

英语四级考试听力九大技巧（五）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/122/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E8\\_8B\\_B1\\_E8\\_AF\\_AD\\_E5\\_9B\\_9B\\_E7\\_c83\\_122497.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/122/2021_2022__E8_8B_B1_E8_AF_AD_E5_9B_9B_E7_c83_122497.htm) 又如：W:Did you

see film last night? M:I wouldn't have gone to see it if I'd known it was boring. Q:Where was the man last night? A) In a bar. B) In a cinema. C) At a lecture. D) Unreasonable. 应选 B) 条件句中以if引导居多，注意这种句式的表达特点。它们经常用省略的形式，如if possible,if any,if not,if so,if necessary,if needed等，听省略形式的条件句，主要应该抓住主句的基本内容，因为条件句不易听错，只要抓住了主句的基本内容，就能正确做题。此外，表示条件的连词，除了if外，还有as long as,so long as,suppose,supposing,let's say等。(九)判断比较句式比较有两种基本形式，相等比较和不等比较。相等比较的基本句型为：主语 谓语 as 形容词或副词原级 as 被比较对象。请看下面一句话的比较：Walking fast uses up as many calories as running slowly.其中被比较对象为running slowly.但要注意有时出现的一句话只是形式上的相等比较，但在含义上却是不等比较。像almost,nearly,practically通常表示还差一点，不及等。不等比较的基本句型为：主语 谓语 比较级 than 被比较对象。此外，以比较级形式可表达最高级含义。如下面一句话：No other student studies as hard as peter.因此，应是彼特学习最刻苦。在四级听力考试题目中，直接涉及比较题的内容不多。但我们在这里仍然把它作为一项技巧列出，一是因为在短文中会有体现，二是因为这将为六级打下基础。因此，希望考生也把它重视起来。关于比较句式，一要抓住比较对象，二是掌握

常见的比较句式。下列是一些常见的比较句式：as ... as ..., the same as, 比较级 than, prefer ... to ..., would rather ... than 等。在比较对象上，注意 that、one 的指代；此外，还有句子成分的省略。下面是一个例子：W: I think I ' ll wear my red dress to the party tonight. M: Can ' t you wear your blue one? I like it much better. Q: How does the man feel about the woman ' s red dress? A) He hates it. B) He likes it better than the blue dress. C) He doesn ' t know which dress she means. D) He doesn ' t like it as well as the blue one. 应选 D)。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](http://www.100test.com)