

内容提要

本书紧扣四级考试最新脉搏，由浅及深，循序渐进，可以有效帮助学生逐步提高英语听力水平。本书主要由三部分组成：**第一部分**：听力技巧。考试的听力部分包括小对话、长对话、短文理解和听写填空四种题型，本书针对每一种题型编写了相应的题型特点、解题技巧、真题研究和分类练习。**第二部分**：15套四级听力模拟试题。模拟试题根据高等院校学生英语水平的实际情况，结合教育部对大学英语四级考试的要求，以及编者多年的教学经验精心挑选设计。**第三部分**：听力的原文、答案及录音稿，供学生自查与核对。

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前言

为了适应我国高等教育的发展形势，深化教育改革，提高教育质量，满足国家对人才培养的需要，教育部在继2005年9月对大学英语四、六级进行了比较大的改革后，又于2013年8月进行了题型的局部调整。

听力部分的变化：原复合式听写调整为单词及词组听写，短文长度及难度不变。要求考生在听懂短文的基础上，用所听到的原文填写空缺的单词或词组，共10题。

为了帮助学生尽快熟悉并适应新题型，快速提高听力理解水平，增强应试技能，我们精心策划并组织编写了《全新版大学英语四级听力专项》一书。本书紧扣四级考试最新脉搏，由浅及深，循序渐进，可以有效帮助学生逐步提高英语听力水平。

本书主要由三部分组成：

第一部分：听力技巧。考试的听力部分包括小对话、长对话、短文理解和听写填空四种题型，本书针对每一种题型编写了相应的题型特点、解题技巧、真题研究和分类练习。学生可以通过本书了解听力的各种题型，掌握相应的解题技巧，并通过专项训练达到提高听力的目的。

第二部分：15套四级听力模拟试题。模拟试题根据高等院校学生英语水平的实际情况，结合教育部对大学英语四级考试的要求，以及编者多年的教学经验精心挑选设计。模拟题按照从易到难的顺序编排，有助于学生逐渐稳步提高。

第三部分：听力的原文、答案及录音稿，供学生自查与核对。

本书由华东师范大学英语教学部听说教研室的教师编写。这些教师具有多年听力教学和相关考试工作的经验。因此本书具有较强的针对性和实用性。

由于编者水平有限，书中疏漏与不足之处在所难免，恳请读者与同仁批评指正。读者在使用本书的过程中，如果有什么感想、要求与建议，也欢迎与编者联系！

编者
2014年2月

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本书介绍

本书根据最新《大学英语教学大纲》的要求，对历年四级听力考题及最新样卷精心研究与分析，对听力考试试题进行分类，并归纳出每类题型的特点及解题技巧。

大学英语四级考试听力部分包括三个部分、四种题型。根据这四种题型，本书编排如下：

第一部分：听力技巧。根据听力考试的题型包括短对话（short conversations）、长对话（long conversations）、短文理解（passage comprehension）和听写填空（spot dictation）四种，每种都设有相应的题型特点、解题技巧、真题研究和分类练习。

第二部分：模拟试题。模拟题共 15 套，根据参加大学英语四级考试学生的特点及编者的教学经验精心编排而成。

第三部分：答案、详解及录音稿，供学生检查核对。

第一部分 听力技巧

第一节 短对话（Short Conversations）

一、易得分题

这类短对话以明示题居多，大多可以从对话中直接找到答案，或只需做简单的推测，相对来说比较容易得分。地点、方向、关系、身份、职业和数字计算题可以列入此类。

I. 地点、方向（Place and Directions）

题型特点

这类对话在四级考试听力中经常出现，主要考查考生对对话地点或人物去向的判断。四级考试中经常涉及到的地点有餐厅、校园、商店、银行、医院、机场、邮局等。

常见的提问形式有：

1. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
2. Where are the man and woman?
3. Where is the man/woman going?
4. Where are they going?

解题技巧

如果是明示题，则非常简单，地点会在对话中明确提出。但是很多对话并未清楚地提及地点，只是提及一些和地点相关的关键词，根据这些关键词，也不难判断出正确的地点。**四级考试中经常出现的地点关键词：**

1. **Restaurant:** waiter/waitress, order, menu, bill, napkin, dessert, steak, soup, tip, drink...
2. **School:** campus, dormitory, classroom, canteen, term, examination, summer/winter holiday...

3. **Store:** size, color, design, price, cheap, expensive, change, discount, 10% off...
4. **Bank:** open an account, cash a check, withdraw/deposit money, interest rate, currency exchange...
5. **Hospital:** doctor, nurse, patient, physician, surgeon, treatment, consulting room, emergency room, operation, injection, take the temperature...
6. **Airport:** flight, take off, land, board, gate, announcement...
7. **Post office:** stamp, package, postcard, letter, express (快递), airmail, surface mail (平邮)...
8. **Hotel:** single room, double room (双人间), twin room (标间), suite, room service, check in/ out...
9. **Library:** borrow, return, renew, overdue, librarian...

真题研究

【例 1】(2013 年 6 月)

M: How soon do you think this can be cleaned?

W: We have same day service, sir. You can pick up your suit after five o'clock.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A) At an information service.
- B) At a car wash point.
- C) At a dry cleaner's.
- D) At a repair shop.

【解析】在这个对话中，男士问“*How soon do you think this can be cleaned?* (清洗这个需要多久)”，由女士的回答 *same day service* 及 *pick up your suit* 可知这个对话发生在干洗店，答案选 C。

【例 2】(2011 年 12 月)

W: May I make a recommendation, sir? Our seafood with this special sauce is very good.

M: Thank you, but I don't eat shellfish. I'm allergic to it.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

- A) At a restaurant.
- B) At a clinic.
- C) In a fish shop.
- D) On a fishing boat.

【解析】在这个对话中，从女士说的“*May I make a recommendation, sir? Our seafood with this special sauce is very good.*”可知这个对话发生在餐馆中，女士在向男士推荐食物。A 为正确答案。

II. 关系、身份、职业 (Relationship, Identity and Occupation)

题型特点

这类对话涉及说话人之间关系、说话人的身份及职业。这类题目往往涉及面较广。

常见的提问形式有：

1. What might be the relationship between the man and the woman?
2. Who are the speakers?
3. What does the man/woman do?
4. What is the man's/woman's job?

解题技巧

在这类对话中，有些会直接提到关系、身份或职业，很多则没有明确提出，但是根据说话人的语气、话题以及一些重要的关键词，做出正确的判断并不困难。四级考试中经常出现的有关系有：老师与学生、丈夫与妻子、医生与病人、营业员与顾客、司机与乘客、老板与职员（秘书）、餐厅服务员与顾客。而这些相对关系也和很多职业密切相关。

四级考试中经常出现的关系及相应的关键词：

1. **Teacher and student:** teacher, student, professor, homework, test, examination, paper, school, university, graduate...
2. **Doctor and patient:** doctor, patient, hospital, temperature, fever, medicine, injection...
3. **Shop assistant and customer:** shop assistant, salesman, customer, buy, sell, store, supermarket, discount...
4. **Driver and passenger:** taxi, passenger, get on, get off, destination...
5. **Waiter and customer:** waiter/waitress, order, menu, soup, table, dessert...
6. **Boss and employee:** boss, clerk, employee, secretary, office, meeting, appointment, fire, hire...

四级考试经常涉及的职业：

professor	lecturer	boss	secretary	businessman
receptionist	waiter	waitress	doctor	nurse
surgeon	physician	dentist	operator	cashier
lawyer	cook	mechanic	electrician	plumber
writer	novelist	tailor		

真题研究

【例 1】(2008 年 12 月)

M: If you can make up your mind about the color, I can start on the outside of your house early next week.

W: Well, right now I think I want white for the window frames and yellow for the walls. But I'll let you know tomorrow.

Q: Who is the woman talking to?

- A) A painter.
- B) A mechanic.
- C) A porter.

D) A carpenter.

【解析】在这个对话中，男士说如果女士决定好了颜色，他下周就可以早点从房子外面动工。女士说她现在的想法是把窗框（window frames）漆成白色，墙漆成黄色，但是明天才能告诉男士最终决定。由此可知，男士应该是替女士粉刷房子的人，即男士是一名油漆工（painter），因此答案为 A。

【例 2】（2005 年 6 月）

W: Mr. Watson, I wonder whether it's possible for me to take a vacation early next month?

M: Did you fill out a request form?

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A) Teacher and student.
- B) Doctor and patient.
- C) Manager and office worker.
- D) Travel agent and customer.

【解析】在这个对话中，女士向男士要求度假，而男士询问女士是否填了申请表。对话中，take a vacation 和 fill out a request form 为关键短语。另外从语气上可以看出，男士的地位高于女士，因此 C 为正确答案。

III. 数字、计算（Number and Calculation）

题型特点

数字题一般是关于时间、日期、年代、电话号码、价格等。在比较简单的题目中，答案在对话中直接提到，只要听清楚，就能选出正确答案。但是有些题目相对比较复杂，需要进行一些运算。这类题在近几年的四级听力考试中出现的较少，但数字依然是英语听力的训练重点。

常见的提问形式有：

1. How many/How much...?
2. How long/wide/tall/old...?
3. What time...?
4. When...?
5. What's the price of...?

解题技巧

在做这类题目时，考生一定要在听前快速浏览四个选项，这样，在听的时候就有一定的侧重点，知道该注意哪些方面，并及时在选项旁边做各种记号，以便根据问题进行必要的运算。

在做数字类的对话时，要注意以下几点：

1. Teens and Tens。例如：sixty 和 sixteen 的发音非常接近，但实际数字却相差很多，一定要注意两者发音的区别。

- C) At a bookstore.
5. A) Shanghai.
C) New York.
6. A) In a supermarket.
C) In a drugstore.
7. A) The Beverly Hotel.
C) The Hilton Hotel.
8. A) Teacher.
C) Librarian.
9. A) A plumber.
C) A salesman.
10. A) Traffic police officer.
C) Professor.
11. A) Classmates.
C) Boss and employee.
12. A) Teacher and student.
C) Patient and doctor.
13. A) Customer.
C) Shop assistant.
14. A) Guest and receptionist.
C) Friends.
15. A) \$8.5.
C) \$34.
16. A) 12:30.
C) 11:45.
17. A) Five dollars.
C) Four dollars.
18. A) About 20.
C) About 10.
19. A) \$35.
C) \$70.
20. A) 110 minutes.
C) 130 minutes.
- D) At an art gallery.
B) Beijing.
D) Hong Kong.
B) In a bar.
D) At a newsstand.
B) The Beverly House.
D) The Hilton House.
B) Shop assistant.
D) Doctor.
B) An electrician.
D) A telephone repairman.
B) Detective.
D) Passenger.
B) Mother and son.
D) Teacher and student.
B) Waiter and customer.
D) Stewardess and passenger.
B) Bank clerk.
D) Teacher.
B) Customer and waiter.
D) Client and real estate agent.
B) \$17.
D) \$64.
B) 12:00.
D) 11:15.
B) Two dollars.
D) Four dollars and fifty cents.
B) Exactly 20.
D) More than 10.
B) \$65.
D) \$130.
B) 120 minutes.
D) 140 minutes.

二、中等难度题

这类短对话在历年四级听力考试中经常出现，难度适中，以暗示题居多，也有少量明示题。在做这类题时，如果掌握技巧，正确率就会很高；相反，如果没有掌握要领，就容易出错。这种题目可以分为五类：短语、条件、因果、请求与建议。

I. 短语 (Phrase and Idiom)

题型特点

此类题型在四级考试时经常碰到，其特点是无法从字面理解短语的意思，所以考生切忌望文生义。如果不知道这些短语的意思，有时会直接影响做题。

解题技巧

对话中出现的短语的含义对解题至关重要，所以考生在平时就要多积累一些常用短语，这样才能在考试时做到有备无患。

短语一般可以分成两类：一类是固定的动词词组，例如：stay up (熬夜)，call off (取消)，bring up (抚养)等；另一类是习语，例如：beat around the bush (拐弯抹角)，do sth. with flying colors (很出色地完成某事)。要想掌握这些词组只有靠平时多听多读多记。如果考试时真碰到不知道的短语，有时可以根据上下文推测其含义。

真题研究

【例1】(2013年6月)

M: Frankly, Mary is not what I'd called easy-going.

W: I see. People in our neighborhood find it hard to believe she's my twin sister.

Q: What does the woman imply?

- A) She does not believe what her neighbors said.
- B) She finds it hard to get along with Mary.
- C) Mary and she have a lot in common.
- D) Mary is not so easygoing as her.

【解析】在这个对话中，easy-going (待人随和)是解题的关键。由男士的话“Mary is not what I'd called easy-going.”可以得出Mary并不随和。之后，根据女士说的“People in our neighborhood find it hard to believe she's my twin sister.”可知她和Mary是十分不相像的，结合男士所说的可知答案选D。

【例2】(2011年12月)

M: You're on the right track. I just think you need to narrow the topic down.

W: Yeah, you're right. I always start by choosing too broad a topic when I'm doing a research paper.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A) The woman is going to make her topic more focused.
- B) The man and woman are working on a joint project.
- C) One should choose a broad topic for a research paper.
- D) It took a lot of time to get the man on the right track.

【解析】在这个对话中，男士说“I just think you need to narrow the topic down.”从女士的

回答 “You’re right.” 可知她同意男士的话。由此可推测出她打算使主题更加具体化，A 为正确答案。对话中有两个短语是理解的关键：on the right track，意思是“方向正确”；narrow down，意思是“缩小范围”。

II. 条件 (Conditions)

题型特点

在做这类题目时，考生要能正确识别真实条件句和非真实条件句（即虚拟语气）。真实条件句实现的可能性较大，而非真实条件句实现的可能性较小或表示与事实相反，即动词为肯定形式的虚拟条件句实际表示否定的概念，反之亦然。最常见的句型有：if, unless, suppose, if only, in case, as long as, would rather, lest, wish, but for 等引导的从句。

解题技巧

考生对真实条件句的把握往往问题不大。最容易失分之处在于虚拟语气，而解答虚拟语气题型有一个固定的思路，就是“反着选答案”。这一规律在四级听力考试中还是比较可靠的。

考生在听到条件句时，首先要判断出是真实条件句，还是非真实的虚拟语气。比如：

M: Will you go to the party tonight?

W: I will if I have time.

W: I would if I had time.

这两种回答似乎非常相似，但是意思完全不同。第一种回答是真实的条件句，女士说如果有时间，还是很有可能去参加聚会的。第二种回答是虚拟语气，女士的意思是：因为没有时间，所以不能去聚会。由此可见，对真实条件句和虚拟语气的判断，是做这类题的关键。

真题研究

【例 1】(2011 年 12 月)

W: Now one more question if you don’t mind, what position in the company appeals to you most?

M: Well, I’d like the position of sales manager if that position is still vacant.

Q: What do we learn about the man?

- A) He is an experienced sales manager. B) He is being interviewed for a job.
C) He is a close friend of the woman. D) He is good at answering tricky questions.

【解析】在对话中女士说 “what position in the company appeals to you most?” 从男士所说的 “I’d like the position of sales manager if that position is still vacant.” 可知他是在进行工作面试，B 为正确答案。这个对话中有两个 if，引导的都是真实条件句。

【例 2】(2010 年 6 月)

W: I was so angry yesterday. My biology teacher did not even let me explain why I missed the field trip. He just wouldn't let me pass.

M: That doesn't seem fair. I'd feel that way too if I were you.

Q: What does the man imply?

- A) He understands the woman's feelings.
- B) He has gone through a similar experience.
- C) The woman should have gone on the field trip.
- D) The teacher is just following the regulations.

【解析】男士的回答使用了虚拟语气。女士的生物老师不听她解释为什么没去野外实习，不让她通过这门课。男士讲“I'd feel that way too if I were you”，即他理解女士的心情，故选项 A 正确。

III. 因果 (Reasons and Results)

题型特点

此类题型要求考生正确判断事物发展的前因后果，问题大多提问原因。通常是第二说话人提出原因。

对于这类题目，常见的提问形式有：

1. Why...?
2. What happened...?
3. What reason...?
4. What causes...?

解题技巧

因果题型应该算是中等难度的题目。考生可以按照做听力题的常规方法去做，即浏览选项，预测考点，细听原文，对照预测，做出判断。听时注意对话中出现的一些表示因果关系的词汇：

1. 表示原因的常规词汇有: because, for, since, because of, due to, that is why, cause...
2. 表示结果的常规词汇有: so, so that, in order to, therefore, as a result of...
3. 转折词 but, 其后面的内容经常是说话人想要拒绝某事的原因。

当然有些对话中含有这类词，比较容易判断。但也有相当多的对话中没有这类词，那考生就应该根据上下文作深层分析，辨清何为原因何为结果。

真题研究

【例 1】(2012 年 12 月)

W: Jack asked me to drop off this report. He's tied up in meetings all morning.

M: I was hoping he'd bring it himself. I need to talk with him about it.

Q: Why can't Jack come in person?

- A) He is out of town all morning.
- B) He is tied up in family matters.
- C) He has been writing a report.
- D) He has got meetings to attend.

【解析】在这个对话中，女士表示 Jack 整个上午都在开会。“He's tied up in meetings all morning.” be tied up 表示“忙于做……”，由此可见 Jack 不能来的原因是他要开会。因此 D 为正确答案。

【例 2】(2009 年 6 月)

W: There were more than a hundred people at Kate's birthday party. How come she's got so many friends?

M: It's really no surprise. You know, she was popular even when she was a child.

Q: What does the man imply about Kate?

- A) She expected more people at her party.
- B) She enjoys entertaining small children.
- C) She threw a surprise party for her friend.
- D) She has always enjoyed great popularity.

【解析】在这个对话中，虽然没有表示原因和结果的常规词汇，但男士的回答其实就是那么多人参加 Kate 生日聚会的原因——她从小就很受欢迎，选项 D 中的“*She has always enjoyed great popularity.*”与对话中的“*She was popular even when she was a child.*”对应。因此 D 为正确答案。

IV. 请求、建议 (Requests and Suggestions)

题型特点

表达请求与建议的题型是四级考试的必考题。请求是请求对方的帮助或征求对方的意见。建议是指建议对方做什么或建议对方与自己一起做什么。这类题的情景往往是谈话的一方向另一方提出请求或者建议做某事，总之题目是围绕一件事如何进行而展开的。

常见的提问方式有：

1. What did the man/woman suggest?
2. What is the man's/woman's advice?
3. What did the man ask the woman to do?
4. What did the man offer the woman?

解题技巧

做这类题，在听录音时，应当把注意力放在第二个人的谈话上，因为无论是提出要求还是建议对方做什么，对方的反应和态度往往是解题的关键所在。

当然也要熟悉这类题型的常用句型，这样的话，解题就会更容易些。

表示请求的常用句式有：

1. Will/Would/Can/Could you...?
2. Would you mind...?
3. I wonder if...
4. Would you like to...?
5. May I...?

表示建议的常用句式有：

1. Shall we...?
2. Why not...?
3. Why don't you/we/they...?
4. Perhaps we should...
5. You'd better...
6. What/How about...?
7. Let's...
8. Why bother...?
9. If I were you, I would...

对这些句型熟练掌握的话，做这类题自然得心应手。

真题研究

【例 1】(2011 年 12 月)

W: This crazy bus schedule has got me completely confused. I can't figure out when my bus to Cleveland leaves?

M: Why don't you just go to the ticket window and ask?

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

- A) Read the notice on the window.
- B) Go and ask the staff.
- C) Get a new bus schedule.
- D) Board the bus to Cleveland.

【解析】“Why don't you...”是一个典型的建议类句型。从男士讲的“go to the ticket window and ask”，可以推出男士建议女士去售票口问一下售票员。因此 B 为正确答案。

【例 2】(2010 年 12 月)

W: Can you help me work out a physical training program, John?

M: Sure, but whatever you do be careful not to overdo it. Last time I had two weeks' worth of weightlifting in three days and I hurt myself.

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

- A) Combine her training with dieting.
- B) Repeat the training every three days.

- C) Avoid excessive physical training.
- D) Include weightlifting in the program.

【解析】对话中，女士请男士帮忙制定一个锻炼身体方案，男士回答“but whatever you do be careful not to overdo it.”意即建议女士不要锻炼过量。选项 C 是该句内容的同义转述。

分类练习二

1. A) She will not have time for the man today.
B) She hasn't heard about the talk in this afternoon.
C) She will have some free time later.
D) She's too tired to talk.
2. A) She needs to change the lecture schedule.
B) She doesn't have enough time.
C) She feels she has nothing to do.
D) She still will not be ready at eight.
3. A) The condition of her cold is improving.
B) She hasn't seen a physician yet.
C) She went to the doctor's several days ago.
D) The cold will be over in several days.
4. A) He doesn't think it necessary to refuel the car.
B) He can manage to get the gasoline they need.
C) He hopes the woman will help him select a fuel.
D) He thinks it is difficult to get fuel for the car.
5. A) Buy a car from the woman.
B) Help the woman paint her car.
C) Buy a new car.
D) Look for a less expensive car.
6. A) Telling her daughter not to worry.
B) Asking the teacher for special help.
C) Teaching her daughter by herself.
D) Having confidence in her daughter.
7. A) Her salary will be raised.
B) She will look after all his money.
C) She will become a manager.
D) She will have as much money as the man.
8. A) Satisfied with their price.
B) Displeased with their quality.
C) Pleased with modern mass-production techniques.
D) Dissatisfied with their technological complexities.
9. A) He thinks the woman is right.
B) He thinks it better to post the card earlier.

- C) He is sure the card will be delayed.
D) He thinks a delay is impossible.
10. A) She doesn't think the man could finish it.
B) She doesn't think the man worked hard enough.
C) She doesn't think it is the man's fault.
D) She doesn't like the idea of going to parties.
11. A) He's going to talk to people in a foreign country.
B) He is interested in learning foreign languages.
C) He wants to be humorous while talking to other people.
D) His interpreter is not with him.
12. A) The food was spoiled.
B) The group felt shameful.
C) The weather was bad.
D) The program director wanted to have it on another day.
13. A) She went to the wrong town.
B) She had difficulty in finding her way.
C) The town has too many streets.
D) She set out very late.
14. A) She used to be in poor health.
B) She has become somewhat overweight.
C) She was popular among boys.
D) She must be very slim now.
15. A) She wants to live in the suburbs.
B) She is offended by her naughty children.
C) She disagrees with her husband.
D) She turns a deaf ear to her husband's words.
16. A) To find her way around.
B) To enjoy herself thoroughly.
C) To remember her culture.
D) To see the differences.
17. A) They shouldn't go and climb the mountain.
B) They should catch the train.
C) They shouldn't believe the weather forecast.
D) They should set off early.
18. A) Have a good rest first.
B) Select some of the things to begin with.
C) Just follow his heart.
D) Make a detailed plan first.
19. A) Decide which movie to see.
B) Order his food quickly.

- C) Go to a later movie.
 - D) Go to a different restaurant.
20. A) Shop with his son.
- B) Buy a toy train for a child.
 - C) Go school together with the boy.
 - D) Travel all over the world by train with the boy.

三、易失分题

第三类对话可以归为易失分题。此类题目的共同特点是考生无法直接从对话中获取答案，而是要在听懂原文的基础上，根据关键词、上下文、甚至说话者的语气语调进行推理判断，归纳总结，对传递的信息进行深层次的理解，得出正确答案。此类题型往往被认为比较难，考生在答题时容易失分。随着听力考试难度的增加，此类题型所占的比重有越来越大的趋势，考生应着重加以练习。本类题型大致可以分为三类：观点与态度，主旨与话题，推理与判断。

I. 观点与态度 (Opinions and Attitudes)

题型特点

观点态度题是指对话双方对某事或某人的观点或看法。日常对话中人们在表达自己的观点或意见时，往往含而不露，需要考生从说话人的语调、语气以及所使用的词汇、短语等方面来进行推理和判断。

这种题型的卷面特征通常表现在以下两个方面：1、选项一般为完整的句子。2、某一选项可能含有 think, should, agree (disagree), share ... opinion, like (dislike), will 等词。

这类题型常见的提问方式有：

1. What did the man/woman say about...?
2. What's the man's/woman's attitude towards/opinion about...?
3. How does the man/woman feel about...?
4. What did the man/woman think of...?
5. What does the man think the woman should do?

解题技巧

在做这类对话时，凡在选项中出现 agree (disagree), share ... opinion, like (dislike) 之类词语的题往往是要求判断第二个说话人是否同意第一个说话人的观点，在听的时候要重点注意第二个人所说的话，尤其是言外之意。

平时要注意掌握表示赞同和反对的习语和句型，如：You can say it again, I can't agree more, I'm not sure ..., I doubt ..., I'd rather ..., Why not ...。

对于选项中出现 **should, ought to** 等词语的题, 如果第一个人是女士, 选项都是 **He/The man should ...** 的话, 则重点在女士的话中; 而如果选项中出现的是 **She should ...** 的话, 重点就在男士的话中了。

对于选项中出现 **mean, think, will** (表意愿) 的题, 通常有两种情况, 其一是说话人用了虚拟语气来表达其愿望; 其二是找一个借口 (用 **but** 来引导) 来拒绝对方的邀请、建议等。因此平时要对虚拟语气非常熟悉, 考试时才能听得出来。

对话者的语调也可提供重要的信息。说话者经常用升调表达惊讶和不同的意见。

真题研究

【例 1】(2013 年 6 月)

W: Pam said we won't have the psychology test until the end of next week.

M: Ellen, you should know better than to take Pam's words for anything.

Q: What does the man imply about Pam?

- A) She does not like psychology.
- B) She does not like taking exams.
- C) She is not a reliable source of information.
- D) She is not available until the end of next week.

【解析】由女士的话我们可以得知女士相信了 Pam 的话, 但根据男士说的“you should know better than to take Pam's words for anything.”可知 Pam 的话并不可信, 所以答案选 C。

【例 2】(2012 年 6 月)

M: Miss, can I interest you in a pork special with serving tonight? It's only 799, half the usual price and it's very tasty.

W: Oh really? I will try it.

Q: What does the man say about the dish?

- A) It is a good bargain.
- B) It is new on the menu.
- C) It is quite healthy.
- D) It is a routine offer.

【解析】这个对话提问的是男士对菜肴的看法。男士向女士介绍今晚的菜肴, 说到它价格只有平日的一半而且非常美味: “It's only 799, half the usual price and it's very tasty.” 可推断男士认为这道菜很划算, 因此 A 为正确答案。

II. 话题主旨 (Topics and Main Ideas)

题型特点

该类考题主要考查考生的综合理解能力。考生不仅要能辨别话语中的细节和事实, 还应在能听懂对话内容的基础上, 根据关键词、场景、上下文, 对信息进行综合概括, 归纳

出话语主题。考生要能通过较少的内容，判断说话人在谈论什么，或人、或物、或事件。概括出对话的话题不仅要依靠原文，有时还需要考生的常识。

这类题型常见的提问方式有：

1. What are the two speakers talking about?
2. What are the two speakers discussing?
3. What subject are they discussing?
4. What are the two speakers doing?

解题技巧

在此类对话中，往往会围绕某一话题出现好几个与之相关的关键词。考生要抓住这些关键词进行分类。例如，如果对话中出现了 cloudy, rain, wind, temperature 等几个和天气有关的词，那我们基本就可以判定对话人在谈论天气。这就要求考生不仅有把握细节的能力还要有概括能力。

考生还可以在听之前快速浏览选项，有针对性地去听。如，选项中出现 sports，那对话中如果出现 skating, skiing, tennis, golf 等词，就支持该选项。

有些话题需要考生的常识，平常应注意与不同话题相关词汇的积累。如，和旅行相关的词常有 reserve, hotel, ticket, plane 等，与购物相关的词常有表示 sizes 和 prices 的词，与音乐相关的词常有 jazz, volume, record, album 等。

真题研究

【例 1】（2012 年 12 月）

M: I have to say I find the new smoking regulations too strict.

W: Well, they are for everyone's health. I have no complaints.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

- A) Rules restricting smoking.
- B) Ways to quit smoking.
- C) Smokers' health problems.
- D) Hazards of passive smoking.

【解析】对话中男士抱怨禁烟规定过于严格“the new smoking regulations too strict”，女士认为这是为了大家的健康。由此可以得知他们谈论的是关于禁烟的问题，A 为正确答案。

【例 2】（2012 年 6 月）

M: As you can see from the drawings, the kitchen has one door into the dining room, another into the family room and a third to the outside.

W: The door into the family room isn't big enough. Could it be made wider?

Q: What are the speakers doing?

- A) Trying to sketch a map.
- B) Cleaning the kitchen.

C) Painting the dining room.

D) Discussing a house plan.

【解析】从 drawings, kitchen 等关键词可知,两人正在看房子的图纸,并讨论希望通往 family room 的门能够再宽点。所以选项 D 是正确答案。

III. 推断判断 (Inference)

题型特点

本题型和前两种一样,问题的答案隐含在字里行间,在原文中找不到现成的答案,但是内容更加宽泛。考生需要听懂弦外之音,根据说话人使用的词汇,说话的语调语气推断出说话人的真正意图。

常见的提问方式有:

1. What does the man/woman mean?
2. What can we learn from the conversation?
3. What does the man/woman imply?
4. What can be inferred from the conversation?

解题技巧

此类题型对考生的要求较高,考查范围广,应该说并无捷径可循。以下几点建议供参考:

1. 注意说话者的用词。从特定的词语中推断,从字里行间悟出潜台词。
2. 当说话人用虚拟语气表达他的愿望、想法时,要意识到事实上是“事与愿违”,即客观事实恰恰与他的愿望相反。
3. 如果第二说话人用升调,那他要表达的意思通常有两种:一是表示惊讶,二是表示不同意第一说话人的看法。
4. 遇到不熟悉的短语、谚语或其他表达方式,尽量从上下文推测其含义,切勿望文生义。

真题研究

【例 1】(2013 年 6 月)

W: What are you doing in here, Sir? Didn't you see the private sign over there?

M: I'm sorry. I didn't notice it when I came in. I'm looking for the manager's office.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A) The man found himself in a wrong place.
- B) The man is the manager's business associate.
- C) The woman was putting up a sign on the wall.
- D) The woman is the manager's secretary.

【解析】对话中,由女士的话“What are you doing in here, Sir? Didn't you see the private sign over there?”可知这位男士进入了别人的私人区域。由于男士是在找 the manager's office,所以答案选 A。

【例 2】（2012 年 12 月）

M: Should we invite Mr. Smith to join us for dinner this weekend? He's just come back from England.

W: You can have a try. But as far as I know, he seldom accepts invitations from his employees.

Q: What can we infer about Mr. Smith?

- A) He is not easy-going.
- B) He is the speakers' boss.
- C) He is not at home this weekend.
- D) He seldom invites people to his home.

【解析】对话中女士回答“*But as far as I know, he seldom accepts invitations from his employees.*”史密斯先生很少接受员工邀请。由此可以推断，史密斯先生是他们的老板，因此 B 为正确答案。

分类练习三

1. A) She does not talk very much.
B) She is a special friend.
C) She is not a very pleasant person.
D) She is a friendly person who likes talking.
2. A) There are different kinds of folders.
B) This decision requires careful thought.
C) It doesn't matter which color she chooses.
D) The color should suggest the content.
3. A) He thinks shopping online is not very convenient.
B) He thinks it easy to decide whether the thing fits you well.
C) He thinks shopping online is still not very popular.
D) He thinks shopping online has some drawbacks.
4. A) There would be some problems for the man to secure a ticket.
B) There would be no problem for the man to secure a ticket.
C) There might be no extra tickets available for the man.
D) The man should book the ticket even earlier.
5. A) He thought it was a good car.
B) He thought it was too noisy.
C) He thought there was something wrong with the car.
D) He didn't like it.
6. A) She loves the film, too.
B) She doesn't think much of the film.
C) She asks the man to repeat his words.
D) It's not as good as she expected.
7. A) A bad traffic accident.

- B) A suggestion for their radio report.
 - C) The content of their radio report.
 - D) The condition of the freeway.
8. A) Watching a program on TV.
- B) Buying a TV set.
 - C) Buying cheap things.
 - D) Buying deluxe things.
9. A) A dancing competition.
- B) A gymnastic display.
 - C) A concert.
 - D) An acrobatic show.
10. A) The bad weather in Britain.
- B) Some natural disaster that hit Britain.
 - C) Some natural disaster that happened in a place other than Britain.
 - D) Weather in general.
11. A) An airplane flight.
- B) The first space flight.
 - C) A scheduled space flight.
 - D) A new shuttle bus.
12. A) Transistor.
- B) Radio and television.
 - C) Electricity.
 - D) Conductor.
13. A) The man shouldn't videotape his graduation ceremony.
- B) Graduation ceremonies take place on campus.
 - C) The man can have a videotape made by the school.
 - D) The video recording facilities are no longer offered.
14. A) The man was completely right.
- B) The man was wrong.
 - C) The man was quite well off.
 - D) The man was very stupid.
15. A) Trains on the railway are often overcrowded with tourists.
- B) She is in favor of closing down the railway.
 - C) She always takes the railway whenever she goes out.
 - D) The railway is more convenient than the highway.
16. A) He had a busy morning.
- B) He had a terrible morning.
 - C) He had an exciting morning.
 - D) He bought something cheap on his way to work.
17. A) The woman is afraid of thunderstorms.

- B) The man works for a good roofing company.
C) The roof of the woman's house needs repairing.
D) The man's roof is leaking and he asks the woman to help him.
18. A) The woman doesn't like jam.
B) The woman forgot where she had left the jar.
C) The man had an accident.
D) The man broke the jar.
19. A) The woman didn't hand in the thesis proposal to him on time.
B) He returned the thesis proposal to the woman a week ago.
C) He hasn't read the thesis proposal yet.
D) The thesis proposal isn't acceptable.
20. A) He needs to repair his computer.
B) He doesn't have a computer.
C) He has a degree in computer science.
D) He can't understand the instructions.

第二节 长对话 (Long Conversations)

题型特点

长对话在选材上是短对话的扩展，篇幅较长。两篇对话共七道题，每篇字数在 250-350 之间。对话和问题只读一遍。问题在对话结束后提出，不出现在试卷上。长对话选材内容广泛，以日常生活和校园生活为主，同时还涉及科普、金融、人文地理等各个方面。

解题技巧

1. 听前预测

选项是信息的重要来源。听力题中很多选项都有比较明显的特点，通过这些特点和选项中的关键词可以预测问题可能考察的核心内容。因此，最好利用播放考试指令的时间预览各个题的选项，在播放正式内容前做到心中有数。

2. 听时重点

通常长对话中二人开始一个主题的时候，都会有一个类似“引子”的事件来引入话题，这时考生就可以迅速判断出二人的关系，并且抓住二人谈话的主题。

进入正题后，很多长对话的双方对话实质上就变得有些像一问一答的上课了。虽然长对话是两人在谈话，但只有一个人是信息的主要提供者。另一个在整个过程中的功能就是不断提问，引出回答，而回答的内容才是理解对话和解题的关键。这时考生可以结合印在答题纸上的选项，边听边记，写下一两个与该选项有关的关键词。

3. 听后确认

对话过后的提问要听清楚，从而根据刚才在选项上做的简单笔记，确定正确选项。