

1. 前置定语结构

前置定语在考题中出现的形式为“n. _____”和“adj. _____”，即在填空前出现名词或形容词的关键词。

在录音中则经常通过修辞结构和句子结构的改变，将关键词后置。

例 1: Cambridge 6 Test 2 Section 3 Question 21

--Read IT _____.

录音: look through catalogues specialised in IT.

解析: 通过修辞结构的改变，把名词前置定语变成分词后置定语，完成关键词后置。

例 2: Cambridge 5 Test 3 Section 3 Question 30

--Excellent _____.

录音: F: OK, any other comments?

M: I thought student support was excellent.

解析: 通过句子结构的改变，完成关键词后置。

例 3: Cambridge 6 Test 1 Section 3 Question 24

--Reduced _____ for students.

录音: students pay an annual fee that's much less than the general public pay.

解析: 通过修辞结构的改变，把形容词前置定语变成从句后置定语，完成关键词后置，同时伴随 reduced 的同意转换。

2. 后置定语结构

后置定语在考题中出现的形式为“n. prep. _____”和“n. p. _____”，即在填空前出现关键词如“名词—介词（如 of, for, about, in, on, etc.）”或“名词—分词”。

在录音中则经常通过修辞结构和句子结构的改变，将名词关键词后置。

例 1: Cambridge 6 Test 4 Section 2 Question 15

--Will explain about arrangement for _____ and fire exits.

录音: He will also go through the security arrangement with you and show you the fire exits.

解析: 通过修辞结构的改变，把介词短语后置定语变成名词前置定语，完成关键词后置。

例 2: Cambridge 6 Test 2 Section 3 Question 22

--Spoken to Jane Prince

Head of the _____.

录音: F: Jane Prince, do you know her? She's in the Computer Centre.

M: Yes, of course, she is the new head.

解析: 通过句子结构的改变，完成关键词后置。

例 3: Cambridge 6 Test 1 Section 4 Question 32

--New technology allowed the production of goods made of _____ and _____

录音: The technology they introduced meant that metal and leather goods were produced there for the first time.

解析: 通过修辞结构的改变，把分词后置定语变成名词前置定语，完成关键词后置。

小结:

1 和 2 类关键词后置通常出现于 Section2-4 的大表格填空中。

考生须要在读题时事先判断易出现关键词后置的题目，并且对答案进行预测；而后在听题时利用预测捕捉答案，后置的关键词起确认答案的作用。

因此在平时的学习中要熟悉听力题目中常见的容易出现关键词后置的结构，培养视觉敏感度；并且熟练掌握语法上定语结构的转换。

3. 主谓宾结构

主谓宾在考题中出现的形式为“subj. pred. _____”，即在填空前出现名词（主语）和动词（谓语）的关键词。

在录音中则经常通过主语和宾语位置的调换，以及谓语主动被动之间的转换，或者其它句式变化，将名词关键词后置。

例 1: Cambridge 6 Test 2 Section 2 Question 11 & 12

--Local services depart from _____ railway station.

--National services depart from _____ railway station.

录音: F: We've got two main train stations in the town. The King Street is for local commute lines and regional services.

M: What about trains to London? I'll need to go there on business for one day.

F: Then you need to go to central station, that's for all the national services.

解析: Q11 通过主语宾语的位置调换, Q12 通过句型转换, 完成关键词后置。

例 2: Cambridge 6 Test 2 Section 2 Question 14

--The price of a first class ticket includes _____.

录音：There's a buffet car, though refreshments are included in the cost of a first class ticket.

解析：通过主语宾语的位置调换，完成关键词后置，伴随 price-cost 的同意转换。

例 3：Cambridge 6 Test 2 Section 4 Question 38

--The first motion picture was called *The* _____.

录音：So now, there was a real possibility of having films of more than two or three minutes, and this lead to the making of *The Great Train Robbery*, the very first movie made.

解析：通过句型转换，完成关键词后置，伴随 motion picture-movie 的同意转换。

4. 从句结构

从句在考题中出现的形式为“..... conj. _____”，即在填空前出现从句连接词（如 when, where, because, as, if, etc.）。

在录音中则通过调换连接词前后分句的次序，将填空前的关键词后置。

例 1：Cambridge 5 Test 1 Section 4 Question 36 & 37

--Research indicates that many women only think about their financial future when a _____ occurs.

--It is best for women to start thinking about pensions when they are in their _____.

录音：The research indicates that at present for women it takes a crisis to make them think about their future financial situation. But of course this is the very worst time for anyone to make any

important decisions. Women today need to look ahead, think ahead, not wait until they're under pressure. Even women in their early twenties, need to think about pensions for example.

解析：通过调换从句中两个分句的位置，完成关键词后置。

例 2: Cambridge 6 Test 4 Section 4 Question 40

--In ancient India a man would fight a lion as a test of _____.

录音：In ancient India, one of the greatest tests of leadership for a man was to fight a lion.

解析：通过调换从句中两个分句的位置，完成关键词后置。

小结：

3 和 4 类关键词后置通常出现于 Section2-4 的句子填空中。

考生须要在读题时事先判断易出现关键词后置的题目，并且对答案进行预测；而后在听题时利用预测捕捉答案，后置的关键词起确认答案的作用。

因此在平时的学习中要熟悉听力题目中常见的容易出现关键词后置的结构，培养视觉敏感度；并且熟练掌握语法上主谓宾结构和从句结构的转换。