



第一部分
专项精讲

第一章 听力理解

听力理解 (Listening Comprehension) 是 PRETCO-B 的第一部分, 要求学生能听懂日常交际和涉外业务活动中的用语, 内容为语法结构简单、发音清晰、语速为每分钟 100 词左右的英语问句、短对话、长对话和短文; 题型为选择和填空, 题号从 1~24 题, 得分占总得分的 24%, 测试时间是 25 分钟。

从历年考试试题分析来看, B 级考试中听力考查的重点是: 英语日常交际中的准确应答能力、对话理解能力和听写、速记能力。

应试技巧

听力理解由四个部分组成, 第一部分和第二部分各有 7 小题, 第三部分和第四部分各有 5 小题。其中, Section A 为简短问答题, Section B 为短对话, Section C 为长对话, Section D 为短文填空。考生平时在多练听力的同时还需掌握一定的答题策略。

1. 对于 Section A, 需积累常见的日常交际用语, 答题时学会抓住关键词和短语, 善用排除法。

2. 对于 Section B, 需分析选项, 预测对话内容和问题, 善于辨别干扰项。

3. 对于 Section C, 需通读选项, 预测主题和所提问题, 善于在听录音时抓住要点做笔记。

4. 对于 Section D, 需事先迅速浏览原文, 掌握文章大意, 带着预测仔细听录音, 快速做笔记。

真题链接

例 1.1 Can I help you, Madam? (2017 年 6 月)

A. Let's have a break.

B. This way, please.

C. Don't mention it.

D. No, thank you.

【答案】D

【解析】该题考的是语言的交际功能, 问题的意思是“夫人, 我有什么可以为您服务的吗?” 对此, 用 Yes 或 No 来回答。如果用 No 表示拒绝, 要注意语气的委婉。故选 D。

例 1.2 How long have you been in the new position? (2016 年 12 月)

A. Never mind.

B. Certainly.

C. Only a week.

D. She's very nice.

【答案】C

【解析】本题的关键词是 how long, 问题的意思是“你做这个工作多久了? ”。how long 引导的特殊疑问句, 表示对时长的提问, 选项中 C 项表示一段时间, 故选 C。

例 1.3 M: Are you planning to study abroad?

W: I wish I could, but I haven't got enough money.

Q: What problem does the woman have? (2017 年 6 月)

A. She is in poor health.

B. She failed a test.

- C. She hasn't got enough money. D. She hasn't got any offer.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考的是对对话细节的掌握。男士询问女士是否到国外留学，女士回答希望自己能去，但目前没有足够的钱。问题问的是“女士有什么困扰？”从女士的回答中可知她目前的困扰是钱不够，和选项 C 相符，故选 C。

例 1.4 W: Hello, JBS Company.

M: I'm calling to ask about the after-sale service.

Q: What is the man asking about? (2015 年 12 月)

- A. The flight time. B. The new model.
C. The after-sale service. D. The meeting schedule.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考的是对对话细节的掌握。女士接到电话说是 JBS 公司（问其需要什么帮助），男士说自己打电话是想询问有关售后服务的事情。问题问的是“男士想要问什么？”，选项 C 意思是售后服务，故选 C。

例 1.5 W: Are you going to give up your job?

M: I'm not sure. I just don't like the long working hours.

W: But you haven't been working there very long.

M: Yes, I have worked there for three months.

W: I think it's a good job. Firstly you get a good salary.

M: That's true. I can make \$350 a week.

W: What's more, it's not very hard.

M: Yes. Maybe I should think it over.

Q1: How does the man feel like his job? (2014 年 6 月)

- A. It's far away from his house. B. It is under great pressure.
C. He has stayed there too long. D. He needs to work long hours.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考的是对对话内容的掌握。问题问的是“男士觉得他的工作怎么样？”，在对话的过程中，说话双方提到了薪水、工作的负荷大小及工作时间的长短，男士觉得工作的时间太长了，有辞职的想法。故 D 项正确。

Q2: How much is the man's salary? (2014 年 6 月)

- A. \$350 a day. B. \$350 a week.
C. \$350 a month. D. \$350 a year.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考的是对对话细节的掌握。问题问的是“男士的薪水是多少？”，从对话中可知，男士明确表明自己的薪水是每周 350 美元。故 B 项正确。

例 1.6

First of all, on behalf of all the people from our company, I would like to say “Thank you for 20 us to such a wonderful party”, I think the music is 21, the food and wine are very nice, and the people here are all very kind. Also, we've enjoyed meeting and 22 you, sharing the comfortable time together. We have really enjoyed ourselves. I hope we will be able to maintain

the 23 and make next year another great one together. Thank you again for the party. We've really had 24. (2017 年 6 月)

【答案】20. inviting; 21. lovely; 22. talking to; 23. good relationship; 24. a great time

【解析】文章大意：代表公司感谢对方的热情款待的感谢致辞。

解题步骤：

第一步：考生可事先迅速浏览原文，掌握文章大意，确定文章的主体时态是一般现在时。并可对空格部分要求填入的词作适当猜测，初步推测20要填入的是一个动词，因该动词前有介词 for，所以填入动名词；21可能要填的词是形容词；22要填的词应该是动词，因前面有并列连词 and，推断出此处一定是和 meeting 一致的动名词；而23前面有定冠词 the，后面应跟名词；24前面有动词 had，推测可能要填入名词或名词词组。

第二步：带着预测结果，仔细听录音，快速做笔记，不断辨听和核查答案。

知识储备

一、Section A 试题特点和常考的题型

(一) 试题特点

通过对近年来 B 级考试听力部分的真题分析，不难发现 Section A 简短问答题的内容以日常交际中的简单对话为主，如互相介绍、问候、道歉、感谢、问路、打听时间或日期、询问对方观点和建议等，其句式基本上以疑问句形式出现，因此考生在平时的学习中务必要对疑问句给予足够的重视，对疑问句的句式有足够的了解。

对 B 级考试中的特殊疑问句而言，多由 what, why, who, where, which, when, how 等特殊疑问词引导，并且其回答都有较为固定的模式，例如：“Why...?” 的回答内容通常为原因；“Who...?” 的回答应为人物、身份或职业等；“Where...?” 的回答应为地点；“When...? / What time...?” 的回答应为时间；“How much/many...?” 的回答应为数字。

而对 B 级考试中的一般疑问句而言，最常见的一类问句是以 Would, Could, May, Can 等情态动词词开头，多用来表示请求或建议，较为常用的句式为：Would you please...? / Could you please...? / May I...? / Can I...? 而余下的一般疑问句则无外乎是以 Be (Is / Are) / Have / Do / Will 等助动词引导，较为常用的句式为：Is this...? / Is that...? / Is there...? / Are you ...? / Do you...? / Have you done...? / Will you...? 考生必须根据句子的结构和意义用 “Yes, ...” 或 “No, ...” 做出相对应的回答。

(二) 常考的题型

1. 观点询问题。

此类题型是 B 级听力考试中出现最多的题型，多用来征询对方的意见和观点。在 Section A 部分，观点询问题通常很简单，整句考题的长度不会超过 10 个单词。考生只要熟悉了观点询问题的基本提问句式，集中精力听句子中、后半部分的关键词就能很容易找到问题的答案。观点询问题通常的句式有：

What do you think of...?

How do you like...?

【解析】时间询问题。“When...?”在本题中询问的是去北京的火车出发的时间，故选项A “At 16:30. (下午四点三十分。)”是正确答案。选项B为“不用，谢谢。”；选项C为“给你。”；选项D为“需要我的帮助吗？”，均与问句不符。

3. 请求建议题。

请求建议题包含的内容相当广泛，可以涉及日常交际中的方方面面。考生有必要对此类题型的考查形式有足够的了解，以便在真正的考试中对考题迅速做出正确反应。常用的表达句式有：

May I...? / Can I...?

Could you please...? / Would you please...?

Would you like to...?

How about...? / What about...?

例 1.12 Can I speak to the department manager? (2016 年 12 月)

A. Sorry, he's not in.

B. Here you are!

C. Try again, please.

D. Thank you.

【答案】A

【解析】请求题。题目可译为“我能否和你们的部门经理通电话？”对此类请求的肯定回答可用“Wait for a moment, please. (请稍候。)", 但如果表示否定，一般要表明原因。四个选项中，A项符合否定答语的要求。故选A。

例 1.13 Would you like to attend the sales meeting? (2017 年 6 月)

A. Go on, please.

B. Two dollars.

C. Sure, I will.

D. Here you are.

【答案】C

【解析】建议题。“Would you like to...?”是发出邀请的礼貌表达。如果接受邀请，可用“Sure./ Yes./ Of course, I'd love to./ I'd like to.”等回答。如果婉拒，可以说“I'd love to, but.../ I'd like to, but...”等。若单独回答“Sure.”则表示“当然”。选项C“Sure, I will. (当然，我愿意。)", 明确表达了对参加会议的兴趣，符合题意。故选C。

二、Section B 试题特点和常考的题型

(一) 试题特点

B级考试听力的Section B的Short Dialogues共7道题，对话通常在一男一女两人中进行，长度为一个回合。内容以日常交际对话为主，实用性强，要求考生在听完对话后得出一个结论或推出一个事实，难度较Section A有明显增加。

(二) 常考的题型

1. 地点与场景题。

地点与场景题主要考查考生对对话发生地点或对话谈论地点的判断。提问的方式通常有：
Where does this conversation most probably take place?

Where is the man/ the woman/the post office...?

应试策略：

地点场景题的选项通常为表示地点的介词短语。考生在听到听力材料前，可事先迅速浏览题目的4个选项，尽可能充分利用已知选项中的信息，预测对话内容和考试问题。平时要

注意积累和掌握一些日常交际会话中地点、场景的词汇及表达。以下是一些考试中经常涉及的场景词：

1) 邮局相关词。

mail 邮寄/邮件；envelope 信封；stamp 邮票；postage 邮资；ordinary mail 平信；express letter 快信；airmail 航空邮件；telegram 电报；weight 重量；registered fee 挂号邮资；post code/zip code 邮政编码等。

2) 机场相关词。

flight number 航班号；gate 登机门/登机口；destination 目的地；take off 起飞；land 降落；airport tax 机场税；direct/ non-stop flight 直达航班；open ticket 开放机票（不定期客票）；one-way ticket 单程票；round-trip ticket 往返票；passport 护照；visa 签证等。

3) 银行相关词。

deposit 存款；depositor 储户；passbook 存折；credit card 信用卡；current account/deposit 活期存款；saving account 存折账户；open an account 开户头；overdraw 透支等。

4) 旅店相关词。

single room 单人间；double room 双人间；bathroom 卫生间；shower 淋浴；air-conditioned 有空调的；reservation 预定；luggage 行李；check in 办理登记手续；check out time 退房时间等。

5) 医院相关词。

patient 病人；doctor 医生；have a cold 感冒；medicine 药物；headache 头疼；feel 感觉；flu 流感；treat 治；have an appointment with... 与.....有预约等。

例 1.14 M: Good morning, I have an appointment with Doctor Green at 10:30.

W: Please wait a moment. He is with another patient.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place? (2015 年 6 月)

A. In a hospital.

B. In a restaurant.

C. In a hotel.

D. In a supermarket.

【答案】A

【解析】从对话中可以了解到男士说他和格林医生约好 10:30 见面；女士说稍等，格林医生正在为另外一名病人治疗。只要抓住关键词 doctor（医生）、patient（病人），排除其他干扰选项，就能确定选项 A 正确。

2. 时间与数字题。

时间与数字题是听力考试中很常见的题型。此类考题的内容涉及年代、时间、日期、年龄、身高、体重、房间号、电话号码、价钱等数字方面的问题，并且这些数字还会以基数词、序数词、分数、小数、百分比等形式出现，有些考题还需要考生进行推算或简单计算。因此，做此类试题时做笔记很重要。考生在听的过程中要善于快速记录听力材料中出现的数字，并简略记住各数字之间的计算关系或逻辑关系。由于一个时间数字题中通常会出现几个或几组相关数据，因此考生千万不能想当然，听见哪个数字就直接选那个数字了，甚至对该试题听力材料的其他内容都不再仔细听，这样很难得到正确的答案。

应试策略：考生要熟悉时间的表示方法及读法，还要熟悉数字之间的关系，辨别各种形式的数字：

1) 年、月、日及时刻的表示法。

1908 年：1908 (读作 nineteen hundred and eight 或 nineteen and eight)

1949 年 6 月 10 号：June 10, 1949 (读作 June the tenth, nineteen forty-nine)

上午八点半: half past eight a.m. 或 eight thirty a.m.

下午五点差一刻: (a) quarter to five p.m. 或 four forty-five p.m.

下午七点过一刻: (a) quarter past seven p.m. 或 seven fifteen p.m.

下午七点五十五分: five to eight p.m. 或 seven fifty-five p.m.

2) 分数、小数和百分数的表示法。

表示分数时, 分子必须用基数词, 分母用序数词。分子如是 1 以上, 分母须用复数形式。

1/3 读作 a(one) third

3/4 读作 three fourths 或 three quarters

小数的读法则是: 小数点前的基数词按正常基数词的方式读, 小数点后的数字则须将数字一一读出。

0.58 读作 (nought /zero)point five eight

6.789 读作 six point seven eight nine

百分数中的百分号(%)读作 percent。

8% 读作 eight percent

300% 读作 three hundred percent

3) 编号表示法。

唐宁街 1 号: No. 1 Downing Street

第 238 号房间: Room 238 (读作 Room two three eight)

电话号码 821-3740: Tel. No. 821-3740 (telephone number eight two one three seven four zero)

邮政编码 5241102: post code/ zip code five two four one one zero two

4) 要熟悉数字的相关表达词组和方式。例如:

减价: special offer, special price, 20% off (打 8 折), 25% discount (打 7.5 折)

原价: regular price, normal price

增长 10%: 10% increase in...

下降 23%: 23% fall /decrease in...

例 1.15 M: This building looks quite old.

W: Yes, it was built about 150 years ago.

Q: When was the building built? (2017 年 6 月)

A. About 150 years ago.

B. About 120 years ago.

C. About 115 years ago.

D. About 100 years ago.

【答案】A

【解析】时间题。问题问的是“这栋大楼是什么时候建的?”男士对女士说这栋楼看起来年代久远,女士回答说这栋楼大概是 150 年前建的。本题的关键词在于女士所说的“它大概建于 150 年前。”, 故选 A。

3. 职业与身份题。

职业与身份题主要考查考生通过对话对人物职业、身份和相互之间关系的判断能力, 通常的提问方式有:

What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

What is the man/ the woman?

应试策略:

此类题型的解题关键在于抓住对话中的关键词, 如出现 menu, soup, order, vegetable 等词的

对话，双方很可能为 customer and waiter；而听到 lecture, exam, hand in the exercises 等词时的对话，双方有可能是 teacher and student；听到 open a saving account, deposit, withdraw 等词时，对话则有可能在 teller and customer 之间发生。考生平时注意熟悉和积累不同行业和职业的常用词语至关重要。另外分析选项，预测问题也是此类题型可用到的应试策略之一。

现将生活中经常涉及的职业与身份相关词句总结如下：

1) 售货员与顾客。

shirt 衬衫；skirt 短裙；dress 套装；shoes 鞋；tie 领带；coat 外衣；red 红色；pink 粉红色；purple 紫色；cash 现金；discount 折扣等。

Can I help you? / What can I do for you? 您要买点什么呢？

What size/ colour do you want? 您要多大尺寸/什么颜色？

May I try it on? 我可以试穿一下吗？

2) 餐馆服务员与顾客。

waiter/waitress 服务员；menu 菜单；order 点菜；beer 啤酒；beverage 饮料；whisky 威士忌；wine 葡萄酒；beef 牛肉；mutton 羊肉；pork 猪肉；salad 沙拉；dessert 甜点；soup 汤等。

Have you got a table for two, please? 请问有两个人的座位吗？

Would you like to see the menu? 您需要看菜单吗？

Have you booked a table? 您预订座位了吗？

3) 医生与病人。

sick 恶心；flu 流感；have a cold 感冒；have a cough 咳嗽；have a sore throat 嗓子痛；have a stomachache 胃痛；have a toothache 牙痛；have a fever 发烧；have a stuffed nose 鼻子不通；pills 药丸等。

What's the matter with you? / What's wrong with you? 你哪里不舒服？

4) 教师与学生。

exercise book 练习本；subject 科目；paper 论文；test 测验；final exam 期末考试；pass/ fail the exam. 考试通过/考试未通过；make-up exam 补考等。

Class begins. 上课。

Hand in your homework please. 请把家庭作业交上来。

5) 警察与公民。

driver's license and registration 驾驶证和行驶证；traffic sign 交通标志；make a turning signal 打转向灯等。

You were seen hanging about the bank. 有人看到你在银行周围转悠。

This is one-way street. 这是单行道。

例 1.16 M: Why didn't you stop when we first signaled?

W: I'm sorry. Will I have to pay a fine?

Q: What's the probable relationship between the two speakers? (2007 年 12 月)

A. Referee and player.

B. Policeman and driver.

C. Old classmates.

D. Shop assistant and customer.

【答案】B

【解析】职业身份题。题目询问对话双方的关系。男士问女士：“为什么不在他们第一次发信号的时候停下来？”，女士表示抱歉，并询问是否需要交罚款。A 项意为“裁判和选手”；B 项意为“警察和司机”；C 项意为“老同学”；D 项意为“店员和顾客”。由对话内容可知，

女士应该是违章而被警察质问。故选 B。

4. 观点与态度题。

与 Section A 一样, 观点态度题也是 Section B 中常考题型之一。观点态度题是指对话双方对某事或某人的观点和看法。有时这种观点和看法在对话中表达出来了, 但有时也需要考生从说话人的语调、语气以及所使用的词汇、短语等方面来进行推理和判别。

历年 B 级考题在 Section B 中出现的形式绝大部分是由对话中的第一个人开门见山问第二人 “What do you think of / about...?”。第二人的回答通常是答题的关键。考题的提问形式常常有:

What does the man/the woman think of...?

How does the man/the woman think...?

How does the man/the woman feel about...?

What's the woman's/man's attitude towards / opinion about...?

应试策略:

观点态度题中, 考生必须特别注意辨听对话中第二人所说的内容, 因其通常直接就是考题的答案。

例 1.17 M: I often stay up late online.

W: Better not. It's not good for your health.

Q: What does the woman think about staying up late online? (2015 年 12 月)

A. It is a good working habit.

B. It is helpful for learning.

C. It is a waste of time.

D. It is harmful to health.

【答案】D

【解析】观点态度题。男士说他经常熬夜上网。女士说最好不要这样, 这样有害健康。问题问的是“关于熬夜上网, 女士有什么看法?” 对话中提到 “It's not good for your health.”, 显而易见答案就是选项 D “It's harmful to health. (这样有害健康。)”。

5. 逻辑与推理题。

逻辑推理题是 Section B 部分考试出现频率最高的题型, 由于这类题说话者表达观点和看法的方式比较含蓄, 不能为选择书面答案提供直接的信息, 而是需要考生听懂录音并利用逻辑思维对所听对话进行进一步的分析和逻辑推理, 故其难度也是最高的。考生必须听懂并正确推断对话双方之间的隐含意义才能做出正确选择。此类题型的提问方式通常有:

What does the man / the woman mean?

What can we learn from the dialogue / conversation?

What do we know about the woman / the man?

What does the woman / man mean / imply (by saying...)?

应试策略:

逻辑推理题需要理解对话者的言外之意, 因此考生在考试时应格外注意把握对话双方的语音、语调、重音, 仔细辨别说话者的真正意图。

例 1.18 W: I really don't want to interrupt you, but your music is too loud.

M: I'm sorry. I didn't realize you could hear it.

Q: What will the man probably do? (2013 年 12 月)

A. Go to another place.

B. Turn down his music.

C. Go to sleep.

D. Invite the woman to join them.

【答案】B

【解析】逻辑推理题。问题问的是：“男士接下来可能会做什么？”。女士抱怨音乐声太大了，男士向女士表达了歉意并说自己以为对方听不到，可知男士会将音量调小，以免打扰女士。故选 B。

三、Section C 试题特点和常考的题型

(一) 试题特点

B 级考试听力的 Section C 的 conversations 由两段较长的独立对话组成，对话通常在一男一女两人中进行，长度一般为三到四个回合。每篇对话后有 2~3 个问题，两篇共 5 道题。问题在对话结束后提出，不出现在试卷上。对话和问题各读两遍，然后考生需要根据具体问题从四个选项中选出一个正确的答案。

长对话是自 2014 年 12 月以后才出现的新题型。对话内容以日常功能性情景为主，涉及较多的是求职和工作场景对话，其次有租房、求医、宾馆、电话、旅行、驾驶等生活场景方面和校园学习场景等对话。常考题型为：细节辨识题；推理判断题；主旨大意题。其中的细节辨识题分数比值最大，占总题量的 80%~90%。

(二) 常考的题型

以下是长对话常见场景涉及的内容及常见表达，熟悉这些情景及表达有助于考生充分备考。

1. 工作场景。

主要是工作场合的各类交际情景，如面试场景（涉及职位、薪酬、工作职责及以前的工作经历等）；工作内容；上班地点远近；同事关系；工作问题讨论；公司间业务联系；公司对顾客的服务及与顾客沟通等。

跟工作场景相关的词或词组：interview 面试；experience 经验，经历；work 工作；office 办公室；position 职位；skilled 有技术的；engineer 工程师；opportunity 机会；salary 薪水；company 公司；background 背景；result 结果；computer 电脑；work long hours 长时间工作；look for a new job 找一份新工作；apply for 申请；sales /HR manager 销售/人力资源部经理；a pay rise 提薪；take a break 休息一会儿；take on more responsibility 承担更多的责任；office hour 上班时间等。

跟工作场景相关的常用句式：

1) Why does the man apply for the job?/Why is the man interested in this job? 这位男士为什么申请这份工作？/这位男士为何对这份工作感兴趣？

2) How long has the man been working in the current position? 这位男士在目前的职位上做了多久了？

3) What does the man expect to be in the future? 这位男士希望自己以后做什么（工作）？

4) What job is offered to the woman? 这里给这位女士提供了什么工作？

5) Why hasn't the woman made up her mind to accept the job? 为什么这位女士还没决定是否接受这份工作？

6) When will Bob get the result of the interview? 鲍勃什么时候可以知道面试的结果？

7) What will the man probably do? 这位男士接下来可能做些什么？

例 1.19 W: Hi, Bob, are you looking for a new job?

M: Yeah, I just had an interview with ABC company yesterday.

W: (2) Oh, ABC company. It's an IT company. (1) What position are you applying for?

M: Sales manager.

W: How was your interview?

M: I think I did well. (3) They say they will tell me the result next Monday.

W: I guess you will have a good chance to get the job.

M: I hope so. The interviewers seem to appreciate my background.

W: Well, good luck, then.

Q1: What position is the man applying for? (2016 年 6 月)

- A. IT engineer. B. Sales manager.
C. Computer programmer. D. Office secretary.

【答案】 B

【解析】 考查对对话细节的掌握。问题问的是男士在申请什么职位。由对话中定位句可知, 女士问男士申请的职位是什么, 男士回答说销售经理。故选 B。

Q2: What type of company is ABC Company? (2016 年 6 月)

- A. A food company. B. A shipping company.
C. An IT company. D. An auto company.

【答案】 C

【解析】 考查对对话细节的掌握。问题问的是 ABC 公司是什么类型的公司。定位句中的女士说 ABC 公司是一家 IT 公司 (信息技术公司)。故选 C。

Q3: When will Bob get the result of the interview? (2016 年 6 月)

- A. Next Monday. B. This Thursday.
C. This month. D. Next Month.

【答案】 A

【解析】 考查对对话细节的掌握。问题问的是鲍勃什么时候会收到面试结果。由定位句可知, 男士回答说结果在下周一会告诉他。故选 A。

2. 社会生活场景。

打电话;租房 (如找房,看房);度假旅游 (如订房,交通;餐厅就餐等);购物;看病就医;家人、师生、朋友关系;课外娱乐 (如网聊) 体育活动等。

跟生活场景相关的词或词组: cell phone 手机; phone number 电话号码; rent an apartment 租房; bedroom 卧室; downtown 市中心; building 建筑物; facility 设施; traffic 交通, 路上行驶车辆; licence 驾照; menu 菜单; table 饭桌; patient 病人; flu 流感; make a right turn 右拐; the red light 红灯; break down 抛锚; go on a holiday 度假; book a room 订房; hotel 宾馆; park the car 停车; telephone shopping 电话购物; cable and the Internet 电缆和互联网; see a doctor 就医; catch a cold 感冒; customs declaration 海关申报; net chat 网聊等。

跟生活场景相关的常问句式:

- 1) Whom does the man want to speak to? 这位男士打电话找谁?
- 2) What kind of apartment does the man want to rent? 男士想要租哪种公寓?
- 3) Where does the man want the apartment to be? 男士想要租哪里的公寓?
- 4) Why did the officer stop the woman? 为什么警官让女士停下来?
- 5) What did the officer ask the woman to show? 警官要求女士出示什么?
- 6) What's the matter with the man?/What's the man's trouble? 男士哪里不舒服?

例 1.20 W: Good morning.

M: Good morning. I want to rent an apartment.

W: What kind of apartment do you want?

M: (1) A two-bedroom one.

W: Where do you want it to be?

M: (2) Near my office in the downtown.

W: Yes, we have several apartments available.

Q1: What kind of apartment does the man want to rent? (2017年6月)

- A. An apartment with a good view. B. An apartment of two-bedrooms.
C. An apartment on the ground floor. D. An apartment with central heating.

【答案】 B

【解析】 考查对对话细节的掌握。问题问的是男士想要租哪种公寓。由对话中定位句可知他想租有两个卧室的公寓。故选 B。

Q2: Where does the man want the apartment to be? (2017年6月)

- A. Near a subway. B. Near a hotel.
C. In the downtown. D. In the subway.

【答案】 C

【解析】 对地点的提问。问题问的是男士想要租哪里的公寓。由定位句可知他想要在市中心离公司不远的地方租公寓。故选 C。

3. 校园学习场景。

上课 (介绍某一知识); 选课 (涉及选课程序、所选课程、对相关授课教师的评价等); 缺课; 写论文; 图书馆借书; 野外实习等。

跟校园学习场景相关的词或词组: campus 校园; course 课程; schedule 时间安排表; register 注册、登记; subject 学科; program 节目、计划; exhibition 展览; paper 论文; educational background 教育背景; pleasant environment 令人愉悦的环境; collect data 搜集数据; oversleep 睡过头; have trouble waking up 起不了床; further research 进一步研究; lab hour 实验室工作时间; make a speech 做演讲等。

例 1.21 W: Good afternoon.

M: Good afternoon. (1) What courses have you selected?

W: CAD and English.

M: Why didn't you choose maths?

W: I was good at maths. I don't think I need that.

M: I know your English is very good, but why did you take it?

W: (2) In fact I don't have any problem in speaking, but my writing is terrible.

M: You can join the study skill class. They'll have lectures on writing.

W: That sounds good. Thank you!

Q1: What are the two speakers talking about?

- A. How to study maths well. B. How to write computer games.
C. Which courses to choose. D. Which book to read.

【答案】 C

【解析】 对对话主旨的提问。问题问的是他们在谈什么。由定位句和整个对话可知他们在谈选择的课程以及所选的课程的原因。故选 C。

Q2: Why did the woman take an English course?

- A. Her English is very good. B. Her English writing is poor.
C. She is interested in English. D. Her oral English is poor.

【答案】B

【解析】考查对对话细节的掌握。问题问的是女士为什么选择英语课。由对话中定位句可知女士说自己的英语口语没问题，但书面英语比较差。故选 B。

(三) 答题策略

首先，此题前面朗读的解题指导会持续 50 秒左右，考生可以利用这段时间快速浏览，熟悉选项初步了解主题，并抓住关键词。预读选项可以推断问题，也可以帮助锁定关注目标；随后，会话开始播放时，切记不要紧张，要放松，注意与选项相关联的地方，捕捉会话的关键信息，快速简短记录关键信息；最后，考生在听清问句后，根据之前的预测和会话中重点关注的内容，对四个选项进行综合判断，确定正确选项。

四、Section D 试题特点和答题策略

(一) 试题特点

B 级考试听力 Section D 是一篇大约 100 词左右的短文，其中有 5 处空格需要考生根据短文内容填写，所需填入的内容有可能是单个的单词，也有可能是词组。短文会播放三遍。此部分的难度较前三部分有明显增加。主要考查考生的听力理解力、听写能力及速记能力。

(二) 答题策略

纵观历年真题我们不难发现，动词、名词、形容词等实词类的词和词组测试的频率很高，而介词、连词等虚词类的词和词组测试的频率相对比较低。故考生在应试中要掌握一定的答题策略：

1. 在听力材料播放前，考生应尽可能抓紧时间将整篇短文迅速浏览一遍，了解文章的大意，把握全文的主要时态，对空格处要求填入的内容进行预测。

2. 在录音前两遍的播放过程中，考生可集中精力听所需填空的内容，做答案记录时尽量简单，自己看得懂就行，详细答案等会再誊写。务必一定跟着录音的节奏走，切不可因前一空格没有听清楚而心中犹豫不决，从而又直接导致错过后一空格的听写。

3. 在录音播放第三遍时，考生要仔细检查核对已听到的答案。当所填入的是名词或名词词组时，要注意其是可数名词还是不可数名词，应采用单数还是复数形式；当所填入的是动词或动词词组时，要注意其时态（过去时、现在时或将来时）和语态（主动还是被动），并分清主语的数，以此判断动词的单复数；当所填入的是形容词或副词时，要注意其前后文是否存在比较，弄清楚到底要采用原级、比较级还是最高级；当所填入的词位于句首时，切记首字母要大写。

强化训练

Directions: This part is to test your listening ability. It consists of 4 sections.

Practice 1

Section A

Directions: This section is to test your ability to give proper responses. There are 7 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be spoken **two times**.

When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D) given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example : *You will hear:* Mr. Smith is not in. Would you like to leave him a message?

- You will read:*
- A) I'm not sure.
 - B) You're right.
 - C) Yes, certainly.
 - D) That's interesting.

*From the question we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to leave a message. Therefore, **C) Yes, certainly.** is the correct answer. You should mark C) on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

[A] [B] [C] [D]

Now the test will begin.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A) I'm sure of the plan.
C) I'll be there at 9 o'clock. | B) I feel like going on a picnic.
D) I don't care about it. |
| 2. A) Not at all.
C) I'm sorry to hear that. | B) Don't worry.
D) Hurry up! |
| 3. A) Only a few kilometers.
C) I'd like some apples. | B) Very well.
D) Yes, it is. |
| 4. A) Thanks a lot.
C) All right. | B) Never mind.
D) I don't think so. |
| 5. A) They are too small.
C) They are 100 dollars. | B) They are of the same size.
D) They are fashionable. |
| 6. A) Take your time.
C) I would like to. | B) Too far.
D) I hope so. |
| 7. A) Sandwich and coffee.
C) It's my favorite food. | B) Beer, please.
D) I don't like this meal. |



Practice 1

Section B

Directions: *This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 7 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken **two times**. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D) given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Now listen to the dialogues.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 8. A) She watches TV.
C) She works. | B) He goes to the theater.
D) She stays with friends. |
| 9. A) Chinese.
C) Japanese. | B) Russian.
D) Korean. |
| 10. A) Because he wants to change his environment. | |

- B) Because he wants to try something new.
- C) Because he wants to have a rest.
- D) Because he wants to go abroad.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 11. A) 4:45. | B) 4:55. |
| C) 5:00. | D) 5:15. |
| 12. A) At a bookstore. | B) In a hotel. |
| C) At the airport. | D) On campus. |
| 13. A) He missed it. | B) It took off at 9:30. |
| C) It was delayed. | D) He wouldn't take it. |
| 14. A) The color of the shirt. | B) The style of the shirt. |
| C) The price of the shirt. | D) The size of the shirt. |

Section C

Directions: *In this section, there are 2 recorded conversations. After each conversation, there are some recorded questions. Both the conversations and questions will be spoken **two times**. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D) given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*
Now listen to the conversations.

Conversation 1

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 15. A) Colleagues. | B) Schoolmates. |
| C) Teacher and students. | D) Doctor and patient. |
| 16. A) In a hospital. | B) In a school. |
| C) In an agency. | D) In a hotel. |

Conversation 2

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 17. A) Personnel manager. | B) Engineer. |
| C) Secretary. | D) Salesman. |
| 18. A) Personnel matters. | B) Product sales. |
| C) Answering the telephone. | D) Staff training. |
| 19. A) Two years. | B) Half a year. |
| C) One and a half year. | D) One year. |

Section D

Directions: *In this section you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed in the test paper, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read **three times**. During the second reading, you are required to put the missing words or phrases on the Answer Sheet in order of the numbered blanks according to what you hear. The third reading is for you to check your writing.*
Now the passage will begin.

In Britain the weather never gets too hot or too cold. There is not a great (20)_____ between summer and winter. Why is this?

Britain has a warm winter and a cool summer because it is an(21)_____. In winter the sea is

warmer than the land. The winds from (22)_____ bring warm air to Britain. In summer the sea is cooler than the land. The winds from the sea bring cool air to Britain.

The winds from the west blow over Britain all the year. They blow from the (23)_____ across the Atlantic Ocean. They are wet winds. They bring rain to Britain all the year. The west of Britain is (24)_____ than the east.

Practice 2

Section A

Directions: *This section is to test your ability to give proper responses. There are 7 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be spoken **two times**. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D) given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Example : *You will hear:* Mr. Smith is not in. Would you like to leave him a message?

- You will read:*
- A) I'm not sure.
 - B) You're right.
 - C) Yes, certainly.
 - D) That's interesting.

*From the question we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to leave a message. Therefore, **C) Yes, certainly.** is the correct answer. You should mark C) on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

[A] [B] [C] [D]

Now the test will begin.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. A) I had much fun. | B) Not at all. |
| C) I haven't decided yet. | D) My pleasure. |
| 2. A) Yes, please. | |
| B) You're welcome. | |
| C) I bought the dictionary last week. | |
| D) Help yourself. It's over there. | |
| 3. A) Yes. It's six twenty. | B) Sure. 10 <i>yuan</i> in all. |
| C) I don't mind. | D) No, I won't. |
| 4. A) I feel very sad. | B) It is very interesting. |
| C) I have a sore throat. | D) It's a beautiful city. |
| 5. A) Take it easy. | B) Yes, of course |
| C) I'm OK. | D) You're welcome |
| 6. A) She is very nice. | B) She is a nurse. |
| C) She is young. | D) She does things well. |
| 7. A) Yes, I'd like to. | B) No, I don't care. |
| C) No Thank you. | D) Yes I do. |



Practice 2

Section B

Directions: *This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 7 recorded*

dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken **two times**. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D) given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Now listen to the dialogues.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 8. A) The man is right. | B) She will not marry that guy. |
| C) She doesn't know that guy. | D) She still wants to marry that guy. |
| 9. A) The man's new job. | B) The man's holiday. |
| C) The woman's new job. | D) Their new boss. |
| 10. A) Hotter and drier. | B) Warm and rainy. |
| C) Cooler and wetter. | D) Cooler and drier. |
| 11. A) It was too small. | B) It was beautiful. |
| C) It was too big. | D) It was wonderful. |
| 12. A) Because he doesn't want it. | B) Because he likes Linda. |
| C) Because he is too old. | D) Because he is a man. |
| 13. A) 10:38. | B) 1:50. |
| C) 1:30. | D) 1:15. |
| 14. A) She was a volunteer. | B) She quitted her job. |
| C) She had a part time job. | D) She was a churchgoer. |

Section C

Directions: In this section, there are 2 recorded conversations. After each conversation, there are some recorded questions. Both the conversations and questions will be spoken **two times**. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D) given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Now listen to the conversations.

Conversation 1

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 15. A) Booking a theater ticket. | B) Reserving a room. |
| C) Booking an air ticket. | D) Reserving a seat. |
| 16. A) Wife and husband. | B) Teacher and student. |
| C) Clerk and guest. | D) Employer and employee. |

Conversation 2

17. A) She had a problem in maths.
 B) She was worried about next Monday's class.
 C) She was afraid to take part in an exam.
 D) She was excited about the coming exam.
18. A) The exam is very easy.
 B) Be relaxed and calm and she will make it.
 C) It is necessary to bring a dictionary with her.

- D) It is possible to discuss questions with others during the exam.
19. A) Some draft paper. B) Paper with some information.
C) Dictionaries. D) Reference book.

Section D

Directions: *In this section you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed in the test paper, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read **three times**. During the second reading, you are required to put the missing words or phrases on the Answer Sheet in order of the numbered blanks according to what you hear. The third reading is for you to check your writing.*

Now the passage will begin.

Many companies require their employees to hand in reports of their business trips. A trip report not only provides a written (20)_____ of a business trip and its activities, but also enables many employees to benefit from the (21)_____ one employee has gained. Generally, a trip report should be in the form of a memorandum, (22)_____ to your immediate boss. The places and dates of the trip are given on the subject line. The body of the report will (23)_____ why you made the trip, whom you visited, and what you did. The report should give a (24)_____ account of each major event.

Practice 3

Section A

Directions: *This section is to test your ability to give proper responses. There are 7 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be spoken **two times**. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D) given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Example : *You will hear:* Mr. Smith is not in. Would you like to leave him a message?

- You will read:*
- A) I'm not sure.
B) You're right.
C) Yes, certainly.
D) That's interesting.

*From the question we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to leave a message. Therefore, **C) Yes, certainly** is the correct answer. You should mark C) on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

[A] [B] [C] [D]

Now the test will begin.

1. A) I really had a good time.
B) It was the third time I went there.
C) I love Beijing very much.
D) Beautiful scenery and friendly people.
2. A) No, thanks.
C) Of course, you must.
3. A) All right.



Practice 3

- B) I'm afraid I can't permit that.
D) My pleasure.
B) OK.

- C) Nothing serious.
4. A) Yes, why?
C) Yes, when?
5. A) Sorry, it's sold out.
C) The boss isn't in.
6. A) Nothing serious.
C) Yes, I have.
7. A) Far from here.
C) From 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
- D) Sorry, I can't follow you.
B) Yes, how?
D) Yes, what?
B) 100 *yuan* for 3.
D) Do you want to have a try?
B) No, thank you.
D) It's terrible?
B) It's 10 o'clock now.
D) It's interesting.

Section B

Directions: *This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 7 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken **two times**. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D) given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Now listen to the dialogues.

8. A) John was busy.
C) John was on business.
9. A) It was good.
C) It was famous.
10. A) Six.
C) Eight.
11. A) she completely has no idea.
C) She will do some social work.
12. A) Mother and son.
C) Driver and passenger.
13. A) He forgot it.
C) He was ill.
14. A) \$160.
C) \$200.
- B) John was ill.
D) John was on holiday.
B) It was unbearable.
D) It was better than now.
B) Seven.
D) Nine.
B) She will think about something.
D) She will need some volunteer.
B) Boss and worker.
D) Doctor and patient.
B) He was away from the company.
D) He was at work.
B) \$180.
D) \$240.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, there are 2 recorded conversations. After each conversation, there are some recorded questions. Both the conversations and questions will be spoken **two times**. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D) given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Now listen to the conversations.

Conversation 1

15. A) Classical group.
C) Jazz group.
- B) Pop group.
D) Rock group.