

四级听力选择题破题技巧英语四级考试 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/645/2021_2022__E5_9B_9B_E7_BA_A7_E5_90_AC_E5_c83_645561.htm tb42"> 听力概况 在四六级考试中，听力部分从2006年6月起由过去20%的比例上升为35%，是所有部分中唯一比例上涨的题目。（阅读从过去的40%下降到目前的35%，而过去词汇和结构部分已经取消。）有消息称，国家四六级出题委员会即将在2012年左右全面推行计算机四六级考试。其中，听力部分将达到70%的内容。在现行的四六级笔考中，听力部分的比例和题型完全一致，但是在长度、词汇选择难度、主题的深度上都有差别。另外，四六级听力部分的语速并没有明显差别，均维持在90100词/每分钟。语音为美音主导之下的美音与英音的混合。听力题目构成与比例 小对话：8% 选择题 共8道对话，每题长约1分钟 长对话：7% 选择题 共2段对话，每段长约3分钟 听力短文：10% 选择题 共3篇文章，每篇长约3分钟 复合式听写：10% 听写填空 填8个单词和三句话，放音三遍，共计8分钟 听力位于考试的卷二部分，共占全卷35%。听力选择题目的一般性做题规律 小对话：视听反向原则、同义替换原则。视听反向原则是指，在小对话的题目中，当你发现被读到的单词或短语在选项中明显出现的时候，此选项更容易是错的。同义替换是指，若发现选项中的单词和短语是听力原文中出现的同义和近义替换，则选项容易为正确。 例题：2006年6月四级考试第9题 A . Helen is talkative B. Helen is active C. Helen is sociable D. Helen is quite 原文： M： We ' ve got three women researchers in our group, Mary, Betty and Helen. Do you

know them? W: Sure, Mary is active and sociable. Betty is the most talkative woman I ' ve ever met. But guess what ? Helen is just the opposite. Q: what do we know from the conversation? 解析 : 可以明显看出 , 本题的答案为D.其中 , 另外三项的形容词都被读到 , 而quite恰好是talkative与opposite组合的一个同义替换。

例题 : 2008年12月四级考试第17题 A) She wants to get some sleep. B) She needs time to write a paper. C) She has a literature class to attend. D) She is troubled by her sleep problem. 原文 : M: How about joining me for a cup of coffee? W: Id love to, but Im exhausted. (疲惫) I was up till 3 this morning writing a paper for my literature class. Q: Why does the woman decline the mans invitation? 解析 : 准确答案A。用来替换Im exhausted (疲倦) , 同义替换 , 听到的慎选。长对话和短文听力 : 视听基本一致原则 视听基本一致的含义是指 , 听到的原文和看到的选项若基本一致 , 则选项容易为正确选择。这一点和短对话的原则恰恰相反 , 请考生一定注意。例题 : 2007年12月四级考试第2道长对话 : 23. A) She is thirsty for promotion. C) She is tired of her present work. B) She wants a much higher salary. D) She wants to save travel expenses. 24. A) Translator. C) Language instructor. B) Travel agent. D) Environmental engineer. 25. A) Lively personality and inquiring mind. B) Communication skills and team spirit. C) Devotion and work efficiency. D) Education and experience. 答案 : CAD 原文 : W : Oh! I ' m fed up with my job ! (第一次作对第23题的机会 , be fed up with sth/sb意思为厌倦某事或某人) M : Hey ! There ' s a perfect job for you in the paper today. You might be

interested. W : Oh ? What is it ? What do they want ? M : Wait a minute...Ah , here it is. The European Space Agency. It ' s recruiting translators. (第24题。视听基本一致) W : The European Space Agency ? M : Well , That is what it says. They need an English translator (第24题。视听基本一致) to work from French or German. W : So they need a degree in French or German , I suppose. Well , I ' ve got that. What ' s more ? I ' ve plenty of experience. What else are they asking for ? M : Just that.. A university degree , and 3 or 4 years experience as a translator in a professional environment. They also say , the person should have a lively and inquiring mind , effective communication skills , and the ability to work individually , or as a part of the team. (第25题AB项同时被读到 , 于是就都错了。本句含义为 , 他们同时说 , 这个人需要有活泼好学的性格 , 有效的交流技巧 , 既有个人能力又可以成为团队一员。) W : Well , if I stay on my present job much longer , I won ' t have any mind or skills left. (作对第23题的第二次机会) By the way , what about the salary ? I just hope it isn ' t lower than what I get now. M : It ' s said to be negotiable. It depends on the applicant ' s education and experience. (最后被读到 , 第25题准确答案。视听基本一致) In addition to basic salary , there ' s a list extra benefits. Have a look yourself. W : Em ...travel and social security plus relocation expenses are paid. Hey , this isn ' t bad , I really want the job. Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you ' ve just heard: 23. Why is the woman trying to find a new job ? 24. What position is being advertised in the paper ? 25. What are the key factors that determine the salary of

the new position ? 例题 : 2007年12月四级考试第一篇短文听力

26. A) They care a lot about children. B) They need looking after in their old age. C) They want to enrich their life experience. D) They want children to keep them company. 27. A) They are usually adopted from distant places. B) Their birth information is usually kept secret. C) Their birth parents often try to conceal their birth information. D) Their adoptive parents don ' t want them to know their birth parents. 28. A) They generally hold bad feeling towards their birth parents. B) They do not want to hurt the feelings of their adoptive parents. C) They have mixed feelings about finding their natural parents. D) They are fully aware of the expenses involved in the search. 29. A) Early adoption makes for closer parent-child relationship. B) Most people prefer to adopt children from overseas. C) Understanding is the key to successful adoption. D) Adoption has much to do with love. 答案 : ABCD

原文 : When couples get married , they usually plan to have children , Sometimes , however , a couple can not have a child of their own. In this case , they may decide to adopt a child. In fact , adoption is very common today. There are about 60,000 adoptions each year in the United States alone. Some people prefer to adopt infants. Others adopt older children. Some couples adopt children from their own families , they all adopt children for the same reason. They care about children (第26题) and want to give their adopted child a happy life. Most adopted children know that they are adopted. Psychologists and childcare experts generally think this is a good idea. However , many adopted children or adoptees

have very little information about their biological parents. As a matter of fact , it is often very difficult for adoptees to find out about their birth parents because the birth records of most adoptees are usually sealed. The information is secret , (第27题) so no one can see it. Naturally , adopted children have different feelings about their birth parents. Many adoptees want to search for them , but others do not. The decision to search for birth parents is a difficult one to make. Most adoptees have mixed feelings about finding their biological parents. (第28题) Even though adoptees do not know about their natural parents , they do know that their adoptive parents want them , love them and will care for them. Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you ' ve just heard. 26. According to the speaker , why do some couples adopt children ? 27. Why is it difficult for adoptees to find out about their birth parents ? 28. Why do many adoptees find it hard to make the decision to search for their birth parents ? 29. What can we infer from the passage ?

考生需要注意：版面所限，我们将在下期内容中继续介绍复合式听写需要注意的事项。前边提到的对话题目和短文题目都被称之为听力理解题目，大部分中国同学在传统英语学习中习惯更多使用眼睛而非耳朵，所以，即便是一眼即可看懂的单词和短语，耳朵却无法分辨。另外，在听力过程中一旦出现听不懂或模糊的情况，请勿紧张。因为难点的部分和模糊的部分反而不会出题。听力重要，但是注意力和定力耐力也很重要。由于听力题目大部分只放音一遍，这要求考生时刻保证边看边听的同步进行。其实，提高的根本依然在于时间和精力付出。给耳朵多少时间，就等于在听力上有多少进步

。本期七个听力多义词汇采集者退散 很多形状简单的词汇经常在四级听力中变化出一些你意想不到的含义，这需要大家特别注意：Paper 在听力考题中，它最常见的含义是：论文。其次是报纸。相反，作为“纸”的原始含义很少见到。I was up till 3 this morning writing a paper for my literature class. (论文。2008年12月第17题) What position is being advertised in the paper? (报纸。2007年12月第25题) Treat 原始含义为对待，但是听力中更喜欢考“请客”的含义。You treated me last weekend, now it ' s my turn. (2003年1月第1题) Jam 请注意，“果酱”不是重点含义，traffic jam (堵车)才是更常见的考点。Charge 1) 收费。I have to charge you 150 pounds for on night. (2006年12月第1道长对话原文) 2) 负责。I am in charge of a team of 8 brokers(经纪人). (2006年6月第1道长对话原文) Present “礼物”的含义早已不是考点。目前喜欢考及物动词“展示，表达和呈现”。另外，变成名词presentation 之后，其含义为演讲和展示，是一种很常见的校园课程形式。Its goals were to educate, share ideas and present Indiana ' s best products. (2007年12月第3篇听力原文) Commercial 请注意，它的名词含义是“广告”。Let 请看这句话：I have a room to let. (1998年第10题原文) 含义：我有一间房子出租。注意：rent 是指租进来，而let是租出去。相关推荐：09年英语四六级考试政策及常见问题汇总 四六级听力考试十大热门问题解答 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