

# AP Overview Listening Portion

**Rejoinders:** 10-15 problems, 10%, 10 minutes, 5 second for each question.

## Strategies:

- Stay focused throughout this section.
- Pay attention to the speaker's mood: happy, sad, excited, etc.
- Make culturally appropriate responses: response to compliments, addressing, one's superior, etc.
- Don't take notes.

# Rejoinder questions will typically be in one of these formats:

## 1) Some questions will directly use **question words**.

[Traditional-character version]

(Woman) 請問圖書館在哪兒？

- (Man)
- (A) 圖書館裏有很多中文書。
  - (B) 圖書館就在那邊。
  - (C) 圖書館十點開門。
  - (D) 圖書館裏有很多學生。

[Simplified-character version]

(Woman) 请问图书馆在哪儿？

- (Man)
- (A) 图书馆里有很多中文书。
  - (B) 图书馆就在那边。
  - (C) 图书馆十点开门。
  - (D) 图书馆里有很多学生。

2) Some questions will be immediately answered and then followed by another question, which you will have to answer to complete the dialogue.

[Traditional-character version]

(Woman) 你是從哪個城市來的？

(Man) 我是從華盛頓來的。你呢？

(Woman) (A) 什麼？你連華盛頓都沒去過？

(B) 我去過美國的很多城市。

(C) 我可不想去那兒。

(D) 我也是從那兒來的。

[Simplified-character version]

(Woman) 你是从哪个城市来的？

(Man) 我是从华盛顿来的。你呢？

(Woman) (A) 什么？你连华盛顿都没去过？

(B) 我去过美国的很多城市。

(C) 我可不想去那儿。

(D) 我也是从那儿来的。

### 3) Some questions will have you analyze a statement, then respond with an appropriate ending.

[Traditional-character version]

(Man) 我哥哥一上網就什麼都忘了。

- (Woman)
- (A) 他忘了看什麼？
  - (B) 他為什麼忘了上網？
  - (C) 他在網上太專心了。
  - (D) 他能記住什麼？

[Simplified-character version]

(Man) 我哥哥一上网就什么都忘了。

- (Woman)
- (A) 他忘了看什么？
  - (B) 他为什么忘了上网？
  - (C) 他在网上太专心了。
  - (D) 他能记住什么？

#### 4) Some questions will require you to respond to a statement with a **euphemism**.

[Traditional-character version]

(Woman) 老趙最近好嗎？我好久沒有看見他了。

(Man) 什麼，你還不知道？他已經不在了。

(Woman) (A) 我也不知道他在不在。

(B) 怎麼會呢？他的身體一直那麼好。

(C) 他剛才還在這裏。

(D) 他去哪兒了？

[Simplified-character version]

(Woman) 老赵最近好吗？我好久没有看见他了。

(Man) 什么，你还不知道？他已经不在了。

(Woman) (A) 我也不知道他在不在。

(B) 怎么会呢？他的身体一直那么好。

(C) 他刚才还在这里。

(D) 他去哪儿了？

## Some more **euphemism words**:

- 1) Death: 死亡(sǐ wáng), 去世了, 不在了, 见阎王(yán wáng)
- 2) Weight Gain: 增重(zēng zhòng), 发福(fā fú), 啤酒肚(pí jiǔ dù)
- 3) Drunk: 喝醉(hē zuì), 喝多了
- 4) Mental Illness: 精神病(jīng shén bìng), 神经病(shén jīng bìng), 脑子有问题(nǎo zi yǒu wèn tí)
- 5) Stupidity: 愚蠢(yú chǔn), 傻(shǎ), 笨蛋(bèn dàn), 脑子进水(nǎo zi jìn shuǐ)
- 6) Fired Employees: 解雇(jiě gù), 被炒鱿鱼(bèi chǎo yóu yú), 下岗(xià gǎng)
- 7) Unemployed: 失业(shī yè), 待业(dài yè), 闲(xián) 在家, 家里蹲(dūn)

## Let's summarize:

- 1) Make connections between prior knowledge and the information at hand.
- 2) Identify key words and follow the sequence of ideas spoken.
- 3) Recognize the speaker's main ideas and identify the supporting details and examples.
- 4) Evaluate the speaker's motive (recognize the speaker's purpose) and determine the speaker's attitude.
- 5) Listen for the transitions between different thoughts or pieces of information. When speakers finish one thought and start a new one, their voices tend to fall to a lower pitch, and they may pause between thoughts.



**Listening Selections:** 15-20 problems, 15%, 10 minutes, 12 second for each question.

### **Strategies:**

- 1) Determining a speaker's attitude or feelings
- 2) Focusing on stressed words and intonation
- 3) Making inferences
- 4) Taking notes
- 5) Identifying key words and main ideas from the context
- 6) Processing details
- 7) Ignoring unimportant information
- 8) Following scripts



## Determining a speaker's attitudes or feelings

Questions regarding a person's opinion, attitude, feelings, outlook, or reaction to something are common on the Listening section.

Students should listen for the thesis in the recording to grasp the purpose of the speech. The thesis will often be found in either the first or last sentence.

[Traditional-character version]

(Woman) 你好像有很多工作要做。我看你每天都做到很晚才下班。

(Man) 工作多有意思呀，我從來不在乎加班。

[Simplified-character version]

(Woman) 你好像有很多工作要做。我看你每天都做到很晚才下班。

(Man) 工作多有意思呀，我从来不在乎加班。

1. How does the man feel about his job?

- (A) He hates working overtime.
- (B) He doesn't care much for it.
- (C) He enjoys it very much.
- (D) He doesn't mind it even though it is tedious.

People are often very subtle when speaking. When one person disagrees with another person, he usually will not say so directly. Students should pay attention to the adverbs and conjunctions, like:

dào dǐ

到底,

(in the end)

zuì zhōng

最终,

(finally)

但是/可是,

(but, however)

不过,

(but, nevertheless)

rán ěr

然而,

(yet)

jìn guǎn rǔ cǐ

尽管如此

(in spite of that)

chú fēi

除非

(unless)

[Traditional-character version]

(Woman) 爸爸，物理太難了，我不想學了。我想去讀商學院。

(Man) 你自己的事情自己決定吧。不過，你最好再想想。要知道，並不是每一個讀商學院的人都能學好。

[Simplified-character version]

(Woman) 爸爸，物理太难了，我不想学了。我想去读商学院。

(Man) 你自己的事情自己决定吧。不过，你最好再想想。要知道，并不是每一个读商学院的人都能学好。

2. What do we learn from the conversation?

- (A) The man insists that his daughter should pursue her physics degree.
- (B) The man thinks his daughter will be unsuccessful if she gets a business degree.
- (C) The man advises his daughter to think carefully before making her decision.
- (D) The man doesn't have money for his daughter's studies.

[Traditional-character version]

(Woman) 你聽到那個消息了嗎？你覺得怎麼樣？

(Man) 現在，我終於可以睡一個好覺了。

[Simplified-character version]

(Woman) 你听到那个消息了吗？你觉得怎么样？

(Man) 现在，我终于可以睡一个好觉了。

3. How does the man feel when he hears the news?

- (A) Relaxed
- (B) Worried
- (C) Angry
- (D) Happy

Adjectives that describe emotions in Chinese are limited, so you should practice and become familiar with the following words:

xìng fèn	gāo xìng	shēng qì	dān xīn	shī wàng	xīn fán
兴奋	高兴	生气	担心	失望	心烦
excited	happy	angry	worried	disappointed	irriated

jǔ sàng	kě wàng	fàng sōng	jǐn zhāng
沮丧	渴望	放松	紧张
depressed	desirous	relaxed	nervous

Students should recognize the differences between actual and subjunctive conditional sentences while listening.

[Traditional-character version]

(Woman) 昨天的籃球比賽你們贏了嗎？

(Man) 要是我們再多得一分就好了。

[Simplified-character version]

(Woman) 昨天的籃球比賽你們贏了嗎？

(Man) 要是我們再多得一分就好了。

4. What does the man mean?

(A) They lost by one point.

(B) Their team was the best by far.

(C) They won a very close game.

(D) Their team didn't get one point.

Students should practice and become familiar with the following conjunctions:

- 1) 如果... (if)
- 2) 要不是 (if it were not for)
- 3) 要不然 (otherwise)
- 4) 除非...(unless)
- 5) 不但...而且... (not only...but also...)
- 6) 不仅不...反而... (on the contrary)
- 7) 不是...就是... (if not A, it's B)
- 8) 要么...要么... (either...or)
- 9) 宁(níng)可...也...(would rather; better)
- 10) 与(yú)其...不如...(it's better...than...)
- 11) 虽然 (though; although)
- 12) 只是 (it's just that)
- 13) 尽管(jìn guǎn)...可是... (even though)
- 14) 只要...就... (as long as)
- 15) 只有...才... (only if...)
- 16) 无论(wú lùn)...都... (no matter)
- 17) 就是...也... (even if...still...)
- 18) 即使(jí shǐ)...也... (even...still...)
- 19) 因为...所以... (because..., therefore...)
- 20) 所以...是因为... (the reason is that)
- 21) 既(jì)然...就... (since; in the case)
- 22) 以便(biàn)... (so that)
- 23) 以免(miǎn) (in order to avoid; so as not to)



Distinguishing between **interrogative** and **rhetorical** questions is another key listening skill. Understanding rhetorical questions is especially difficult because the message can only be found between the lines.

[Traditional-character version]

(Woman) 你爸爸說，你走路去上學不方便，他想給你買一輛自行車。

(Man) 汽車不更方便嗎？

[Simplified-character version]

(Woman) 你爸爸说，你走路去上学不方便，他想给你买一辆自行车。

(Man) 汽车不更方便吗？

5. What does the man mean?

- (A) He agrees with the woman.
- (B) He should ask his father about it.
- (C) Buying a bicycle is a good idea.
- (D) He wants to get a car.

**Making inferences:** Inferring is the process of identifying the main idea of a listening passage based on evidence in the passage. It involves combining what is heard with relevant prior knowledge. Oftentimes, a speaker will imply something and leave it up for interpretation.

[Traditional-character version]

(Man) 快點走不好嗎，要不然就遲到了。

(Woman) 我的鞋跟太高了，你先走吧。

[Simplified-character version]

(Man) 快点走不好吗，要不然就迟到了。

(Woman) 我的鞋跟太高了，你先走吧。

2. What does the woman mean by her statement?

- (A) She can't walk any faster.
- (B) Her heel broke.
- (C) She has other errands to run.
- (D) She likes to walk slowly.

[Simplified-character version]

八十年代的时候，中国人过年、过节，或者拜访亲朋好友时，总是送一些像蛋糕、糖、水果之类的小礼物。后来，人们的生活水平提高了，送的礼物也就越来越好，像送咖啡、维生素等的已经不是少数了。随着生活条件和文化素质的不断提高，人们又开始注重精神生活水平，于是送书开始流行起来。现在，商店里的东西应有尽有，买礼物却成了人们头疼的一件事。今后随着计算机的普及，送学习软件可能是最好不过的礼物了。

3. What did people give as presents in the '80s?

- (A) Candies and fruit
- (B) Coffee
- (C) Computers
- (D) Books

4. What will people probably give as presents in the future?

- (A) Fruit and candies
- (B) Books
- (C) Computer software
- (D) Vitamins

5. Why do people worry about buying presents?

- (A) There are too many people to buy presents for.
- (B) There are too many varieties of presents.
- (C) There aren't enough things to choose from.
- (D) Presents are too expensive.

Sometimes, students need to make inferences based on a series of actions.

[Traditional-character version]

(Man) 我把名字寫在這兒了，這裏填的是出生日期和出生地，這裏填的是我的家庭地址。你看，還要填什麼？

(Woman) 我來看一下，嗯，沒有什麼了。請在這裏簽上你的名字。

[Simplified-character version]

(Man) 我把名字写在这儿了，这里填的是出生日期和出生地，这里填的是我的家庭地址。你看，还要填什么？

(Woman) 我来看一下，嗯，没有什么了。请在这里签上你的名字。

6. What is the man doing?

- (A) Asking for information
- (B) Filling out a form
- (C) Talking to a friend
- (D) Having a birthday party

# Identifying Key Words and Main Ideas from the Context:

[Traditional-character version]

(Woman) 我找了你半天，你去哪兒了？

(Man) 我哪兒都沒去，我剛來。

(Woman) 你怎麼現在才來？

(Man) 我今天早上睡過頭了，只好坐下個航班的飛機了。

[Simplified-character version]

(Woman) 我找了你半天，你去哪儿了？

(Man) 我哪儿都没去，我刚来。

(Woman) 你怎么现在才来？

(Man) 我今天早上睡过头了，只好坐下个航班的飞机了。

1. Why was the man late?

- (A) He got up later than usual.
- (B) The flight was late.
- (C) He forgot the appointment.
- (D) His clock was slow.



体育已经进入现代人的生活之中，成为人们日常生活中的一个重要部分。在中国，经常参加体育运动的人数是总人口的18%，而且这个比例还在不断增长。在经济比较发达的国家中，比如美国，经常参加体育运动的人更多。体育用它特有的内容和形式吸引了越来越多的人，丰富了人们的生活内容，增强了人们的体质。

2. What is the main idea of this report?

- (A) More and more Chinese people are taking part in sports.
- (B) There are many reasons why people join sports.
- (C) Sports are a big part of life.
- (D) There are many different sports.

3. Which of the following titles fits the report best?

- (A) Sports and Economy
- (B) Sports and Life
- (C) Different Sports
- (D) People Who Play Sports

在中國，由於不良的生活方式而引起的疾病死亡率很高。就拿北京來說吧，專家曾經對北京市兩萬多人進行調查，發現超過三分之一的疾病是由不好的飲食習慣、吸煙、喝酒以及不運動等不健康的生活方式所引起的。

[Simplified-character version]

在中国，由于不良的生活方式而引起的疾病死亡率很高。就拿北京来说吧，专家曾经对北京市两万多人进行调查，发现超过三分之一的疾病是由不好的饮食习惯、吸烟、喝酒以及不运动等不健康的生活方式所引起的。

4. What is the main idea of the report?
- (A) Many people in Beijing are getting sick.
  - (B) Bad living habits cause disease.
  - (C) Drinking and smoking are unhealthy.
  - (D) Beijing conducted a survey of 20,000 people.



**Processing Details:** time, places, characters, and numbers, is one of the most important strategies for the AP Chinese Listening test.

Numbers such as dates, ages, and phone numbers are usually given directly, but sometimes students have to know the connection between numbers or do simple math problems in their heads. Recordings also may include comparison words such as “多”, “少”, “晚”, “早”, “快”, “慢”, “以前”, “之后”, and other number-related adjectives, prepositions, and adverbs such as: “快...了”, “差不多”, “...点过...分”, “...点半”, “几个...”.

大卫，我是珍妮。我给你打了几次电话都没有找到你。你今天中午看新闻了吗？就是关于早上那场车祸的。电视上说，那是我们社区一所学校的校车，车上一名司机和两个学生当时就死了，剩下的四位老师和六十三名学生也都受伤了。这场车祸真是太严重了，我很难过。我想下午到医院去看看那些受伤的老师 and 学生们。你想跟我一起去吗？请给我回个电话。

1. How many people suffered in the car crash?

- (A) 70      (B) 63      (C) 4      (D) 3

各位乘客请注意，我们每天早上7点发车，每两个小时一趟，但是周末比平常晚半个小时发车。

When did the second bus leave on Saturday morning?

- (A) 7:30      (B) 8:00      (C) 9:00      (D) 9:30

[Simplified-character version]

(Woman) 我想预定两张八月三号的民航984号班机的票。

(Man) 三号的已经订完了，我们还有几张四号的。

3. When does the woman want to leave?

- (A) August 4<sup>th</sup>
- (B) August 8<sup>th</sup>
- (C) August 3<sup>rd</sup>
- (D) August 13<sup>th</sup>

[Simplified-character version]

(Woman) 小张，你下课后直接回宿舍吗？

(Man) 我今天的课上到1点，下课以后我还得去图书馆看几个小时的书，因为明天有个考试。

4. Which of the following is more plausible?

- (A) Xiao Zhang will go back to the dorm around 5:00.
- (B) Xiao Zhang will go back to the dorm around 3:00.
- (C) Xiao Zhang will go back to the dorm around 2:00.
- (D) Xiao Zhang will go back to the dorm around 1:00.

The following skills are essential for correctly understanding prices expressed in Chinese:

1) being familiar with the format of prices in Chinese:

元(dollar), 角/毛 (10 cents), 分(penny), 块(dollar)

– ex) \$1.50: 一块5(毛)

– ex) \$1.53: 一块5毛三(分)

2) understanding prices for one item or a set of items

3) knowing important words, such as “百分之...”,

(percent)

“打折(zhé)”, “原价(yuán jià)”, “降(jiàng)半价”, “打X折”

(discount) (original price) (half off) (X % off)

“免费(miǎn fèi)”

“找钱”

“还钱”

(free) (to give changes) (to return money)

4) using simple arithmetic

[Simplified-character version]

(Woman) 我要买两张票，我这儿有十美元。

(Man) 这是你的票，请拿好，这是找你的钱，一块四。

5. How much does one ticket cost?

(A) \$1.40

(B) \$4.30

(C) \$8.60

(D) \$6.40

Questions regarding location and direction appear frequently in listening tests. The following words associated with specific places:

## **Campus**

[Traditional-character version]

宿舍，圖書館、實驗室、教室、教學樓、運動場、教授，同學、指導教師、學期、考試、課程、學分、輔導、畢業、功課、報告、獎學金

[Simplified-character version]

宿舍，图书馆、实验室、教室、教学楼、运动场、教授，同学、指导教师、学期、考试、课程、学分、辅导、毕业、功课、报告、奖学金

## **Restaurant**

[Traditional-character version]

飯館、服務員、位子、桌子、菜單、預定、點菜、上菜、主食、酒、果汁、素菜、葷菜、中餐、西餐、甜點、小費、好吃、餓、渴

[Simplified-character version]

饭馆、服务员、位子、桌子、菜单、预定、点菜、上菜、主食、酒、果汁、素菜、荤菜、中餐、西餐、甜点、小费、好吃、饿、渴



## **Airport**

[Traditional-character version]

機場、登機口、座位、航空公司、班機、航班號、安全檢查、托運、飛行、起飛、晚點、行李、直飛、轉機

[Simplified-character version]

机场、登机口、座位、航空公司、班机、航班号、安全检查、托运、飞行、起飞、晚点、行李、直飞、转机

## **Train station**

[Traditional-character version]

快車、慢車、直達、晚點、車廂、乘客、列車員、檢票、站臺

[Simplified-character version]

快车、慢车、直达、晚点、车厢、乘客、列车员、检票、站台

## Hospital

[Traditional-character version]

醫生、大夫、護士、病人、手術室、急症、身體、生病、感冒、發燒、咳嗽、頭疼、牙疼、檢查、探訪時間、處方、打針、吃藥、健康保險

[Simplified-character version]

医生、大夫、护士、病人、手术室、急症、身体、生病、感冒、发烧、咳嗽、头疼、牙疼、检查、探访时间、处方、打针、吃药、健康保险

## Post office

[Traditional-character version]

郵局、營業員、平信、快信、郵票、信封、信、包裹、明信片、郵資、掛號、海運、陸運

[Simplified-character version]

邮局、营业员、平信、快信、邮票、信封、信、包裹、明信片、邮资、挂号、海运、陆运

## Hotel

### [Traditional-character version]

星級飯店、三星級、四星級、五星級、豪華套間、客房服務、前臺、服務員、訂房間、登記、單人房、雙人房、入住、結帳、單人床、雙人床、大床、沙發、電視、臺燈

### [Simplified-character version]

星级饭店、三星級、四星級、五星級、豪華套間、客房服務、前台、服務員、訂房間、登記、單人房、雙人房、入住、結帳、單人床、雙人床、大床、沙發、電視、台燈

## Library

### [Traditional-character version]

圖書館員、閱覽室、音像室、開架圖書、參考書、工具書、開門、關門、借書證、借書、還書、續借、過期、罰款

### [Simplified-character version]

图书馆員、閱覽室、音像室、開架圖書、參考書、工具書、開門、關門、借書證、借書、還書、續借、過期、罰款

# Shopping

## [Traditional-character version]

購物中心、小賣部、商店、百貨商店、市場、早市、夜市、大排檔、售貨員、顧客、物美價廉、討價還價、打折、大減價、大拍賣、貴、便宜、大、小、長、短、肥、瘦、合適、號、換、退、付錢、找錢、現金、支票、信用卡

## [Simplified-character version]

购物中心、小卖部、商店、百货商店、市场、早市、夜市、大排档、售货员、顾客、物美价廉、讨价还价、打折、大减价、大拍卖、贵、便宜、大、小、长、短、肥、瘦、合适、号、换、退、付钱、找钱、现金、支票、信用卡