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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/555/2021_2022__E8_8B_B1_E8_AF_AD_E4_B8_93_E4_c94_555565.htm SECTION A

STATEMENT In this section you will hear nine statements. At the end of the statement you will be given 10 seconds to answer each of the following nine questions. 1. Who is the speaker? A. An insurance agent. B. A fireman. C. A safeguard. D. A politician. 2. What can we infer about Susan? A. She dresses fashionably as she spends plenty of money on them. B. She looks fashionable though she doesn't spend much on dresses. C. She doesn't spend much money on her dresses. D. She often spends too much money on her dresses. 3. What does the statement mean? A. The room was too dry. B. The room was not dry enough. C. The paint was wet. D. The paint was too dry. 4. We learn from the statement that A. Lucy is very interested in video games. B. Lucy shows no interest in video games. C. Lucy often plays video games if she is free. D. Lucy plays better than her friends. 5. What can we learn about Andrew? A. His petrol is used up. B. He just got his car filled. C. His car had a little petrol left when reaching the garage. D. He had a car accident. 6. The speaker suggests that A. appearances are not important. B. appearances are everything. C. clothes make the men. D. we should never trust appearances. 7. What does the speaker say about Thurber? A. He is a great writer. B. His blind eye prevented him from writing good novels. C. His success depended on his childhood experience. D. He worked so hard in writing as to lose one of his

eyes. 8. What does the speaker imply? A. I knew the time of the concert from him. B. He didn't tell me the time of the concert. C. He told me the time of the concert, but it was unnecessary. D. The concert began before I knew the time. 9. The speaker suggests that A. we should read every two lines carefully. B. we should find hidden and implied meanings. C. we should keep our eyes open for the book. D. we should get the meaning of every word. KEY TO

LISTENING COMPREHENSION 1.A 2.C 3.B 4.B 5.A 6.D 7.A 8.C

9.B 10.A SECTION A STATEMENT 1. “我认为你们的保险单没有规定对待火灾造成的损失的保障。” 本题要求判断说话人的身份。如果只听到只言片语，如policy就会受到D: 政治家的干扰，或fire而受到B: 消防队员的干扰；只有听清全文，联系上下文，才可判断出这里policy意思是“保险单，保险契约”，而非“政策”，也才能推测出其职业应为A: 保险代理人。 2. “尽管Susan在银行有大笔存款，但她的衣服却一点儿也不时髦。” 由though引导的表示让步功能的分句，暗示Susan尽管有钱却不买时髦的衣服，即在衣服上花费不多，C最切合题意。 anything but: 除...之外，恰恰不，决不 3. “油漆匠建议等房间墙壁干一些后再粉刷。” 换句话说房间的墙壁不够干而不能粉刷，与油漆没关系。因此应选B。 4. “Lucy宁可什么也不做，也不愿整晚打游戏机。” 也就是说Lucy最不愿意玩游戏机了。 B最接近原意。 . would rather ...than... = would sooner...than...: 宁可...而不..., 最好...而不... 5. “Andrew的车刚开到车库，汽油就用完了。” A: 他的汽油用完了； B: 他刚给车加满油. C: 到车库时，他的车还剩一点油. D: 他遇到了车祸。 了解词组run out of (用完，耗尽) 也

就能选出A为正确答案。6. “外表可能是靠不住的。”也就是说不能以貌取人，依赖外表作出判断，D: 不要相信外表与此含义最接近。7. “Thurber在童年时的一次事故中弄瞎了一只眼睛，但他仍在写作生涯中获得了成功。” despite of = in spite of: 尽管，任凭，是表达转折，让步关系的介词词组。文中说尽管Thurber在失去一只眼睛的不利情况下，仍成为了个成功的作家。A: 他是个伟大的作家与此最接近。8. “他其实不必告诉我音乐会的时间，我已经知道了。”作为情态助动词，need一般只用于否定句和疑问句。“needn't不定式完成体”表示过去本来不必做某事却做了。因此原句可理解为“其实他不必告诉我，但他告诉了。”所以C为最佳选择。另外：“needn't do / don't need to”表示没有必要而不去做。9. “在阅读过程中，我们必须从字里行间领会隐含之意。” in the course of ...: 在...过程中 理解词组read between the lines: (从字里行间言词行动中) 领会言外之意体会隐含之意 就不难理解本题的真实含义，从而选出正确答案B。

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