

四六级听不懂20分照样拿教你如何选择答案 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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本文主要向大家介绍听力短对话的宏观方法，无论四级还是六级，听前的充分预读是必要的，因为只有认真的预读才能找到选项中的规律，另外，短对话必须遵守的一个原则就是：先听到什么不太可能是正确选项，后听到的才可能是正确答案，没听到什么最有可能选择什么！！以下以六级题为例！！第一招：相关保留原则 当选项中有两项表达意思相近时，那么正确答案必在这两项之中！这时只需稍微听一听对话，即可知答案，如果出现了双重相关，便可直接确认正确选项，只需听完对话加之认证一下即可！典型例题：1999年12月第4题

4. A) Visiting the Browning. B) Writing a postcard. C) Looking for a postcard. D) Filling in a form. 例题分析：B、C两项均含有 a postcard，B、D两项均含有写...之意，即B、C和B、D构成双重相关，即可得出B为正确选项！本题听力原文：4. M:

What's the matter? You've been sitting there for ages, just staring into space. W: I told the Browning I'd send them a postcard. Now I don't know what to say. Q: What's the woman doing? 第二招：异项保留原则 当选项中出现有意识明显相反的两项时，那么正确答案必在此二项中出现！如果出现双重异项，那么即可判断出正确答案，异项保留原则在六级考试听力短对话中应用广泛！典型例题：1999年12月第6题

6. A) She can't finish her assignment, either. B) She can't afford a computer right now. C) The man can use her computer. D) The man should buy a computer

right away. 例题分析：B、C异项，B项的意思是她现在有电脑，C项的意思则是她现在没有电脑。B、D异项，B是说女方无电脑，而D是说男方无电脑，男女也是一种反意关系。所以根据双重异项原则可确定正确答案为B项！ 本题听力原文：

6. M: I'm frustrated. We're supposed to do our assignment on the computer, but I have difficulty getting access to the computers in the library. W: I understand the way you feel. I'm looking forward to the day when I can afford to get my own. Q: What does the woman mean?

第三招：女士保留原则 做题做多了，我们应该了解西方人的思维方式，当对话中出现女士的建议和要求时，我们一定要注意，这时女士说出来的话很可能就是正确选项的异意！因为女士经常以女神的形象出面，她们代表的是美好、正面、阳光的信息！ 典型例题：1999年12月第9题

9. A) The man should stick to what he 's doing. B) The man should take up a new hobby. C) The man should stop playing tennis. D) The man should find the cause for his failure.

例题分析：通过选项我们可以分析出男人做一些事情遇到了困难，这时一位女人出来安慰男人，根据女神原则可知女人一定会让男人坚持把这件事情做下去，而不要放弃，这样的题型太多了，所以可呈现出一定的规律性！ 本题听力原文：

9. M: I think I'm going to give up playing tennis. I lost again today. W: Just because you lost? Is that the reason to quit? Q: What does the woman imply?

第四招：概括、抽象保留原则 当选项中出现比较概括、抽象的句子时，这时我们就要把表述事实的、具体的句子划掉，而去选择表概、抽象、比较性的句子！此原则可衍生出一个包含取大的原则，在作题时应用也是十分的广泛，一般当两个选项的意思

接近时，表述比较全面的一般为正确选项！典型例题：7. A) The visiting economist has given several lectures. B) The guest lecturer ' s opinion is different from Dr. Johnson ' s. C) Dr. Johnson and the guest speaker were schoolmates. D) Dr. Johnson invited the economist to visit their college

例题分析：A、C、D均为表述事实的句子，只有B项为对比、比较的句子，较之A、C、D项更为抽象的表述了一件事情，所以B项为正确选项！

本题听力原文：7. M: The visiting economist is speaking tonight, but Dr. Johnson doesn't seem to think much of him. W: That's because Dr. Johnson comes from an entirely different school of thought. Q: What do we learn from the woman's remark?

第五招：态度和虚拟保留原则 这两种方法一般无单独命题的规律性，只是作为上述四种宏观方法的辅助方法出现，当只剩下两个选项时，通常正态度的选项容易是正确答案，表虚拟的选项更容易是正确答案！

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