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1.简短对话解题技巧：简短对话，在多数情况下，往往能从录音材料中找到与选择项相同的部分，但我们更要注意通过对这个对话的整体理解，正确选择答案。平时在训练中，有意识地加强这方面的训练，特别是对数字类题目的敏感训练、细节信息的短时记忆能力训练和语句推导能力训练。能有意识的在纸上记录一些信息。

解答题目时，先看题目。后在听录音材料中，对题目中出现的解答选项有重点的听和识别，注意区分开一些干扰内容和选项。经典例题：M: Excuse me, Mrs. Sharp, can I borrow some money from you? I need them for buying the toy to my son. W:

Well, you are a good Daddy. Q: What can we learn from the dialogue? [A] Mrs. Sharp won ' t borrow some money to the man.

[B] The man isn ' t a good father. [C] The man will buy a toy to his son. 名师精解：考生可以从录音材料中找到与选项相同的部分“ buy the toy to my son.”

但通过对整个对话的整体理解。我们知道是男士为了想给儿子买玩具而向这个女士借钱。因此，女士会说“你真是个好爸爸。”所以答案为[C]。经典例题：

M: The concert begins at 8:30. Let ' s hurry. W: We still have 45 minutes. How do we go there? Q: What ' s the time now? [A]

9:15 [B] 8:15 [C] 7:45 名师精解：数字类题目要求考生一要记

清楚对话中数字所代表的内容，并且能进行简单的推理。本题中提到音乐会在8：30开始，我们还有45分钟时间。因此哪个

时间相互相减，就得到了答案为[C]。经典例题：W: Did

you ring me up yesterday evening? M: Yes, I wanted you to come over and meet my cousin who has just come from the United States, but your mother said that you were at evening classes. Q: Who answered the phone call? [A] The woman [B] The man ' s cousin [C] The woman ' s mother 名师精解：对话中 “ your mother said that you were at evening classes. ” 说明了昨天，接到电话的人是对话中妇女的母亲。而之前的一些信息 “ Did you ring me up yesterday evening? ” 正提示了这位男说话者昨天打过电话。故[A] [B]两选项都是起到干扰作用的选项。

2.较长对话解题技巧：

较长对话，一般为男女相互四次或以上来回的对话。这部分录音材料读两次。在听录音前，考生应通过提前阅读题目的提问和解答，了解这个较长对话大体内容和做题重点。在第一次听录音中，全神贯注，边听边记录一些要点和关键词，了解对话大意。有时对非常有把握的题目可以马上给出答案。在第二次听录音中，以全篇对话的角度，集中精神对一些有难度的题目做出解答。在解答一些大意和推导题目时，平时可以通过做这类阅读理解题目，提高自己全面着眼地做题目的能力和自己推断的能力。解答题目中，一般把这类题目留在最后解决，仔细比较各个选择项的区别，思考各个答案选项的推断依据，根据自己所记录的notes和全文角度作答。

经典例题： M: Hi, Lilan W: Hi, Wang Ming. Haven ' t seen you for ages. Any news? M: I ' m going to do a business course when I leave school. W: Are you? Very glad to hear it. Then what are you going to do when finish? M: Oh, I shall go back to Beijing to practice there. W: That ' s a good idea. You know there are more opportunities for business there than Shijiazhuang. And English is

very useful in the job. M: Yes, I think it ' ll be very useful in many ways. W: Besides, Beijing is an international trade centre. English is used almost everywhere. M: Then I ' ll be a very promising businessman there. Q: 1. What is the man ' s plan for his future? [A] Take a business course in Beijing [B] Learn some English in Beijing [C] Do some Business in Beijing. 2. What can you tell about the man? [A] He used to live in Beijing [B] He used to live in Shijiazhuang [C] He used to live in Shanghai 3. What do the two speakers agree to? [A] Going to the evening school [B] Improving their English [C] Practising business

名师精解：对话中 “ W: Hi, Jack. Haven ' t seen you for ages. Any news? (嘿，杰克。好久不见了，你怎么样了?) M: I ' m going to do a business course when I leave school. (在毕业后我打算去读商务课程。) ” 但紧接着， “ W: Then what are you going to do when finish? ” (但你学完学业后，你打算做什么呢?) M: Oh, I shall go back to Beijing to practice there. (哦。我会回到北京拓展我的事业。) ” 这说明第1题这个男人的将来计划最终还是在在北京进行商务活动。这道题目就从听力材料中直接选择获得，较容易，答案选择[C]。而题目2和题目3就要求考生通过理解全文，才能获得答案。从题目2的题干看，题目设计者考查点落在：Where did the man use to live? 而听力原文中只提及过两个地点：Beijing和Shijiazhuang。因此，Shanghai则一定是错误的。而原文中 “ I shall go back to Beijing to practice there ” 。go back则为重点。但一般考生在第一次听时，却很容易忽略这个关键词汇。所以在回答该题时，就要在第二次听中特别关注地名。则较易得出结论，答案为[A]。第3题则是对全文的一个总

结。对话多次提及英语的重要作用。 W: And English is very useful in the job. M: Yes, I think it ' ll be very useful in many ways.

W: English is used almost everywhere.因而， What do the two speakers agree to? 答案为[B]，其余[A] [C]为干扰项。 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