

LISTENING (聽力)

If you do the online version of the BULATS test, you will need to answer two types of Listening question. First you will hear a number of short listenings with one question per listening. After those you will hear several longer listenings each with six questions.

(當您在做 BULATS 線上測驗時，您會聽到兩種類型的聽力問題。首先是聽力單選題，再來是長篇聽力，每一篇長篇聽力皆有六個問題。)

Short Listenings - Task introduction (簡短聽力-測驗介紹)

In the first listening section you will need to answer a question about a short recording based on a typical situation in working life. What you hear will either be a short monologue or a short dialogue between two people. If it is a dialogue, it will always be between a man and a woman. Each listening focuses on one topic and you will hear a complete piece in which something is discussed or done. However, questions in this section fall into two types:

(第一部分聽力，您必須依據簡短聽力內容中，選出正確答案，測驗內容為職場英文。您聽到的可能是簡短獨白或簡短對話。如果是簡短對話，一定會是一男一女。每一個聽力，都會集中在一個主題，您會聽到一篇完整已經討論完或已經做完的事。總而言之，測驗被分為兩種類型。)

- Picture questions(圖片問題)
- Text questions(短文問題)

Picture questions

For these questions there is always a single question with three or four pictures beneath it. As you listen you need to choose which picture answers the question. The advantage of this type of question is that you can focus on the language in the recording without also needing to think about too much language in the question at the same time.

(圖片問題)

(在這一題，每一問題都會有三至四張圖片，從中選出一個適合的答案。測驗優勢在於您可以將注意力集中在錄音裡，而同時不需花太多時間思考一個問題。)

Following are some suggestions on how to use the sample tests to prepare for BULATS. Part 1 gives you some ideas on test technique and how to do the short listening questions. Part 2 gives some tips on how to use the BULATS sample test short listening questions to improve your listening skill and develop your language ability, including your range of vocabulary.

以下有幾個建議，可以讓你透過範例題本去準備 BULATS。第一部分提供您一些考試方法及如何做簡短聽力的問題。第二部分提供你一些小技巧，使用 BULATS 範例題本的簡短聽力去增進聽力技能以及加強語言能力，包含字彙

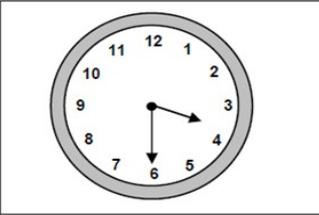
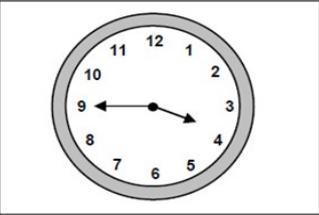
PART 1 (第一部分)

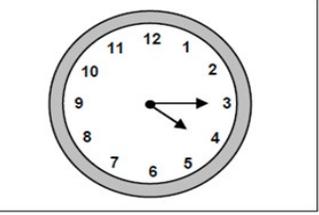
HOW TO SUCCEED WITH THE SHORT LISTENING QUESTIONS THAT USE PICTURE PROMPTS (如何使用圖片提示來作答短篇聽力問題)

There are two helpful features of this type of question. First, the listenings are short, and they only focus on one basic topic or action. Second, the A, B, C (and sometimes D) choices are pictures meaning you don't need to think about so much language in the question and you can just focus on what you hear. Nonetheless, it is important when doing the short listening questions to follow the steps below.

(針對這類型的題目，以下有兩個實用的技巧。第一，聽力非常簡短，且測驗重點在於基本題目或情節。第二，圖片裡有 ABC(或 D)答案選項，您不需要在問題裡思考太多，只要注意您聽到什麼。但是，當您在做簡短聽力問題時，依循以下的步驟很重要。

When must the woman be at the airport to meet Mr Kimoto?

A  B 

C 

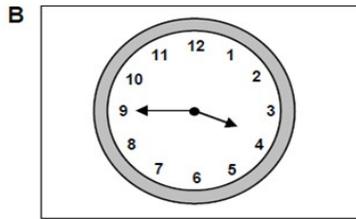
STEP ONE(步驟一)

The first thing you should do is to identify the key words in the question.(分辨句子裡的重點)

When must the woman be at the airport to meet Mr Kimoto?

STEP TWO(步驟二)

Look at the pictures and think about what you see and how these might be mentioned in the listening. (瀏覽圖片，試想您看到什麼以及思考在聽力中可能會提到些什麼)



For example, you might hear: (例如：你可能會聽到)

- Three-forty-five(3點45分)
- A quarter to four (再15分鐘就4點)

STEP THREE(步驟三)

Look again at the question and try to think what you might hear. For example, you might hear a person asking someone to meet Mr Kimoto at the airport, or you might hear someone talking about their plan to meet Mr Kimoto. How do you think they might say these things?

(再次瀏覽問題，並且試著去思考你可能會聽到甚麼。例如：你可能會聽到，一位人士正在詢問另外一人，要在機場與 Kimoto 先生見面，或著，一位人士正在討論如何去見 Kimoto 先生。他們會如何處理這件事呢?)

Important note:(重點資訊)

You will probably hear all three (or four) pictures mentioned. However, you need to pay careful attention to which one answers the question. For example, in this listening, different things are happening at these three times. Only one of them is connected to Mr Kimoto's arrival at the airport.

您會聽到3至4張圖片的敘述。然而，您必須注意問題的答案。例如：在聽力對話裡，不同的事情發生三次。其中只有一張圖片才是符合 Kimoto 先生到達機場所發生的事。

STEP FOUR(步驟四)

Now listen to the recording and choose the picture that answers the question. You will hear each recording twice. The first time you listen, try to work out what is said about each picture and decide which you think is the right answer.

(現在聽錄音檔，並且選出正確答案。每題可聽兩次，第一次聽，試著理解每一張圖片的敘述及確認哪一個才是正確答案。)

The second time, listen to check you answer is correct. Change it if necessary.

(再聽一次，確認答案無誤。如果有必要，再更正答案。)

(if you want to use these sample test questions to improve your English listening, do not check your answer immediately but go on to the next stage below)

(如果你要使用範例題本去改善聽力技能，不要立即檢查答案，請看下一個步驟)

PART 2(第二部分)

IMPROVING YOUR LISTENING SKILL AND LANGUAGE ABILITY(增進聽力技巧及語文能力)

The BULATS short listening texts provide an excellent tool to improve your overall listening ability in addition to your skill in answering this particular question type. One reason for this is that the listenings cover a good range of topics that frequently occur in the workplace.

BULATS 簡短聽力提供很好的工具去增進您的聽力技能。除此之外，您也較能會回答此類型的題目。其中一項原因是，聽力部分涵蓋在職場環境中會遇到的問題。)

STEP ONE (步驟一)

Instead of directly checking to see if your answer is correct, the best thing to do is to look at the script and find the answer yourself. Importantly, you should locate and underline the section of the

script that contains the answer.

(與其直接確認答案資訊，我們建議最好的方法是去看您的筆記。最重要的是，應該找出與答案有關聯的文字，並且在下面畫上底線。)

Improving your listening (增進聽力技能)

M: Jane, could you possibly meet Mr Kimoto off his flight today, please?

F: It depends. What time is he due to arrive? I've got the finance meeting at 2:30, remember?

M: Well he doesn't land till 4:15 and the meeting will be over by half-past three, won't it?

F: A quarter to four, probably. But yes, I should just about make it.

M: Thanks!

If your answer was incorrect, it is very useful to look at why it was wrong. This can help you to understand what you need to focus on most urgently to improve your listening ability. One good way is to look at the statements below and decide which best represents the problem you had with the question:

(如果答案是錯的，這個方法可以有效檢視為什麼是錯的。這可以讓您了解，您必須將重點集中在改進聽力技能。其中有一項方法，以下的敘述可以決定哪一個才是您所要詢問的問題。)

You knew the words, but misheard them or didn't catch them properly.(您知道這個單字，但是會聽錯或著不能正確的理解它的意思)

You didn't know the words (vocabulary).(您不知道這個單字)

You were familiar with the words but couldn't work out the correct meaning(您對單字很熟悉，但是不能解讀這個單字的正確意思)

PROBLEM 1 (問題 1)

You knew the words, but misheard them or didn't catch them properly

(你認識這個字，但是聽錯或是沒有掌握到意思)

There can be several reasons for this, however, some of the most common reasons are given below. (以下是比較常見的幾種原因導致此狀況發生)

- **Distinguishing sounds** (辨別發音)

Sometimes when working you are asked to write a message and perhaps take down a name, email address, phone number or product number. At the airport you might need to listen for your flight number. However, many Taiwanese students have difficulty sometimes distinguishing between certain sounds or numbers in English.

(你在工作中可能會被要求寫下留言或是抄寫名字、email、電話或是產品編號的資訊。或是你在機場需要聽飛機航班的廣播。而許多台灣學生常遇到困難，當他們要辨別某些發音或是號碼資訊。)

INDIVIDUAL LETTERS (個別字母)

For Taiwanese students, the following letters are easily mixed up: (對於台灣學生來說，以下字母是常被混淆的)

/d/ /t/ /p/ /b/ /v/

/m/ /n/

/x/ /s/

WORDS AND LETTERS (字彙及字母)

Sometimes people get confused with:
(兩者常被搞混)

double & W

LETTERS AND NUMBERS (字母及數字)

Make sure you can tell the difference between:
(請確認你是否可以辨別出兩者不同)

A /ei/ & 8 /eit/

DOUBLE DIGITS (十位數)

The following pairs are a big challenge.

Remember to listen for the stress:

(以下是比較困難的，記得要注意重音位置)

thirteen	thirty
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/θɜ:(r)ti:n/	/'θɜ:(r)ti/
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14 – 40 15 – 50 16 – 60 ...

PRACTICE (練習)

How do you think the following pairs might sound different from each other?

(你認為以下組合的發音方式互相哪裡不同?)

BXA-50 BS8-15

88TVF W8TBF

CS60-8 CX16-A

It is also important to be able to distinguish those syllables or words which sound very similar.

(以下字彙或單字的發音相似，分辨兩者不同是十分重要的。)

nine mine

tin Tim

warn	warm
hard	heart
sat	sap
sip	sit
rob	rod

- **Weak forms (弱讀式)**

In English, the pronunciation of grammar words often changes if they are not stressed, and they are often pronounced very quickly and softly. This means they can often sound quite different from what we might expect. It also means they can be very hard to hear. (在英文中，文法單字的發音常常改變，而若是這些字的發音沒有被加重的話，人們在說的時候會用以較快速且輕柔的方式唸過。這意味著，此種單字的發音方式可能會不同於我們所想像的唸法，而有些時候我們可能較難聽懂。)

Below are some grammar words which are often used in their weak forms

(以下是文法單字常以弱讀式的型態出現)

PREPOSITIONS (介係詞)

to	/tə/
for	/fə(r)/
of	/əv/
at	/ət/

PRONOUNS (代名詞)

When these are not the first word in the sentence they are often pronounced:

(當以下單字並非出現在句首時，它們通常是以下發音方式：)

he him his	/i:/ /ɪm/ /ɪz/
her hers	/ɜ(r)/ /ɜ(r)z/

ARTICLES AND DETERMINERS (冠詞及限定詞)

a / the	/ə/ /ðə/
some	/səm/

CONJUNCTIONS (連接詞)

and	/ən/
but	/bət/
that	/ðət/

AUXILIARY (HELPING) VERBS (助動詞)

have	/əv/
------	------

do /də/

'BE' VERB (be 動詞)

was /wəz/

were /we(r)/

- **Linked words (連接單字)**

Another reason that it can be difficult to hear words we know is that in English we often link words together when we speak. This can make them sound quite different. (另一個原因為何我們難聽懂句中的單字，是因我們在讀唸的時候，把字和字一起連接地唸，如此會出現發音方式不太一樣的狀況出現。)

CONTRACTIONS (連接詞)

Most students are familiar with the way in which we often contract the following:

(大多學生都會熟悉以下連接兩個字的方式)

I am	I'm
you are	you're
it is / they are	it's / they're
I will / we will	I'll / we'll
I have / we have	I've / we've
should have	should've

In addition there are some other forms of linking that are very common in English as well. For example, when a word ends with a consonant but the next begins with a vowel the two sounds join together. You can see this in the example from our listening question. (此外，有一些連接單字常見的唸法。例如：當單字是以子音結束但下個單字是以母音開始時，兩個單字的唸法會連接在一起。你可以參考以下從聽力問題中的句子)

What time is he due to arrive?

/'taɪ / mɪ / zɪ:/

- With the word 'time' /taɪm/ the last sound is /m/
('time' 這個單字的最後字母發音為 /m/)
- However the next word 'is' /ɪz/ begins with a vowel /i/
('is' 這個單字的第一字母為母音 /i/)
- Usually we would say /taɪ / mɪz/
(通常我們會說 /taɪ / mɪz/)
- However, the same thing is happening with 'is he': 'is' /ɪz/ ends with a consonant /z/
(然而，同樣的方式也發生在 'is he' 的結束發音為子音 /z/)
- 'he' is usually pronounced /i:/ if it is not the first word of the sentence
('he' 這個單字通常發音為 /i:/ 若它並非句首的第一個單字)
- therefore these sounds /z/ and /i:/ join together

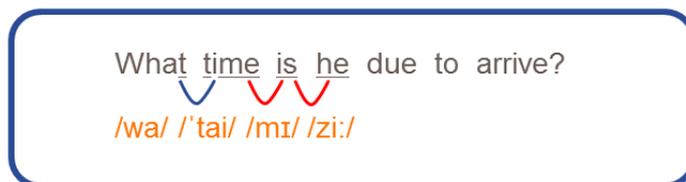
(因此這兩個發音/z/和 /i:/會連在一起)

Therefore we say **/tai mɪ zi:/** (因此我們會說/tai mɪ zi:/)

NOTE

When one there is a word ending and a word beginning with the same letter, you will only hear one of them: the one at the beginning of the second word. Look at the blue link below.

(備註：當一個單字結束的發音和下一個單字的開頭是同一個字母，你只會聽到其中一個發音，音會發在第二個單字的開頭。可以參考以下藍色方框中的示範)



You can see that 'what' ends in /t/ and 'time' begins with /t/. In this case, you will normally only hear the one at the start of the second word. This is because it is easier to say. Thus we hear:

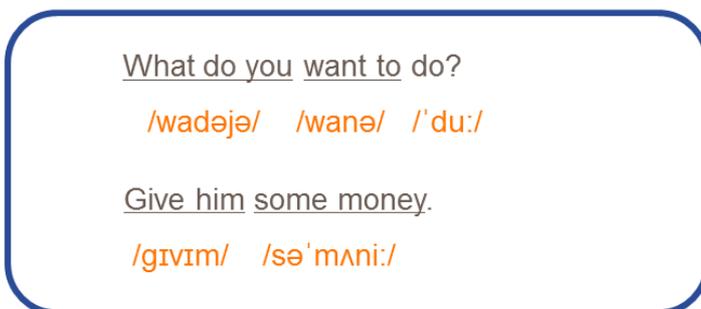
/wa tai mɪ zi:/

(你可以看到'what'的結束音為/t/,和'time'開頭音為/t/。在這個情況中，你通常會聽到第二個字的開頭發音。因為這樣會是比較好發音的唸法,所以我們會聽到：**/wa tai mɪ zi:/**)

PRACTICE SUGGESTION (練習建議)

One very good way to practice this kind of listening is to look at the script for common 'chunks'. In other words, we can look for groups of words that are often spoken together almost like a unit. If we can pay attention to these and get used to hearing them, it will make a big difference to our listening ability, especially if we are listening to very proficient speakers of English. Below are some common examples.

(有一個練習聽力的好方式是看著聽力稿，多聽相似的字與字唸法，並且習慣聽取這樣的內容，這樣絕對會增進我們的聽力能力，特別是聽到流暢的英語口說者。以下是相似的範例)



'What do you?' and 'want to' are very common groups of words in English and you will have seen them many times. However, when proficient speakers say them, they are pronounced differently from the way we spell them (/wadəjə/ and /wanə/), and this can make it easy to miss what the speaker really says.

('What do you?'和'want to' 是很常見的群組單字，流利口說者會用不同於拼音的方式來唸 (/wadəjə/ and /wanə/), 而這樣的唸法是很容易遺漏講者所說的話。)

When you look at the script: (當你在看聽力稿時)

1. check your answer (確認你的答案)
2. look for 'chunks' or groups of words that might be said as a unit (找尋那些群組單字-有可能會連在一起發音的)
3. listen to the recording again and follow along so that you get used to these features of the spoken language AND you also get used to the rhythms of spoken English. (再聽一次，然後跟著這些發音特性，你就會習慣於這樣的口說節奏)

PROBLEM 2 (問題 2)

You didn't know the words (vocabulary) (你不認識這些單字/詞彙)

One common reason test takers find a question difficult is because they do not know some of the key words in the recording. One very good thing about the short listening questions in BULATS is that they focus on common or regular situations in the workplace. This means that the language contained within them tends to be quite high frequency language that will be useful both in preparing for the test and for real work situations.

(另外一個考生常有的聽力困擾是他們並不認識某些聽力內容中的單字。在 BULATS 聽力測驗中的短篇聽力問題是很實用的職場情境範例，這代表著聽力中所使用的語言內容與真實的職場工作環境十分雷同，考生在準備測驗的同時也在練習可能遇到的工作情境。)

Note on learning vocab (學習字彙的建議)

When preparing for an exam, many students will find a list of recommended vocabulary and try to memorize as many words as possible in the time available before the test. However, with this method it can be very difficult to really understand what a word means and to remember the words you have studied.

(當考生在準備測驗時，大多都會背誦相關的單字表，希望能記得越多單字越好。然而這種方式卻很難讓考生了解該字彙的真正意義，並且真正的長久記得。)

The BULATS short listening questions in the sample papers are an excellent resource for developing your vocabulary. As mentioned above, these focus on common activities or topics in the workplace, so the words used are very useful to learn. You can also see the words used 'in context', and this will give you a deeper understanding of the meaning. It will also help you to remember the words you are learning.

(在 BULATS 模擬試題中的短篇聽力問題，是讓你可以增進字彙能力的極佳資源。如先前提及到，這些聽力問題是很常見的職場情境及主題，因此你會學到實用的單字。你也可以在測驗內文中看到這些字彙，藉此你可以更加了解字彙使用的意義，可以藉此幫助你對這些單字更有印象。)

Vocab learning tips (字彙學習小方法)

After you have practiced the listening question and found the answer in the script (or checked the answer sheet if still necessary), it is good to look at the language used in the recording. Below are some tips on how to learn vocabulary from the listening scripts.

(在你練習過聽力問題並且在聽力稿中找出答案，或是參考解答資訊後，你會發現這是學習語言使用的好方法。以下是提供給你參考在聽力稿中學習字彙的方式。)

- **Focus on the most frequent words first.** Read through and identify words you don't know. For words you don't know, think about how often you have seen them before. If you have seen the word many times but you are still not sure of the meaning, then make this word a priority. If you have seen the word a few times before, then it's still important to know, but medium priority. If you have never seen or heard the word before, it is quite likely that this is a low frequency word in English, so you can leave this word for now and spend your energy and time learning the more frequent words you meet. Nonetheless, if in your study you start to see this word more often, then put it on your priority learning list. (先掌握最常出現的單字：先閱讀一遍並找出你不認識的單字。請先思考一下你多常看到這些不了解的單字。假設你看過很多次，但你仍然不知道單字的意義，那麼你應該把這單字當作首要學習的內容。而若是你偶然看過幾次，那麼此單字依然重要，就列為次要學習。倘若你從來沒看過或是聽過這個單字，那可能代表這個單字是比較少出現或使用的，所以你可以先把此單字放置一旁，然後把時間和精力放在那些最常出現的單字上。然而，如果你越來越常看到原本少見的單字，那麼就請把這些單字放到你的學習清單中。)
- **Pay attention to the vocabulary of spoken English.** Much of the vocabulary students learn is from written texts. However, sometimes we use slightly different vocabulary when we speak, or we may use familiar words with different meanings. (留意口說使用的字彙：大多考生所學的單字是從文本的內容中而來，然而，有些時候我們口說使用的單字和文本內容可能會不一樣，我們使用相似的單字但有可能是代表不同涵義。)

WORDS WITH DIFFERENT MEANINGS IN SPOKEN ENGLISH (單字在口說用法中可能有不同意義)

In the Mr Kimoto recording we heard the sentence: (在 Mr Kimoto 的問題中我們聽到以下句子)

What time is he due to arrive?

Most students are familiar with 'due to' meaning 'because of' since this is what it is normally used to mean in written texts. An example would be (大多學生熟悉'due to'的涵義是'because of' 因為的意思，原因是前者常在寫作用法中被使用。以下是範例：)

The event was cancelled due to bad weather.

However, in spoken English 'due' is often used to talk about the time something is scheduled for or needing to be done by. (然而，在口說英文中'due' 是多用來描述在某個時間點前要執行完待作事項。)

WORDS MORE COMMON IN SPOKEN ENGLISH (常在口說英文中使用的單字)

In the Mr Kimoto recording we heard the sentence: (在 Mr Kimoto 的問題中我們聽到以下句子)

I should just about be able to make it?

In spoken English the expression *can/be able to make it* is very common when talking about plans, but very uncommon in written English (except for less formal emails or messages which are often more like spoken English). If we have only learned vocabulary from written sources, it is possible we are less familiar with this expression even though it is actually very common in working life. (在口說英文中，當要講述制定計畫時，我們常會使用 *can/be able to make it* 可以做到，但卻不常在寫作中使用(除非是非正式且較口語化的電子郵件或是留言)。如果我們只學習寫作中運用的單字，那很有可能我們會比較不熟悉口說使用的詞語，而通常這些詞語會是常出現在職場生活中的。)

- **Pay attention to what words are used together.** When learning English it is very important to notice which words are used together. In fact, many words frequently appear in groups and it can help our listening ability a lot if we start to become aware of these. In our Mr Kimoto listening we heard groups such as *can/be able to make it, could you possibly ... and what time is ___ due to ___*.

(留意單字和單字的搭配組合-當在學習英文時，注意字和字的搭配是十分重要的。事實上，許多字彙都是常以群體的方式出現，如果我們能開始多留意這些用法，這會增加我們的聽力能力。在 Mr Kimoto 的聽力問題中，我們可以發現群體單字的用法 *can/be able to make it, could you possibly ... and what time is ___ due to ___*.)

In addition to these groups, words are often frequently found in combinations. This is called collocation and some examples are given for words frequently used with the word *price*. (除了上述的群組單字外，字彙也常被聯合地搭配使用。這稱之為搭配詞，以下是搭配 *price* 這個單字的範例)

Look at the sentence below. The word *price* might be quite familiar to us, but it's useful to notice other the words it is used with. (請參考以下的句子，*price* 這個單字也許我們不陌生，不過可以多留意搭配 *price* 單字的字彙)

We are paying a high price for components.

VERB + NOUN
pay a price

ADJ + NOUN
high price (note: we also say *heavy price* and the and the opposite is *low price*)

NOUN + PREP (+NOUN)
pay for (something)

PRACTICE SUGGESTION FOR REALLY GOOD STUDENTS

給程度優異學生的練習建議

In order to understand how the language is really used and to help identify and notice the elements of spoken English, it is useful to analyze the 'chunks' or units in the recording. (爲了解理解語言是如何被使用及如何幫助辨別和留意口說英文的元素，在聽力內容中分析群組單字是很實用的。)

Look for groups of words in the script which tell us:(觀察群體單字的組合方式)

- what action (行爲)
- what thing (物件)
- who (人)
- where (地方)
- how (如何)
- when (時間)

Some groups may not fit easily into these categories, and that is fine. However, the process of looking for these units will be highly beneficial for our vocabulary and language building as well as for our ability to listen in the future. (有些單字群體可能不容易找出以上資訊，但沒有關係，因爲只要嘗試搜尋出這些群組的過程中，就可以增進你的字彙及語言能力，以及聽力能力的加強。)

Below is an example from the Mr Kimoto script. As you read through try to group words in the following way.(以下是從 Mr Kimoto 的聽力稿中節錄出來，當你閱讀的時候，請將單字群組成如下方式。)

who what action who where
M: Jane, could you possibly meet Mr Kimoto off his flight
when - today, please?

when what action who
F: It depends. What time is he due to arrive? I've got
the finance meeting at 2:30, remember? what action
what when

who what action when what
M: Well he doesn't land till 4:15 and the meeting will be
over by half-past three, won't it?
what action when

when who what action
F: A quarter to four, probably. But yes, I should just about
make it.

To be able to listen to and understand English quickly and almost without thinking about the words it is important to get used to hearing words in groups or units like the ones

above. If you practice this with the sample listening questions, it can have a big effect on both your test performance and real-life ability!

(爲了要能夠快速聽懂英文且無需思考單字意義，熟悉並掌握以上單字群組是十分重要的。若你能多加練習模擬測驗中的聽力問題，不僅可以幫助你在測驗中有好的表現，還能增進實際運用在生活中的英語能力！)