

同等学力申请硕士学位英语指南听力理解五 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/108/2021_2022__E5_90_8C_E7_AD_89_E5_AD_A6_E5_c69_108155.htm 这是一篇小故事。

文中重复率最高的词是speaker,listener,talk,初步预测此文与交谈有关。13题四个选择项均为句子，说的是对讲话人的态度：“没人与他交谈”，“人们不注意听他讲话”，“人们不断打断他”，“人们开他的玩笑”；14题很明显问的是原因；15题是四个祈使句，估计是What does the passage try to tell us或what advice does...give us。带着这些预测，在听录音时就可以重点记忆有关内容，并在相应的选择项旁做记号。请看录音原文：

When I first went to London as a student,I sat alone during parties with my glass of wine.I hoped people would think that I was having great thoughts and that someone might come up to me and say: “ Excuse me,I hope you won ’ t mind my coming up to you like this.I don ’ t want to interrupt your thoughts.But really,you are the only interestinglooking person in the room.May I talk to you? ” It never happened.Here is some advice if you would like to be a good conversationalist.Be an attentive listener.Encourage others to talk about themselves.To be interesting,be interested.Ask questions that other people will enjoy answering.Encourage them to talk about themselves and what they have done.Remember that the people you are talking to are a hundred times more interested in themselves and their problems than they are in you and your problems. A person ’ s toothache means more to that person than a famine in Africa which kills a million people.A pain in one ’ s arm interests one more than

forty earthquakes in America. Think of that the next time you start a conversation. Diogenes, the Greek philosopher who is supposed to have lived in a barrel, said: "The reason why we have two ears and only one mouth is so that we may listen more and talk less."

Questions: 13. What happened to the speaker at parties? 14. Why should we encourage others to talk about themselves in order to be good conversationalists? 15. What can we learn from what the Greek philosopher said?

五、选择项快速阅读方法 听力理解的问题不是以书面形式出现在卷面上，而是在播放完录音材料之后才出现，因此，抓紧空隙时间抢先阅读选择项，并且根据选择项内容预测谈话内容和提问形式，提前了解谈话或短文中可能出现的单词或词组，对听音前作好心理和素材上的准备，听音时有目的地聆听、记忆，听音后快捷准确答题帮助极大。那么如何在短短十几秒内进行快捷高效的阅读呢？运用略读技巧，采用跳跃式方法扫视选择项内容，千万要避免逐词阅读，否则不可能在听音前看完选择项。其实听前预测没必要十分精确，只要对录音材料有个粗略的梗概就行了。这个梗概为我们提供一个基本框架，即聆听线索。根据这条线索在听录音时有的放矢捕捉关键信息，以填补框架中的空白，修改、补充先前的预测。选择项长短不一，繁简各异，处理方法也应随机应变。选择项比较短时，只需一眼掠过，即可一目了然。如95年第9题：A. A service call. B. A long distance call. C. An emergency call. D. A local call. 目光一扫便可知问题的内容是what kind of call。又如95年第7题：A. The man is a stranger. B. Neither of them is a stranger. C. The woman is a stranger. D. Both of them are strangers. 这组选择项虽然稍长一些，但扫视一下也

足以了解关键信息是“谁初来乍到”。对于数字类、地点类、人物类题都可以此方法解决。对于较长的选择项，应采用“竖读”方法，以重点找出区别点，因不同点即问题所在。竖看主语，根据主语人称的性、数确定问题是针对谁问的，主语相同看谓语，看其是肯定还是否定，然后将视线移至各项不同之处。竖读即上下看，而不是像一般阅读那样从左往右一句一句地看。如95年第4题：A.He wants to kill time. B.He wants to leave. C.He wants to have a break. D.He wants to continue.

100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com