

《英语四级听力》PPT课 件

English Listening Comprehension

for Band Four



听力的重要性



英国著名的语

学家 D. Jones 认为，
只有具备了良好的听
力，才能学好语言，
听力训练即是养成听
力记忆，而听力记忆完全可以通过训练来培养。

内容纲要

- 1 打好扎实基本功
- 2 具备基本技能
- 3 听力应试技巧
- 4 注意事项
- 5 考前准备



1 打好扎实基本功

1.1 元音与辅音

[i]—[i:]

seat, sit meat, mitt

[θ][s] 及 *[l][r]*

双唇 *[m][p][b]*

1.2 数字

1.2.1 单词表示数字

**(1) single, double, couple,
score, dozen**

**(2) anniversary, decade,
century, millennium**

(3) fortnight, overnight

1.2.2 近音、近形数字的辨认

seven five teen

eleven twelve ty

Eg: 415 fifth street

514 Fourth street

1.2.3 音、形不同

11:45: quarter to twelve
eleven forty-five

2:30: two thirty / half past two

前天: the day before yesterday, two days ago

后天: the day after tomorrow / two days later

天天、每天: day by day, each day
from day to day

推后一星期: this day week, today week
a week day, after a week

两星期: fortnight / period of two weeks

前几天, 数天前: the other day
a few days ago

1.2.4 熟悉常见数字的读法

- (1) 百位数: 416
千位数: 9743
多位数: 198572412
- (2) 电话号码: 55-2347 1333222444 triple
- (3) 1990年
2000年 2010 年
- (4) 20世纪80年代 (1980's) (2010's)
685 B.C. A.D.
- (5) May 1st: May first / the first of May
- (6) 10:10, 10:45, 24:00, 9:15

2 具备基本技能

2.1 积累习惯用语与表达 习语:

at the top of the ladder/tree

名列前茅

back out

食言; 变卦

beyond (all) question

毫无疑问; 无可争辩

bird in the bush

未到手的东西,未定局的事情

booked up

没空; 有约会;

(戏票等) 已被预定一空

burn the midnight oil

开夜车; 工作到深夜

check in

登记; 报到

check out

付帐后离开

check off/over/out sth

检验; 复核

close/shut one's eye to

无视; 对...置之不理

call it a day

今天就这样算了；
就干到这里为止

come about

发生

down on one's luck

倒霉；不走运

draw one's time

(被迫地)辞去工作

dying for

渴望；非常想

eat one's words

收回前言；认错道歉(不是“食言”)

fall behind

落后；跟不上

far be it from me

我决不认；我决不想要

for the time being

暂时；眼下

get into hot water

陷入困境

get off the ground

开始很顺利；取得进展

give sb the green light

允许(某人)做某事

have other fish to fry

另外有事要做,别有要事

make a point of doing sth

坚持做某事;

决心做某事

装作; 假装

make believe

十有八九;通常;多半

nine times out of ten

说错话; 做错事

put one's foot in one's mouth

使想起(某事);

ring a bell

听起来觉得耳熟

sleep like a log/top

睡得很熟; 酣睡

song and dance

枯燥无味的废话

turn/give the cold shoulder on

疏远某人; 冷淡某人

too clever by half

(讽刺用)过分聪明

up the wall

十分烦躁; 非常恼火

white away

混时间; 浪费时间

lay sb off

(临时)解雇

2.2 形式肯定意义否定的表达形式

Eg: He is **the last** person I want to see.

Buying a car is **beyond** my means.

If it were cooler,

Out of the question,

2.2.1 比较级和最高级形式

I'm wiser than to believe that.

The child was more frightened than hurt.

The beauty of the place is more than I can describe.

2.2.2 采用某些动词或动词词组表示否定意义

give up doing miss doing

2.2.3 否定+比较级 表肯定

Eg: I can't agree with you more

→肯定意义最高级

2.2.4 采用虚拟句表示否定

How nice it would be if you would stay a bit longer.

If I had left a little longer, I would have caught the train.

But for the storm, we should have arrived earlier.

区别:

What if ...? If only ...! Only if

2.2.5 采用动词expect, think, hope的过去或过去完成时后接不定式或宾语从句表示否定

I thought to finish the letter before 10.

我原来打算.....的

2.2.6 采用某些形容词短语表示否定意义

He is ignorant of conditions at the lower level
他不了解下情

Short of tools, we made our own.

2.2.7 采用某些介词短语表示否定意义

Instead of, out of repair, except, beyond, out of the question

2.2.8 情态动词should, ought to + have done
need have done

2.2.9 Anything but和before(动词)表示否定意义

You mother bears anything but receiving the news.
听到这个消息，你母亲会受不了的。

2.2.10 too...to...与too...for...

You are driving too fast for safety.
你开车太快，不安全

2.3 否定形式表肯定

2.3.1 **Can't be too + adj + to do sth.**

2.3.2 **Can't wait to do sth.**

2.4 注意比较与选择的句型

2.4.1 **prefer A to...B/prefer(would like)...
rather than... /would rather... than...**

2.4.2 **not so ... as ...**不及，不如...
nowhere as... as 不及，不如...

2.4.3 最高级表**even**之意

(Even)the best woman will blunder sometimes.

2.4.4 the last =the least likely

Eg: He is the last person to do the thing.

2.4.5 not the less=none the less→同样、也

Eg: I don't love him the less for his faults→He has faults, but I love him none the less.

2.4.6 Not so much A as B=less A than

B=More B than A→Not A, but rather B
与其A，毋宁B//宁愿为B而不为A

Eg: He's not so much a scholar as a writer=He is more of a writer than a scholar→He is a writer rather than a scholar

2.4.7 other than

I borrowed some books other than novels.
我借了几本书，却不是小说

2.5 对听力测试内容背景知识做到心中有数

2.5.1 人物关系 (key words, key phrases)

- (1)教师与学生(Teacher and student)
- (2)学生与学生(Classmates/roommates/schoolmates)
- (3)图书管理员与学生 (Librarian and student)
- (4)营业员与顾客(Shop assistant and customer/shopper)
- (5)饭店侍者与顾客(Waiter/waitress and customer)
- (6)医生与病人(Doctor and patient)
- (7)出租车司机与乘客(Taxi driver and passenger)

2.5.1.1 有关教师与学生的常用词和词组

scholarship, tuition, school record, report card, credits, oral examination / test, Written registration, freshman, sophomore, junior, senior, graduate student, postgraduate, doctorate student, required / compulsory course, optional / elective course, to quit school, to drop out, quiz, mid-term exam, final exam, entrance exam, term paper, make-up exam

2.5.1.2 学生与学生关系的常用词和词组

band, Students' Union, Student Center, Gymnasium, cheer/cheering squad, rooters, cheerleader, football/basketball/volleyball, Homecoming, alum, alumnus, alumna, sports meet, dormitory, teaching building, absent from school

2.5.1.3 图书管理员与学生关系的常用词和词组

magazine, periodical, fiction, novel, reading room, library card, library catalogue, loan desk, journal, reference book, stacks, author', writer shelves, to renew

2.5.1.4 营业员与顾客关系的常用词和词组

on sale, bargain, steal, auction, sale, prices are soaring, make ends meet, out of style, fashion, ready-made, sweater, high-heeled shoes, flat shoes, pajamas, gown, underwears, undershirts, shorts, leather, plastic, fabric, cotton, silk, woolen, pattern, jeans, tip, cash or charge? Are you done? department store, Lady's Department, Cashier, supermarket, daily necessities, check-out stand, receipt, electric shop, color TV, washing machine, washer, refrigerator, fridge, electric fan

2.5.1.5 饭店侍者与顾客关系的词和词组

seasoning, soy sauce, vinegar, menu, steaks, pork chops, ham, pudding, sausage, dessert, soup, cocktail, tray, paper napkin

2.5.1.6 医生和病人关系的词和词组

hospital register's office, out-patient department, emergency department, medical department, surgical department, operation room, inpatient department, wards, physician, surgeon, doctor of Chinese medicine, dispensary, drugstore, pharmacy, high blood pressure, hypertension, indigestion, pneumonia, cancer, ulcer, hepatitis, TB (tuberculosis), Burns, Strain, itch, itchy, sleeplessness, insomnia, to suffer from, to inoculate, to give first-aid treatment, to be operated on, to give an injection, stethoscope, gauze, first-aid kit

2.5.2 地点与方向 (place and Direction)

Hotel: reception, vacant beds, single room, double room, book a room, bath, lavatory, occupy a room, full, front desk, porter, tip

Library: borrow, lend, latest issue, card, catalogue, call number, due, over-due, fine, novel, renew, fiction, magazine, bookshelf

Meeting: for (支持), against (反对), proposal, report, speech, suggest, disagree, agree, decide, point out, argue chairman, conclusion

Post office: mail, post, postage, stamp, parcel, telegram urgent cable, airmail, registered letter, money order

Restaurant: reservation, bar, order, soft drink, dessert, salad soup, menu, bread, potato, tomato, tablesalt, roast beef, meat, mutton, chicken, fry, pie, cake, I'm full, bill, waiter, waitress, go Dutch

Store: size, colour, style, price, cost, cheap, What can I do for you? How much does it cost? fashion, expensive, counter, department, check out, brand, fresh, cash, pay, shop girl, assistant

School: department, Bachelor's degree, Master's degree, Doctor's degree, Campus, lecture, dormitory, semester, term, playground, dining-hall, swimming-pool, courses, foreign language, gym, midterm exam, final exam, clinic, professor, assistant, lecturer, lab, test, required courses, elective courses, credit hour

Bank: draw on one's account (开户), pay interest on ..., open an account, interest rate, Foreign Exchange Certificate, RMB, fixed deposit (定期存款), current account (活期存款帐户), bank clerk

Barber's: haircut, hairstyle, hairdresser, shave, moustache, beard, spray, shampoo
The Customs House: pay duty on ..., duty free (免税), free of charge, fill in the form

Dance: disco, dance with, have a ball, party, May I have the pleasure of next dance?

Hospital: pain, cough, fever, a headache, stomachache, temperature, heart, lung, blood-pressure, take medicine, pills, tablet

2.5.3 掌握常用的国家名和城市名称

Washington, Seattle, San Francisco, New York, Los Angeles, Huston, Detroit, Dalias, Chicago, Boston, London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, California, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, Alaska, USA, UK, USSR, Russia, Brazil, Sweden, Spain, France, Poland, Canada, Austria, Denmark, Australia, Finland, Africa, Europe, Asia, Japan, Italy, Norway.

注意up与down的方向性

2.5.4 态度与反应

2.5.4.1 解态度与反应类题的步骤

- (1) 迅速看完考题的四个选择项，找出与人的情绪或事物性质有联系的关键词（它们多为形容词）。
- (2) 听录音内容时注意语调变化，缩小期待的范围，提前预期第三个声音有可能提出的问题（以**How, what**提问为多）。
- (3) 掌握与态度和反应有关的词汇，并了解第三个声音在此类题中的形式。

2.5.4.2 关键词

**Attitude , Response , Agreement ,
Disagreement , disapproval , belief ,
disbelief , disgust , complaining ,
encouragement , good wishes ,
gratitude , interest , optimism ,
pessimism , sympathy , fear ,
annoyance , apology , compliment ,
congratulation , curiosity ,
disappointment , dismay , excitement ,
hesitation , permission , surprise ,
warning**

2.5.5 计划与行动(Plan and Action)

(1) 谁做什么？辨别出动作的执行者与承受者

(2) 谁让谁做？—使役动词：

have / get / let / make /

注意 have sth done

make oneself done

(3) 选择做什么？

A→提出计划或行动

B接受→提出另一计划

Eg: You will hear:

M: Would you rather eat at home or go out tonight?

W: I'd rather go out, but I don't mind fixing supper at home if you'd rather not go.

Q: What does the woman want to do?

You will read:

a. She wants to fix supper.

b. She wants to stay at home.

c. She is not hungry.

d. She wants to go out.

注意句型：重点转移

I'd rather do... but...

I'd like to do...but...

Eg: He'd rather die than give up.

He'd rather die but he can't die in this way.

2.5.6 对以下场景对号入座

(1)时间 **(2)数字** **(3)身份**

(4)地点 **(5)打电话** **(6)天气**

(7)问路 **(9)工作** **(8)饭店及食品**

(10)书籍 **(11)学习** **(12)健康**

(13)购物与租房 **(14)文化娱乐活动**

(16)家庭生活等等

(15)体育活动和外出旅游

3 听力应试技巧

3.1 细微处获得信息

3.1.1 从答案中获得信息

Key word: adj, adv, n, v

**Important word: and, but, though,
however, etc**

(关联或转折)



3.1.2 不同语气，语调与句式的内涵

(1)虚拟→与事实相反

(2)**think**→**thought**的事实相反

(3)“陈述句升调（怀疑，疑问）

(4)否定句升调（肯定）

(5)祈使句（礼貌）

(6)特殊疑问句升调(责备,厌烦或欣赏对方的提议)
（具体情况来定）

(7)注意对would you mind doing ...? Yes与Nor回答

3.1.3 短文中注意段落首句与尾句

多为topic sentence,首句多为文章的核心，尾句多为整段的归纳与总结

3.2 对话解题技巧

3.2.1 注意对话的环境和交流的信息(environment)

3.2.2 弄清对话的意图, (intention)

(情景与语意整体理解)

注意语境、语义、语调、推断意图

3.2.3 把握第三者的提问 (Questions)

多围绕第二人的话语展开, 听清第二人的说话内容很重要

3.2.4 善于预测问题

注意对话内容, 提出的问题及书面答案的选项之间的关系

抢时间扫视选项, 利用时间空隙做出判断本题答案, 推测下一题

3.2.5 听到什么不选什么

3.3 短文解题技巧

3.3.1 利用**Direction**的时间预测短文内容（快速的阅读能力）

3.3.2 捕捉四个选项的不同点，注意选项中反复出现的实词

3.3.3 抓主题句，在开头或结尾，偶尔在中间

3.3.4 边听边记录(策略:长词短写、首字母符号、中英文均可)

3.3.5 听清所问的问题

3.3.6 注意语句间的关联与转折

3.3.7 听力、阅读、比较、判断相结合

3.3.8 答案往往是听到什么选什么(未听问题便知答案)

(1)排除(2)比较(3)推断

3.4 听力填空解题技巧

语音知识与辨音能力有密切的关系

3.4.1 同音词辨别（同音异义词）

Eg:

flour flower

meat meet

right write

3.4.2 近音词辨别（读音相近或相似）

abroad aboard cloud crowd letter

ladder sick thick writer rider

3.4.3 连读现象:

/辅/+ /元/, /r/+ /元/

Eg: an apple there is
there are

2.4.4 失爆: 爆破→ \varnothing /一鼻 (爆破)

a big bag

a big moon

3.4.5 虚词弱读现象

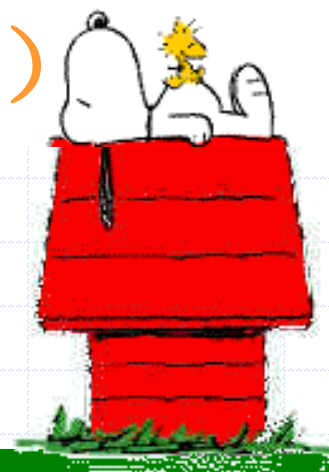
And to some for

3.4.6 变音 /t/ + /j/, /d/ + /j/

3.4.7 失音: /辅/ + /h/ + /元/ 及
factory、dormitory等 (/h/失)

3.4.8 同词不同音 (英美英不同)

Eg: tomato, renaissance
interest, dance等



4 注意事项



4.1 抢时间阅读短文

4.2 单词首字母大写

4.3 注意语法

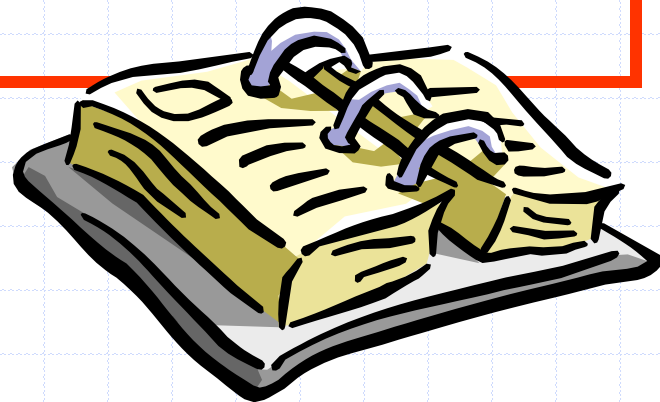
4.4 长词短写



5 考前准备

5.1 词汇量提前两个学期着手

5.2 每天听音





Wish you successful!



Thanks for your
Attention

ANNE GEDDES

结束!

