

聽力 中級/中高級 理解策略

中級聽力測驗主要評量「在日常生活情境中，能聽懂**一般的會話**」的能力。

中高級聽力測驗則評量「在日常生活情境中，能聽懂**社交談話**」的能力。

學生只要平時培養**聽解策略**，就能有效提升英文聽力能力。以下利用**中級、中高級聽力測驗**試題為例，說明平時如何自我練習、運用聽解策略，提升整體聽力理解，也有助於準備其他英語測驗，(例如**大考英聽**)！

1. 養成預測的能力

養成預測(prediction)的能力:在聽的過程中，先預期接下來可能會聽到的訊息內容，如果出現的訊息和原先想的不一樣，要能夠調整和修正。舉例來說，聽力測驗常會問考生對話或談話發生的地點：

Man (M):	Is this where you work?
Woman (W):	That's right. I sit right here, put on these headphones and talk into this microphone .
M:	Who do your calls come from?
W:	All kinds of people. They express their ideas and feelings , and I give them some feedback .
M:	Well, you're certainly doing a good job. From what I've heard, thousands of people listen to your show every week.
Question: Where is this conversation probably taking place?	

透過關鍵字預期對話/談話的情境或目的

確認訊息解讀

- A. In a radio studio.
- B. In a service center.
- C. At a ticket office.
- D. At a travel agency.

(題目來源：GEPT 中級正式測驗考題)

這題問對話的場景為何。對話一開始我們知道女生在向男生介紹她工作的地方，從 **headphone**、**microphone**、**calls** 等字預期女生的工作需要戴耳機，透過麥克風講話，所以四個選項都有可能。

接著我們聽到更多資訊，女生表示有各式各樣的人(**all kinds of people**)打電話給她，他們打來表達自己的看法及感受(**express their ideas and feelings**)，而她也會回饋提供自己的想法(**give feedback**)，於是我們逐步確認假設，比較可能的答案應是廣播電台(A. In a radio studio)或服務中心(B. In a service center)，較不可能的答案則是售票中心(C. At a ticket office)及旅行社(D. At a travel agency)。

最後，男生提到女生的節目非常受歡迎(**thousands of people listen to your show**)，所以我們再次確認假設，女生工作的場所是廣播電台，正確答案是 A. In a radio studio。

參加**大考英聽**時，如果遇到詢問「談話或對話發生地點」類型的題目，也可以「先預期可能的答案」，再「確認訊息解讀」。建議學生可以自行上大考中心高中英聽測驗官網(https://ap.ceec.edu.tw/TELC/AboutTELC_3b.aspx)參考其試題，小試身手！

2. 自問自答法

平日練習時，我們也可以在聽每段對話或短文前，先問自己一些問題，然後依循這些問題，在聆聽時尋找答案。我們以一段對話為例，分兩個步驟運用自問自答的策略。

STEP 1 先從整體性的問題著手，對話中最重要的不外乎主題、人物、場合等，因此可以先問自己 what、who 及 where 等問題，例如：

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| (1) What are the speakers talking about? | 談話者在討論什麼？ |
| (2) Who are the speakers? | 談話者是什麼身分？ |
| What is the relationship between the speakers? | 談話者之間是什麼關係？ |
| (3) Where does this conversation take place? | 對話發生在什麼地點或場合？ |
| Where are the speakers? | 談話者人在哪裡？ |

對自己提出這些問題後，就可以開始聆聽對話了：

- Man(M): Were you listening to the **news** just now?
Woman(W): Yes.
M: So what did they say about the **traffic conditions**?
W: The **roads are fine**. But there are **problems with several subway lines** this morning. So **people traveling to work** have to **wait for an hour or more** just to get on a train.
M: That's really inconvenient. Will the problems be fixed later today?
W: Probably not. So the same situation will occur during the evening rush hour.
M: **I'm leaving for work in 30 minutes**. So I'd better drive, right?
W: Absolutely.

Question: What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Serious accidents on a highway.
- B. Drivers affected by poor visibility.
- C. Increases in transportation fares.
- D. Lengthy delays for commuters.

接下來，就可以練習從關鍵詞彙推斷答案。以“**What** are the speakers talking about?” (對話的主題)來說，我們若能聽懂關鍵字 **news**、**traffic conditions**，便知道接下來的對話是在談論當天的交通狀況，這可以從接下來出現的詞彙 **roads are fine**、**problems with several subway lines**、**people traveling to work**、**wait for an hour or more** 進一步證實對話內容為地鐵問題延誤通勤者上下班，所以答案是 D. Lengthy delays for commuters. 另外，我們有自問此段對話的人物、場合，也能從對話第一句和後半段 **I'm leaving for work in 30 minutes**. 得到線索：談話者可能是家人或室友，而且他們可能在家裡，還沒去上班。

STEP 2 掌握整體方向後，便可針對細節再想一些問題問自己，然後回憶剛剛聽到的重點訊息或再聽一次對話，找出答案。例如：

項目	問題	答案
時間	When is the conversation probably taking place?	there are problems with several subway lines this morning → in the morning
如何上班	How will the man go to work?	I'd better drive → by car
開車原因	Why will the man drive to work?	there are problems with several subway lines → He can't take the subway.

準備英語聽力測驗(例如**大考英聽**)時，也可以運用同樣的「自問自答法」做考前練習。舉例來說，106年大考英聽第24題(https://ap.ceec.edu.tw/TELC/AboutTELC_3b.aspx)，有那些問題可以提出來問自己呢？

項目	問題	答案
主題	What are the speakers talking about?	Where should we go for our honeymoon ? → Their honeymoon destination
關係	Who are the speakers? What is the relationship between the speakers?	Where should we go for our honeymoon ? → They are newlyweds. They are husband and wife.
地點	Where will the speakers go for their honeymoon?	W: I'd like to go to Hawaii. W: I've always wanted to go there. M: OK. At least we don't have to hire a tour guide there. → They will go to Hawaii.
做什麼事	What will the man probably do during the honeymoon?	I spent two years working there. At least we don't have to hire a tour guide there. → He will show the woman around in Hawaii.