

FUNCTION QUESTIONS

功能题

1.功能题定义:

These questions determine whether or not you understand the speaker's intentions. You must often determine the speaker's intentions by understanding the context of the passage surrounding the sentence in question(理解设问句前后文章的意思). By analyzing the passage as a whole, you can determine the speaker's intentions. These questions typically replay a part of the listening passage.

2.功能题示例:(频率:5/套)

What does the professor imply when he says this: (reply)

Why does the student say this? (reply)

3.功能题解题思路

Practice recognizing the unspoken meanings of words.字面背后的意思

Make notes on the context of the passage. (做好笔记)

Recognize the tone of voice of the speakers. (注意说话者语调)

.....

(1) 情——问情

考试中常见的一些“情”

Awful: woops! Oh, no! Oh, dear!

Remind: you haven't done something, have you?

I was wondering...if you will do something

I can't imagine if you do...

Pity: what a shame

that's too bad.

I'm sorry to hear that

tough luck/ just my luck

Eulogy: Fabulous; Magnificent; Excellent; Terrific; Awesome; Amazing; Fantastic; Incredible;

Outstanding; Charming; Good job; Brilliant

Surprise: Jesus! My dear! Boy! Jesus Christ! Man! Oh, my God! Gosh! Oh, my! What! Dear me!

Tactful refuse: Sounds great, but...

Sounds like fun, but...

that's tempting, but...

I wish I could, but/ I'd love to, but

I'd really like to, but/ I would (if I could),but

I meant to, but/ I have been meaning to (do something), but.../ I should have, but...

(2) 三种重听题:

- What does the professor mean when he says this?

必须听懂重听句子, 结合文章内容, 推测教授的意图。(难)

- Why dose the professor say this?

理清重听的几句话之间的逻辑关系。

- What does the professor imply when he says this?

What does the professor mean when he says this?考察方法

Now, something else I value is teaching. Why? Well, it brings in a modest income, but I could

make more money doing other things. I'd do it even if they didn't pay me. I just enjoy teaching. In that sense it's an end to itself.

Q5. What does the professor mean when she says this:

- A. Teaching is not a highly valued profession in society
- B. She may change professions in order to earn more money
- C. The reason she is a teacher has little to do with her salary
- D. More people would become teachers if the salary were higher

Why does the professor say this? 两种考察方式:

● 考察教授（对某件事）的态度。

常见态度：消极、惊讶

文中特点：语调、语气骤变（升否降肯）

提示词：Oh、Really、Wow

判定词：转折词、否定词

Now before I go on, let me just respond to something Carol was saying--- this idea that bats are blind.

Q6. Why does the professor say this:

- A. To answer a question that Carol asked
- B. To correct a statement that Carol made
- C. To praise Carol for an example that she gave
- D. To give an example of a principle that Carol stated

● 考察教授说话目的。

常见目的：解释说明、纠正错误

文中特点：

提示词：

判定词：

You can easily swim within a few feet of an octopus and never see it.

17. Why does the professor say this?

- A. To point out an error.
- B. To illustrate a point.
- C. To propose an explanation.
- D. To correct a misunderstanding.

Q5. Why does the professor say this:

So it rises even faster because it has nowhere else to go, that's where topography comes into the picture.

- A. To make sure the student knows he will have to be familiar with topographical features for the final exam
- B. To remind the student of a diagram that she presented in class
- C. To point out the severity of weather conditions near the lakeshore
- D. To reinforce the connection between her example and the students question

What does the professor imply when he says this: 考察方法

Well, he did put Runge's letter in the book, at the end. But he added a disclaimer implying that Runge's letter didn't influence his work. Apparently, what Goethe was saying was that they just HAPPENED TO come up with the same theory at the same time.

- A. Many people have proposed theories about primary colors.

- B. Goethe discovered the primary colors by accident.
- C. Goethe probably developed the primary color theory before reading Runge' s letter.
- D. Goethe may have been influenced by Runge' s ideas about primary colors.

4.功能题出现位置

- 离题: let' s stop and talk a little bit about…….
- 课堂引导或鼓励:
Excellent!
There' s no doubt for that.
What you have mentioned perfectly explains……
- 举例子或者讲故事
And here is a perfect example for this case……
- 暗示某个问题的答案
Perhaps there' s something more you could add?
- 解释某个概念
in other words…../ that is…….
By that I mean…….
- 文章中出现道歉, 纠正, 自我纠正或者他人纠正:
Excuse me, Actually, Did I say ……?
Oh, wait a minute, what am I saying?

5.教师常用的功能套话

- 解释说明:
Simply put, Let' s put it this way.,
I think I should……, ,
in other words
- 总结归纳:
Now to sum/ wrap up my speech
- 劝戒指令:
You should have done sth better
You know you shouldn' t do that
- 启发思考:
you are supposed to know this
or perhaps there' s something more you could add?
That' s a good suggestion but……
- 强调要点:
Please bear in mind that
Remember…
What' s really important is…
But sometimes, and this is interesting……
- 纠正口误:
Wait a minute
I made a slip of tongue
- 选项中表情绪 / 态度的用词:
doubtful/skeptical/incredulous
disturbed/annoyed

indifferent
enthusiastic/fascinated/interested
uncertain
angry/upset/disappointed

6. 功能题 Final Tips

(1) 如何定位?

关注有独特功能的部分 (柯南原则)

(2) 如何排除?

越像越不是 (尽可能避免原词)

越不像越是 (同意转换)

(3) 如何选出?

避免二级推理 (排除法最后的二选一) ~

和谐原则~

避免先入为主~

意义上相反或者相似的选项~

Q5. Why does the student say this:

But..... what 's that got to do with me?

- A. He does not know of any job applicants
- B. He is not interested in learning about the hiring process
- C. He does not want to be responsible for any decisions that are made
- D. He does not understand why the professor has asked him the question.

Q6. Why does the professor say this:

And there's something that can't be controlled by the architect.

- A. To find out if students have understood his point
- B. To indicate that he will conclude the lecture soon
- C. To introduce a factor contradicting his previous statement
- D. To add emphasis to his previous statement.

Q6. What does the professor imply when she says this:

I mean, when Dalton's of all companies embraces something as radical as MBWA it really shows how popular the theory has become.

- A. It is surprising that Dalton's tried to use MBWA.
- B. It is surprising that MBWA was successful for Dalton's
- C. She does not have a high opinion of the quality of Dalton's soups
- D. Dalton's positive experience with MBWA led many other companies to try MBWA

7. ~题型练习~

Q5. What does the man imply when he says this:

- A. He wants to change the subject
- B. He wants to tell a story
- C. He disagrees with the woman.
- D. He understands the woman's point

听力材料

B: Yes, but they just come and play or swim on their own. But taking a class— that is different

story

A: But what do I have to do if I want to take the class?

B: You have to one register, and two pay the fee for the class.

A: That's not fair.

B: Well, I think if you think about it, you will see that it's fair.

A: But people who play sports in the gym, they don't have to pay anything.

B: Yes, but they just come and play or swim on their own. But taking a class— that is different story, I mean someone has to pay the instructor.

A: So if I want to enroll in the class...

B: then you have to pay extra, the fee isn't very high, but there is a fee.

Q4. Why does the professor say this:

A. To introduce an explanation.

B. To express uncertainty

C. To point out an error

D. To emphasize a point that should be obvious

听力材料

But sometimes certain species of birds do the exact opposite, when the predator approaches, they do their best to attract the predator. Now why would they do that?

Now if you were a bird, and there is a predator around, what are you going to do? Well for one thing you are going to attract as little attention as possible, right? Cuz if the predator doesn't know you are there, it is not gonna try to eat you. But sometimes certain species of birds do the exact opposite, when the predator approaches, they do their best to attract the predator. Now why would they do that? Well, they do that to draw the predator away from their nests, away from their eggs or their young birds. And the behaviors that the birds engage in to distract away the predators are called distraction displays. And there are numbers of kinds of distraction displays.

Q5. Why does the professor say this:

A. To explain the behavior of the predator

B. To emphasize that predators have excellent hunting skills

C. To state the purpose of birds' behavior.

D. To emphasize the risks involved in a distraction display

听力材料

Most of the time when birds are engaging in distraction displays, they are going to pretend that either they have an injury, or that they are ill, or that they are exhausted, you know something that will make the predator think, En, here's an easy meal.

But sometimes certain species of birds do the exact opposite, when the predator approaches, they do their best to attract the predator. Now why would they do that? Well, they do that to draw the predator away from their nests, away from their eggs or their young birds. And the behaviors that the birds engage in to distract away the predators are called distraction displays. And there are numbers of kinds of distraction displays. Most of the time when birds are engaging in distraction displays, they are going to pretend that either they have an injury, or that they are ill, or that they are exhausted, you know something that will make the predator think, En, here's

s an easy meal. And one pretty common distraction displays was called the broken wing display

Q6. Why does the professor say this:

- A. To describe the behavior of an injured sandpiper
- B. To give an example of a well-performed broken-wing display
- C. To show why some sandpipers fail to distract predators
- D. To distinguish the sandpiper's display from another kind of display.

听力材料

Now what the purple sandpiper does is when the predator approaches, it drags its wings, but not to give the impression that the wing is broken, but to create the illusion that it has a second pair of legs.

Another version of this kind of distraction displays is where the bird creates the impression of a mouse or some small animal that's running along the ground. A good example of that kind of display is created by a bird called the purple sandpiper. Now what the purple sandpiper does is when the predator approaches, it drags its wings, but not to give the impression that the wing is broken, but to create the illusion that it has a second pair of legs. And then it raises its feather, so it looks like it's got a code of fur. And then it runs along the ground, moving left and right, you know like it is running around little rocks and sticks.