

高校英语专业四、八级辅导

高校英语专业 四级听力突破

段云礼 主编

TEM4 TEM4 TEM4

TARGET ENGLISH LISTENING FOR TEM 4



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高校英语专业四、八级辅导

Target English Listening for TEM 4

高校英语专业四级听力突破

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前 言

为帮助应试者迅速提高英语整体水平,顺利通过英语专业四、八级考试,考生急需一套难度适宜,针对性极强的考前训练教材。为此,南开大学英语系和天津大学英语系的几位多年从事英语专业四、八级教学和考试辅导的教师,受南开大学出版社的委托,编写了英语专业考前训练系列教材。

本书为英语专业四级考试之前的听力训练教材。听力是英语学习中的难点。原因有以下几个方面:其一,我们没有身临其境的语言环境;其二,我们的思维方式受母语的影响很大,如:“我认为你不对”,英语应为“I don't think you are right”,但受母语影响,我们很容易说成“I think you are not right”这样的错句;其三,英语新闻广播更是难点之最,这是因为新闻所涉及的范围广泛——时间、地点、人物、国家的政治背景、学科专业等等。

为了突破以上难点,只靠听些模拟的材料是不够的。应试者考前必须加大听力力度,创造语言环境,广泛而按步就班地多听多练,要按以英语为母语的国家的思维方式去听、去思考问题。英语新闻广播力争做到天天听,对世界各地发生的事情进行跟踪。为使应试者的听力理解能力迅速提高,确保其顺利通过英语专业四级考试,我们从近几年国外出版的多数为国内尚未使用过的报刊、书籍中精心选编了大量文章。全书近百分之五十的内容来自近两年的VOA,BBC,CNN 和 Star-TV,内容丰富多样,题材广泛新颖,给应试者提供了活的语言环境。

本书的安排完全按英语专业四级听力题型的内容要求编写,目的在于帮助准备参加应试的考生快速提高听力水平和顺利通过英语专业四级考试。本书由两部分组成:1. 考前训练部分;2. 听力模拟部分。训练部分包括 24 个 Unit,每 6 个 Unit 为一组听力内容,每个 Unit 由 5 个不同形式的、难度与长度基本相同的、词汇不超纲的练习组成。Unit 之间内容由浅入深,由易到难。本书的第二部分由 5 个完整的、完全按考试要求的四级听力模拟题组成,目的是基本训练之后应试者可对自己的听力能力进行检测。

本书听力材料特聘美国专家录音,南开大学出版社发行科发行。

由于编者水平有限,疏漏、错误在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

2000 年 4 月于南开大学

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DICTATION

高校英语专业四级考试的听写属主观试题部分。考试方法通常是朗读四遍。第一遍为正常速度,使学生对听写的内容有一个大概的了解,第二遍、第三遍为听写速度,第四遍为正常速度,以便学生检查。听写材料多以文章的形式而非对话的形式出现。听写当中一般不念逗、句号,因此在听写时就要求学生自己会判断出每一次停顿是在句末还是在句中。这是一个难点。

听写是对考生的一项综合检测。就语言方面来说包括听力、拼写等。材料的内容涉及到历史常识、社会风俗、人文地理、文化背景等。

听写一般要求在十五分钟内完成。长度通常在 200 单词左右。听写材料的内容十分复杂,但多为专业性不太强的文章,普通人可以理解。这就要求考生对英语国家的文化背景、生活习惯、社会知识、历史知识要有一个初步的了解。如果考生对听写的内容十分生疏,或者上下文连不成意思,这对考生来说是十分不利的。首先在听写做完之后考生要明白自己所写的内容,不能在写完之后尚弄不懂所写内容。其次考生做听写时要完全按录音所读内容书写,不能有所改变,否则会因此而丢分。如:录音读的是 He doesn't get at six every day. 那么考生就不能写成 He does not get at six every day. 尽管意思完全一样,但判卷时还是要减分的,因为你没有完全按录音的内容书写。

UNIT ONE

Exercise One

Dictation (15 MINS)

Listen to the following passage. All together the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be read at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third reading the passage will be read sentence by sentence, with intervals of 15 to 20 seconds. The last reading will be read at normal speed again and during this time you should check your writing.

Please write the whole passage in Answer Sheet.

Exercise Two

Directions (omitted)

Exercise Three

Directions (omitted)

Exercise Four

Directions (omitted)

Exercise Five

Directions (omitted)

UNIT TWO

Exercise One

Directions (omitted)

Exercise Two

Directions (omitted)

Exercise Three

Directions (omitted)

Exercise Four

Directions (omitted)

Exercise Five

Directions (omitted)

UNIT THREE

Exercise One

Directions (omitted)

Exercise Two

Directions (omitted)

Exercise Three

Directions (omitted)

Exercise Four

Directions (omitted)

Exercise Five

Directions (omitted)

UNIT FOUR

Exercise One

Directions (omitted)

Exercise Two

Directions (omitted)

Exercise Three

Directions (omitted)

Exercise Four

Directions (omitted)

Exercise Five

Directions (omitted)

UNIT FIVE

Exercise One

Directions (omitted)

Exercise Two

Directions (omitted)

Exercise Three

Directions (omitted)

Exercise Four

Directions (omitted)

Exercise Five

Directions (omitted)

UNIT SIX

Exercise One

Directions (omitted)

Exercise Two

Directions (omitted)

Exercise Three

Directions (omitted)

Exercise Four

Directions (omitted)

Exercise Five

Directions (omitted)

SECTION A

本部分侧重点为听力能力单句训练,材料多选自日常生活及新闻报导,如:VOA、BBC、CNN 等的最新原文听力材料,旨在提高学生的语言灵活运用能力,其形式多种多样,包括多项选择、单句听写、正误判断、词组填空等。在本项练习中,每个句子将以英语专业四级听力考试(CEPTM4)的语速为标准(每分钟约 120 个词),要求考生在没有语言背景的情况下听完整个句子后,在约 15~20 秒钟的时间内从给出的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案,这就要求考生能对所给句子的含义有较为准确的领会。为提高单句听力效果,考生在本项练习过程中,应有意识地加强以下几个方面的训练:(一)对于单句练习,能够掌握整个句意是最基本的要求,但在掌握整个句子意思的基础上,还要求考生能准确地了解每个词组乃至每个单词的意思,否则将导致考生做出错误的选择。(二)做简短笔记。在听材料时,可用缩写或个人能明白的文字做快速记录,如:人名、地名、时间、数字等关键词,这样可为考生做出选择提供可靠的依据,以便快速做出选择。(三)训练听与寻找条件同时进行,在听的同时迅速浏览各项选择,只需细看各项选择的不同部分,而相同部分只看第一个,这样可节省时间以便多做思考。如在听每句话之前能快速浏览一下选择项目,那就最好不过了。

UNIT SEVEN

Exercise One

In this exercise you will hear ten statements. At the end of the statement there are four choices, read the four choices and decide which one is the correct answer or explanation to the statements you have heard.

1. (A). That's a very bad error.
(B). What's wrong with a steak?
(C). Is he afraid of making mistakes?
(D). I just took what was there.
2. (A). Hold the tree so I can see it.
(B). How can you identify that tree?
(C). Who's the oldest of the three?
(D). This tree is probably very old.
3. (A). We should inform our friends that we're coming.
(B). We don't know whether our friends will come.
(C). We don't know when our friends come.
(D). Our friends know we are coming.
4. (A). I don't like you go.

- (B). To be sure you must go.
(C). Remember you go.
(D). Mend you go.
5. (A). He is an engineer.
(B). He is a pilot.
(C). He is a farmer.
(D). He is a doctor.
6. (A). The pencil-box cost \$ 12. 5.
(B). The pencil-box cost \$ 20.
(C). The pencil-box cost \$ 15. 5.
(D). The pencil-box cost \$ 50.
7. (A). Mary does not like to dance.
(B). Mary does not like anything.
(C). Mary likes dancing.
(D). Mary likes to go dancing.
8. (A). He could catch a taxi.
(B). He is here now.
(C). He couldn't catch a taxi.
(D). He is going to catch a train.
9. (A). I ate breakfast.
(B). I had eaten breakfast before I came home.
(C). I didn't eat breakfast.
(D). I should eat breakfast everyday.
10. (A). We left too late to catch the bus.
(B). The bus left late.
(C). We almost missed the bus.
(D). Because the bus was late, we had no trouble catching it.

Exercise Two

In this exercise you will hear ten statements. At the end of the statements there are four choices. Read the choices and decide which is the correct answer or explanation to the statements you've heard.

1. (A). We'll come back again.
(B). We'll return the ladder.
(C). We'll turn the light on.
(D). We'll repay you later.
2. (A). He wants an ashtray.

- (B). He's trying to find an ash tree.
 - (C). He's looking for strays.
 - (D). He's going to lock up the cash.
3. (A). They were going to the snakes.
(B). They want to get something to eat.
(C). They usually like to study together.
(D). They had to buy some sneakers.
4. (A). John went to school before Mary did.
(B). John went to school after Mary did.
(C). Mary went to school before John did.
(D). John and Mary went to school together.
5. (A). I bought a book.
(B). I didn't buy a book.
(C). I decided not to buy a book.
(D). I'm going to go to the bookstore now.
6. (A). She didn't imagine that I passed the history exam.
(B). She imagined that the history exam was easy.
(C). She imagined that I would pass the exam.
(D). I imagined that she passed the exam.
7. (A). Lois should work harder.
(B). You should look for Lois.
(C). Lois works very hard.
(D). You are expecting too much of Lois.
8. (A). It's a command.
(B). It's a request.
(C). It's a plan.
(D). It's a suggestion.
9. (A). Jimmy and I ran into the airport together.
(B). Jimmy ran into the airport to meet his old friend.
(C). Jimmy met an old friend at the airport.
(D). Jimmy rushed into the airport with his old friend.
10. (A). The class began at 8 : 50.
(B). The class began at 8 : 15.
(C). The class didn't begin until 8 : 15.
(D). The class will begin at 9 : 00.

Exercise Three

In this exercise you will hear ten statements. At the end of each statement there is one sentence. Read the sentence and decide whether it's true or false according to what you have heard. Write "T" for true, "F" for false.

1. I-90 is a busy highway.
2. I lend the ladder to him.
3. The mechanic fixed my TV set.
4. Her university offers forty-three courses.
5. He is reading with great pleasure.
6. Mike was coughing.
7. Tom and David will be partners.
8. I never wanted to be an operator.
9. He has eaten more delicious soup than ever.
10. He let me borrow his car.

Exercise Four

In this exercise you will hear ten statements, write down each statement after you have heard.

1. It is a good idea to make a friend of your French manager.
2. Some doctors have begun recommending a daily drink for patients of heart diseases.
3. Individual sports are as important as team games.
4. What you said made me feel more sick than happy.
5. A science is more than a large amount of information on some subject.
6. He will die of hunger before he steals.
7. The remedy, of course, is to shut out these alluring distractions by closing the eyes.
8. The conference began with a preliminary statement given by the chairman.
9. If you hadn't spent so much money travelling, your bank balance wouldn't have been in the red.
10. Nobody can help but be interested in the movie shown on TV last night.

Exercise Five

In this exercise, you will hear ten statements. In each statement there are several words missing, write down the missing words after you've heard the statement.

1. The one time _____ charge is _____ .
2. _____ means making things which are _____ come alive and move.
3. The Sunday meat would last until _____ and _____ bread and milk became all kinds of cakes.
4. By comparison, an earthquake of _____ that shock America in 1988 claimed _____ victims.
5. The _____ was invented in England by William Sturgeon.
6. Religion can be described as a belief in power _____ that of man.
7. The third important misconception _____ the students is their idea that a word can be used correctly as soon as its meaning is known.
8. The drive from _____ to _____ provides the traveler with many pleasant changes of scenery.
9. Today the university has more than _____ students and over _____ full time faculty members.
10. During _____ centuries, Harvard grew, both in size and in _____.

UNIT EIGHT

Exercise One

In this exercise you will hear ten statements. At the end of each statement there are four choices, read the four choices and decide which one is the correct answer or explanation to the statements you have heard.

1. (A). The time is now 6 : 45.
(B). The time is now 7 : 15.
(C). The time is now 7 : 45.
(D). The time is now 7 : 20.
2. (A). Mary found \$ 240 in the street.
(B). Mary had \$ 15 in her purse.
(C). Mary realized that she had \$ 240 in her purse.
(D). Mary needed \$ 45, but she had \$ 15.
3. (A). He carried it with him.
(B). He knew how to use it well.
(C). He made sure it didn't get damaged.
(D). He didn't like it very much.
4. (A). Nobody agrees with her.
(B). There isn't anyone qualified to replace her.

- (C). The facts about her are being disputed by everyone.
- (D). She is undeniably qualified.
- 5. (A). Don't cry after the milk is spilt.
- (B). *What is done cannot be undone.*
- (C). It's too late to cry after the milk is spilt.
- (D). Never feel regret at what has been done.
- 6. (A). Lunch can be bought at any of several places.
- (B). The cafeteria always serves sandwiches for lunch.
- (C). By lunchtime, all the students arrive at the cafeteria.
- (D). Not many students like the food served at school.
- 7. (A). You will need a smaller size in this style.
- (B). You will need a size six in this style.
- (C). This style runs a little smaller than usual.
- (D). Your usual size is a size seven.
- 8. (A). It won't matter if Allen doesn't bring his new camera.
- (B). Allen will still take some pictures of the ocean.
- (C). The weather will be good for taking pictures.
- (D). We will need Allen's new camera for taking pictures.
- 9. (A). David misses the 6 : 15 train.
- (B). David will take the next train when he calls me.
- (C). David calls me from the station when he misses the train.
- (D). David is late for the 6 : 15 train.
- 10. (A). The house has new paint.
- (B). She could not find the house.
- (C). Emily recognized the friend.
- (D). She found her friend's house.

Exercise Two

In this exercise you will hear ten statements. At the end of each statement there are four choices, read the choices and decide which one is the correct answer or explanation to the statement you have heard.

- 1. (A). Tom had passed his exams.
- (B). Tom had no trouble passing the exams.
- (C). Tom did not study so hard as his classmates.
- (D). Tom had some trouble passing the exams.
- 2. (A). This statement expresses the speaker's surprise.
- (B). This statement expresses the speaker's hesitation.

- (C). This statement expresses the speaker's joy.
(D). This statement expresses the speaker's relief.
3. (A). There was plenty of time to get there.
(B). We needed more time to get there.
(C). We had to get there in time.
(D). We had a good time when we got there.
4. (A). Ann likes neither cold weather nor hot weather.
(B). Ann likes hot weather better than cold weather.
(C). Ann likes hot weather just as much as cold weather.
(D). Ann likes cold weather better than hot weather.
5. (A). I had bought myself a loaf of bread.
(B). I had bought you a loaf of bread.
(C). I didn't buy you a loaf of bread.
(D). I have bought a lot of bread.
6. (A). The lights should be coming back on soon.
(B). You will know the storm has started when the lights go off.
(C). The lights went off just as the storm began.
(D). I'd rather turn the lights off during the storm.
7. (A). Mary has gone to Chicago.
(B). Mary went to Chicago.
(C). Mary has been to Chicago.
(D). Mary might go to Chicago.
8. (A). I will definitely go there.
(B). I will not go there if it rains.
(C). I will go there whether or not it rains.
(D). I will go there in spite of rain.
9. (A). The roof of the dentist's office needed to be fixed.
(B). The dentists were both out of the office.
(C). Mary talked about the dentist's broken tooth.
(D). Mary had the dentist check her tooth.
10. (A). I have to rush to my math class.
(B). I need to improve my math skills.
(C). I have to buy a new bath mat.
(D). I need to brush off the mattress.

Exercise Three

In this exercise you will hear ten statements. At the end of each statement there is one sen-

tence, read the sentence and decide whether it's true or false. Write "T" for true, "F" for false.

1. He thanked me again.
2. The game will take place indoors if it rains.
3. Some nutritionists suggest we consume more protein.
4. Betty wanted to look at the shop-assistant closely.
5. Betty likes living at home.
6. I know you didn't need help.
7. I'll support Tom no matter what happens.
8. Tom forgot his bag but not his book.
9. She has been teaching English for twenty-eight years.
10. It's so warm outside that it's better to stay cool inside.

Exercise Four

In this exercise you will hear ten statements, write down each statement after you have heard.

1. The public enterprises have cut the amount they buy abroad from 19% to 90% over the past year.
2. The staff who hold a interview together are called an interview "panel".
3. Many employees say that the success of a good business begins in the Personnel Manager's office.
4. The new mayor of Los Angeles is finding it tougher than he imagined to get more policemen onto the city's streets.
5. The so-called "Great Migration" brought perhaps 300 000 to 400 000 blacks northward in the states of three years.
6. Only a week after \$19 million was stolen from a bank truck, three men attacked a station wagon in central Japan yesterday.
7. The resolution was put to the vote on the ground that America should not be seen to ignore China's record of human rights.
8. They were 1 660 dollars but I got two thirds off the regular price.
9. Bill Clinton's first 100 days will be filled with monumental battles over the budget deficit and health care reform.
10. Television was not invented by any one person, nor did it spring into being overnight.

Exercise Five

In this exercise, you will hear ten statements. In each statement, there are several words