文章或对话中没有提及的选项。它能帮助你缩小选择范围,同时提高你的做题的成功率。
5. 因为这一部分的练习主要是测验听者最基本的听力水平,只要求听者把所听到的录音材料中的原始资料标出来就行了,而不需要有任何改动,所以要特别注意关键词,如:数字、人名、地名,例如:

"We welcome you aboard Western Flight 857 from Chicago to Los Angeles. Takeoff will be in a few minutes. First, you should put your seat in an upright position. You should fasten your seat belt. You cannot smoke during take-off and landing. You cannot put your bags on the table in front of you. You must put all hand luggage under your seat. Now the plane is about to take off. We hope you enjoy the flight. Thank you".

Questions :

1. Which flight did they take ? (D)

A) Western Flight 578.	B) Western Flight 875.
C) Western Flight 785.	D) Western Flight 857.
2. Where did they go? (C)

A) They went to Chicago.	B) They went to New York.
C) They went to Los Angeles.	D) They went to Seattle.
3. Where can't the passengers put their bags? (D)

A) on the empty seat	B) in the corridor
C) under their seat	D) on the table in front of you

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Part A Short Conversation

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Directions: In this section, you will hear 20 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. A) To see the dean.
C) To go to her own office.
2. A) He's better.
C) He's sick in bed.
3. A) If he'll have time to eat in Chicago.
C) When buses depart for Chicago.
4. A) US\$ 3.90. B) US\$ 3.50.
C) US\$ 4.10. D) US\$ 5.00.
5. A) They are both interested in art.
C) They are both interested in sports.
6. A) It's about a terrible train collision.
C) It's about a terrible storm.
7. A) She won the match easily.
C) She lost the match though she did not fall.
8. A) John is too young to leave home.
C) John will be homesick in school.
9. A) Cost of food. B) Skyscrapers.
C) Price riots. D) Directions.
10. A) To save her money for a long time.
C) To purchase a used car.
11. A) 10:30 B) 9:30
C) 9:50 D) 9:45
12. A) In church. B) At a nursery.
C) In a grocery store. D) In an orchard.
13. A) To write another letter.
C) To telephone instead.
14. A) The new teacher is sick.
C) There are three new teachers.
15. A) She doesn't need to go back on either one.
C) The man can take either one.
16. A) Pleased. B) Critical.
C) Amused. D) Angry.

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B. Words and Expressions (1)

1. freshman in the fall 秋季入校的新生 freshman = newcomer
2. sooner or later 迟早 e.g. They will be answered sooner or later. 他们迟早会得到报应的。
3. refer to 提到, 谈到 e.g. What does this sentence refer to? 这句话什么意思?
4. next to 几乎, 仅次于
5. stand on one's own feet 自立, 全凭自己的能力
6. canned food 罐装食品 canned fish 罐装鱼
7. take sb. some time to do sth. 花某人……时间做某事
 e.g.  It takes him two hours to get to the top of the mountains.
 It took me 37 hours to go to Yantai from Xi 'an by train.
8. on the left / on the right 在左边 / 在右边
9. write to 给某人写信 write home 写家信 write back 写回信
 e.g. It is good manners to write back when you hear from someone.
10. recipe / menu (食谱, 菜单)
 e.g. In the recipe, it says that I must use two eggs. 这个食谱上说我必须用两个鸡蛋。
11. afford / afford to do sth. 提供, 给予, 供应得起, 有足够的钱(时间)……
 e.g.  He can afford an apartment. 他能买得起一套住房。
 If we could afford it, we'd like to go abroad for our holidays. 如果出得起旅费, 我们想到国外去度假。

小技巧 1

连读

连读 —— A 在连贯的说话或朗读时, 短语或句子中相邻的词如果前一个词的末尾是辅音, 后一个词的首是元音时, 就要连在一起读。

例如: ● Let me take a look at it.

● Will it take a lot of time to go to town on foot?

B 末尾有字母 r 的单词, 在短语或句子中和以元音开头的词相邻时, 在这两个单词原来读音的基础上再加上一个音 [r] 并和后面的元音连读。

例如: ● Please read the sentence over and over again.

● There is a pair of glasses on the table.

C 在以元音结尾的单词后如果跟一个以另一元音开始的单词时, 这时也可以连读。

例如: She is a student. / She's a student.

但是: 连读只能出现在同一意群之中; 意群和意群之间可以不连读。

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17. A) Come back later. B) Take a chance. C) Turn the page. D) Return the book.
 18. A) A salary cut. B) A real estate bargain. C) A rent increase. D) A vacation trip.
 19. A) She has a negative impression of him. B) She seems to know nothing new about him.
 C) She thinks he gave her the wrong directions. D) She doesn't know him as well as she would like to.
 20. A) Six. B) Eight. C) Four. D) Five.

※※※ DO YOU KNOW? ※※※

六一国际儿童节	International Children's Day (June 1)
儿童医院	children's hospital
儿歌	children's songs, nursery rhymes
小儿科	department of paediatrics
童话	children's stories, fairy tales
童谣	children's folk rhymes
婴儿车	pram; baby carriage
学前教育	preschool education
幼儿教育	early childhood education, infant education
日托	day nursery
全托	boarding nursery
积木	building blocks
手工	handwork
家长会	parents' meeting
立夏	the Beginning of Summer (the 7th solar term)
小满	Grain Full (8th solar term)
芒种	Grain in Ear (9th solar term)
夏至	the Summer Solstice (10th solar term)
夏历	the traditional Chinese calendar, the lunar calendar
夏粮	summer grain crops
夏收	summer harvest
夏收作物	summer crops

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B. Words and Expressions (2)

下面同学们即将听到两个小故事，其中一个讲述的是一位叫 Robinson 的人和他的牙医之间的事情；另外一个讲述的是父亲和儿子的事情。在听这两段之前，请熟悉一下单词及词组：

1. dentist 牙科医生 surgeon 外科医生 physician 内科医生 paediatrician 儿科医师
 hospital 医院 clinic 医疗所 ward 病房 patient 病人
 inpatient 住院病人 be in hospital 住院

2. be afraid 害怕 (还可以用: be afraid of .../ be afraid that...)

eg  He didn't come to the party last week because he was afraid.
 He didn't come to the party last week because he was afraid of being scolded.
 He didn't come to the party last week because he was afraid that he would be scolded.

3. cost *n* & *v* 花费; 估价; 估计……的成本; 要价

eg  How much did that bag cost? 那个书包要多少钱?
 The cost of living is going up. 生活费用在提高。
 Your crime will cost you your life. 你的罪行将使你失去生命。
 He saved his daughter at the cost of his life. 他以牺牲自己的生命挽救了女儿。
 at all costs 不惜任何代价 (= at any cost)

常用句型: How much does it (你所买的东西) cost you?

4. phone *n* 电话, 电话机 *v* (给……)打电话 call; call up; ring sb.

常用句型: to phone sb./ to make a telephone call to sb.

There is a phone for sb.

or: You are wanted on the phone.

5. pass *n* 经过, 关口, 途径, 护照, 通行证 *vt* 通过, 审查通过

pass away 去世; 死 pass by 不理睬, 走过
 pass down 传递 pass for 冒充; 被当作
 pass on 传递; 前进; 传下来; 传给(后代) 离去; 往前
 pass out 失去知觉; 昏过去; 在军校毕业
 pass over 去世; 死亡; 不注意; 忽略
 pass up 放弃; 错过

6. take ...to... 带(某人)去……地方

take aback 使吃惊; 使吓呆 take back 撤销; 同意收回 take after 相似 take for 当作; 误认为
 take in 收留, 收容(某人), 包括; 囊括; 包含 take off 脱掉(衣服)
 take on 雇用; 聘用; 开始显现 take over 接任; 接管; 接收 take to 喜欢; 沉溺于
 take up 开始从事; 专注于 take up with 与(人)交往

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Part B Spot Dictation

继续努力，
没结束呢！



Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the second time of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.

(1)

Mr. Robinson never went to a (21) _____, because he was afraid, but then his teeth began (22) _____ a lot, and he went to a dentist. The dentist did a lot of work in his mouth for a long time. On the last day Mr. Robinson said to him, "How much is all this work going to cost?" The dentist said, "(23) _____," but he did not ask him for the money.

After a month Mr. Robinson (24) _____ the dentist and said, "You haven't asked me for any money, for your work last month." "Oh," the dentist answered, "I never ask a gentleman for money."

"Then how do you live?" Mr. Robinson asked. "Most gentlemen pay me quickly," the dentist said, "(25) _____. I wait for my money for two months, and I say, 'That man isn't a gentleman,' and then I ask him for my money."

(2)

Joe Richards finished school when he was 18, and then his father said to him, "You've passed your examinations now, Joe, and you got (26) _____ in them. Now go and get some good work. They're looking for clever people at the bank in the town. The clerks there get (27) _____ money now."

A few days later, Joe went to the bank and asked for work there. A man (28) _____ and gave him some questions on (29) _____ paper. Joe wrote his answers on the paper, and then he gave them to the man.

The man looked at them for a few minutes, and then he took a pen and said to Joe, "Your birthday was on the 12th of June, Mr. Richards?" "Yes, sir," Joe said.

"(30) _____" the man asked.

"Oh, every year, sir," Joe said.

※※※ A Joke ※※※

A Delicious Bird

A Hollywood producer was determined to give his mother a birthday present that would be better than any his brothers were giving her. He heard about an amazing bird which could talk in twelve languages and sing ten famous operas. He immediately bought the bird and sent it to his mother. It costs him \$ 50, 000.

The day after her birthday, he phoned his mother.

"What did you think of the bird, Mother?" he asked eagerly.

His mother replied, "Delicious!"

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B. Words and Expressions (3)

second-hand *n* 用过的,旧的,间接的rudely *adv.* 粗暴地,无礼地price tag *n* 价格标签permanent *adj.* 永久的,持久的pilgrim *n* 圣地朝拜者,朝圣Holland *n* 荷兰Plymouth *n* 普利茅斯

struggle to do ... 努力去做……

thanksgiving *n* 感谢

Thanksgiving Day **感恩节** (a day, the fourth Thursday in November, set apart for recalling the goodness of God in blessing the Pilgrim Father with their first good harvest 1621 and, by association, for thanking God for all his bounty.)

unemployed *adj.* 失业的,未被利用的representative *n* 代表spokesman *n* 发言人,代表者

Continental Congress **大陆会议** (one of several legislative congresses 1774~1789 held at the time of War of American Independence and responsible for the Declaration of Independence 1776 and the Articles of Confederation in 1777.)

the Olympic Games **奥运会**festival *n* 节日,喜庆日parade *n* 游行,陈列,炫耀compete *vi.* 比赛,竞争ceremony *n* 典礼,仪式competitor *n* 竞争者oath *n* 誓言,宣誓,诅咒stadium *n* 露天大型运动场

※※※ Soap and Water ※※※

“Wash every day and you’ll die young, my son!” People often said those words long ago, of course. Nappoleon’s wife had new clothes every month, instead of a bath. (It’s quicker, she always said). Rich people did not often have a bath. They washed their hands and faces, but not their bodies. Many poor people did not wash at all. A young man once said to a doctor. “Soap and water have never touched my body. And the doctor answered,” That’s true. I know...

Why didn’t people wash in those long ago?

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Part C Passages

继续努力，
没结束呢！

Directions: In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

31. A) Bookstore. B) Grocery store.
C) Store. D) Supermarket.
32. A) Some money. B) A second-hand overcoat.
C) A pair of shoes. D) An old pair of pants.
33. A) \$ 5. B) \$ 6 C) \$ 2 D) \$ 6.5.

Passage 2

34. A) Germany. B) Denmark. C) England. D) China.
35. A) France. B) Scotland. C) Holland D) Spain.
36. A) Philadelphia.
B) Boston.
C) New York City.
D) Washington.

Passage 3

37. A) Because failure is the mother of success.
B) Because losers need encouragement too.
C) Because losers and winners should be equally treated.
D) Because what really matters is to take part in the Olympic Games.
38. A) Runners enter the stadium with torches.
B) Each team has to put on a wonderful display.
C) The Greek team marches in first.
D) Men and women wear magnificent clothes.
39. A) The track and field events. B) The horse-riding events.
C) The swimming events. D) The boat-racing events.
40. A) In 1912. B) In 1900. C) In 1928 D) In 1924.

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Unit 3 With Implied Meaning

隐含细节

A. Introduction and Listening Skills

在听力中,难度大一点的题是指考生做题成功率在40%以下的题。从短文方面来讲,细节题中的隐含细节往往使学生费解,隐含细节题的答案往往不能从句子原文中直接找到,而是要经过分析、推论与问题相关的事实之后才得以发现。有时甚至要有一个综合理解的过程。这就需要学生在听音的过程中,除了要应用前文中介绍过的听力技巧外,还要根据所掌握的有关学科的信息、各种常识、逻辑思维的能力,找出那些没有用语言直接表达出来的事实或问题的答案。

一般来说,话语提示不仅可以使考生预知下文将要谈论的话题,而且对下文的内容可以做出符合逻辑的推测,这样就有助于考生提纲挈领、抓住文章的主要论点和论据,从而更好地理解全文的大意。

Skill 1. 考生在考试前必须做到排除一切干扰,不要有任何思想负担。

2. 在听力和考试过程中,必须做到思维敏捷,充分发挥自己想象力。

3. 注意力必须集中,要抓住对话或片断中的关键词。

例如: A: Hi, Tom, I've got two tickets for the film Titanic.

Would you like to go and see it with me?

B: Oh, Peter, I'm afraid you've wasted your money.

I've seen the film twice and I don't want to see it any more. But thank you very much for your invitation

Q: What has Peter done?

A: He has seen the film with two tickets.

B: He has got the wrong tickets.

C: He has been warned not to see the film

D: He likes to waste his money.

汤姆没有直接说出彼得买的电影票不是他想要看的电影,而是说他自己已经看过两遍了,他现在也不想再看了。汤姆通过事实说明彼得买错了票。因此答案应为 B。

做隐含意义题时要注意下列事项:

1 整个句子表面是肯定的,而意义却是否定的。这种句子往往是时间或事实上不统一。很可能答案就在最后一个句型里。



2 另外一种: 第一个人提出一个问题,第二个人却不直接回答而是讲出一个事实。用事实来否定对方所说的话。

3 第三种是通过时间的不一致来表示否定。

4 有些词在句子中表示否定涵义,如 last, hardly, little 等。

5 这类题中有否定词,但没有否定的含意。学生应注意句子整体含意。

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