

TEM-8

English Listening

英语听力快速突破 ——英语专业八级

Break Through
English Listening Comprehension
—TEM-8

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西北工业大学音像电子出版社

英语听力快速突破

——英语专业八级

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【内容简介】 本书以最新考试大纲为依据,介绍了英语专业八级考试(TEM-8)听力部分的基本知识和各种应试技巧,既有分项强化训练,又有全真和模拟试题。通过技巧和实践的有机结合,真正达到提高学生的应试能力和考试成绩的目的。本书也有助于参加其他英语考试的考生。

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光盘名称:英语听力快速突破——英语专业八级

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出版发行:西北工业大学音像电子出版社

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文本印刷:陕西丰源印务有限公司

光盘生产:湖北东湖光盘技术有限责任公司

印 张:5

字 数:128 千字

开 本:850 mm×1 168 mm 1/32

版 次:2008 年 8 月第 1 版 2008 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

经 销:各地新华书店、软件连锁店

统一书号:ISBN 978-7-88910-104-2

定 价:15.00(附听力光盘 1 张)

前 言

听力是英语专业八级考试(TEM-8)中的一个难点。考生听力能力的高低取决于他们是否具备了坚实的语言基础、一定的文化背景知识、基本的听力技能和正确有效的听音习惯,而其中以坚实的语言基础为先决条件。为了帮助广大应试者熟悉试题形式,了解题型特点,掌握应试技巧和方法,提高听力得分率,顺利通过英语专业八级考试,我们编写了这本《英语听力快速突破——英语专业八级》。

本书严格按照教育部《高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》及《英语专业八级考试大纲》对听力部分的要求编写。全书分为五章:第一章为听力测试要求及答题技巧;第二章为听力测试常考题型讲解;第三章为单项训练;第四章为英语专业八级考试全真试题(听力部分);第五章为英语专业八级听力模拟试题。

本书配有 MP3 光盘 1 张,由外籍教师朗读,语音清晰,读音标准,语速符合考试大纲的要求。

在编写过程中,编者参考了国内出版的有关资料,在此谨向有关作者表示衷心的感谢。

编 者

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第一章

英语专业八级听力测试要求及答题技巧



一、听力测试要求综述

根据 2004 年新版《高等院校英语专业高年级英语考试大纲》的规定,对参加专业八级考试的考生听力理解的要求是:①能听懂交际场合中各种英语会话和讲话;②能听懂 VOA、BBC、CNN 等国外传媒节目中有关政治、经济、文化教育、科技等方面的专题报道;③能听懂有关政治、经济、历史、文化教育、语言文学、科普等方面的一般讲座及讲座后的问答。

听力理解部分的题型采用填空题和多项选择题,包括 3 个部分,共 20 题,答题时间为 25 分钟。第一部分为 Section A: Mini-lecture, 由约 900 个单词的讲座和一项填空任务组成,要求考生边听边做笔记,然后完成填空。此部分共 10 题,答题时间 10 分钟。第二部分为 Section B: Conversation & Interview, 由约 800 个单词的会话组成,此部分有 5 道多选题。第三部分为 Section C: News Broadcast, 要求听完若干新闻报道后,完成 5 道多选题。Section B 与 Section C 的每一道题目后面有 10 秒的间隙,要求考生从所提供的四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。

听力理解材料的录音由来自英美国家的语言专家朗读,有英式英语也有美式英语,录音速度为每分钟约 150 个单词。听力材料中的语法难度不超出大纲的相关规定,词汇原则上不超出大纲对专业八级的词汇要求,但 VOA、BBC 或 CNN 中常见的用于新闻报道的用语或生词要求考生平时有所积累和了解。



二、答题技巧综述

听力作为语言能力的一个重要组成部分,和其他语言能力一样,其培养和提高都有赖于平时的反复操练和大量实践,但是在考试过程中,考生也应注意相关答题技巧,掌握这些技巧对提高答题速度及正确率都大有益处。

1. 树立全局观念

考生在听录音的过程中遇到个别听不懂的词汇或句子时,不能让思维停顿在这个点上反复纠缠,而应保持冷静继续往下听,把握整体意义,并同时尽量利用听懂的信息去推测和修补没有听懂的内容。做题的过程中如果考生对某题的答案没有把握,也不能因为反复推敲而耽误了听下面题的时间,从而影响了整个考试的结果。

2. 预读试题

考生应在平时的模拟训练中熟悉八级听力(以及其余部分)题目目前的 Directions,考试时省下阅读及聆听指令的时间,快速浏览试卷上的问题和选项,锁定关键词,从而大致把握听音内容并获取听音前的思考线索,在听的过程中,就可以有针对性地抓住相关信息,提高效率。另外也要学会利用两道题目之间的 10 秒停顿间隙,快速浏览题目及四个选项,以便对将要听到的内容主题进行预测定位,从而调动自己的知识储备及预测能力,并比较选项的异同,做到听的时候有重点有选择。

3. 领会讲话者的语气

这一点在 Section B: Conversation & Interview 中尤为重要。在这一部分中考生除了要判断讲话双方的关系之外,还要明白一点,有时出于礼貌原则或讲话者要表达一种遗憾、讽刺的态度而用了虚

拟语气,字面意思与说话者所要表达的意图相反,这时考生要更多依赖讲话者的语气来判断他/她对某个问题的观点或态度。

4. 选择记录内容

在听的过程中,除了数字、时间、日期、人名、地名等考生比较习惯的需要做笔记的“点”之外,在 Section A: Mini-lecture 中更有特殊要求。这是一个将听力和做笔记填空结合得较为复杂的听力测试项目,有其自身特点,掌握这些特点对考生很有好处。

这一题型实际上分为理解、找出要点、笔录和填空等步骤。考生所需要填空的单词均是有关讲座内容的实词,而不是语法功能词,因为该项目的测试目的是考查考生对讲座内容的理解,考生用于填空的文字材料也就是基于听力录音的一篇内容摘要。因为考生须填空的词是基于整个问题要点及其重要细节的实词,所以考生在记笔记时应重点关注这些内容。另外,用于填空的词不一定非得是录音中出现的词,凡是在语义上与原文一致且语法上适合短文填空的单词均可。填空时,考生还要注意所填单词的词性及首字母是否要大写等细节。



第二章

英语专业八级听力测试常考题型讲解



一、讲座(MINI-LECTURE)

讲话或讲座通常都是考生感到较为困难的题目。2004 年高校英语专业八级考试大纲对这部分作了较大的调整,即把 Section D 中的 Note-taking & Gap-filling (记录与填空) 这一项与原来的第一项 Talk (讲话) 合二为一,字数由原来的大约 700 词增加到大约 900 词,分值也由原来的 15 分 (Section A 5 分, Section D 10 分) 改为现在的 10 分。

该部分主要考查考生综合能力:边听边记的能力,判断原文要点的能力,归纳总结的能力。该部分内容广泛,题材多样,观点和态度也较为新颖。讲话者一般都会对所谈问题阐述看法,或者对某个问题提出建议或批评。

(1) 考生在应试的过程中应把主要精力放在听的方面,也就是说,以听为主,记为辅。其次,做记录时要在充分听懂并理解原文的基础上记录要点。

(2) 由于考题中的短文是在录音讲座原文总结、提炼的基础上改写的,因此在听完录音后,应该大致浏览短文,仔细分析上下文,以确保所填词语的准确性。考生所填的词语一般是有关讲座内容的实词,即名词、形容词、动词、副词等。

(3) 绝大多数填充词为原文词,考生可以直接填充;而个别空格所需的填充词不能从录音中直接获得,此时便要求考生根据对原文的理解、记忆归纳出一个符合上下文的词语。

下面以 2004 年英语专业八级《考试大纲》样题为例作详细分析:

SECTION A MINI-LECTURE

In this section, you will hear a mini-lecture. You will hear the lecture ONCE ONLY. While listening, take notes on the important points. Your notes will be marked, but you will need them to complete a gap-filling task after the mini-lecture. When the lecture is over, you will be given two minutes to check your notes and another ten minutes to complete the gap-filling task on ANSWER SHEET ONE. Use the blank sheet for note-taking.

Now listen to the mini-lecture.

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

Abraham Maslow has developed a famous theory of human needs, which can be arranged in order of importance.

Physiological needs: the most (1) _____ ones (1) _____ for survival

They include such needs as food, water, etc.
And there is usually oneway to satisfy these needs.

Safety needs: needs for a) physical security
b) (2) _____ (2) _____

The former means no illness or injury, while the latter is concerned with freedom from worries, misfortunes, etc. These needs can be met through a variety of means, e. g. job security, (3) _____ (3) _____ plan, and safe working conditions.

(4) _____: human requirements for (4) _____
a) love and affection
b) (5) _____ (5) _____

There are two ways to satisfy these needs:

- a) formation of relationships at workplace
- b) formation of relationships outside workplace

Esteem needs: a) self-esteem, i. e. one's sense of achievement

- b) esteem of others, i. e. others' respect as a result of one's

(6) _____ (6) _____

These needs can be fulfilled by achievement, promotion, honors, etc.

(7) _____; need to realize one's potential (7) _____

Ways to realize these needs are individually different.

Feature of the hierarchy of needs:

a) Social, esteem and self-realization needs are exclusively (8) _____ needs. (8) _____

b) Needs are satisfied in (9) _____ from the (9) _____ bottom up.

c) Motivation for needs comes from the lowest un-met level.

d) Different levels of needs may (10) _____ (10) _____ when they come into play.

听力原文

Good morning, everybody, Today's lecture is about Maslow's hierarchy of needs. This seems like a psychological topic. Actually, it is something psychological. Abraham Maslow is a psychologist, and he's especially known for his theory of human needs.

Ok, first of all, what is a need? Here, we can simply define it as a personal requirement. Maslow believed that humans are "wanting" beings who seek to fulfill a variety of needs. According to his theory, these needs can be arranged in an order according to their importance. It is this order that has become known as Maslow's hierarchy of needs.

In this hierarchy of needs, at the most basic level are physiological needs. Fundamentally, humans are just one species of animal. we need to keep ourselves alive. Physiological needs are what we require for survival. These needs include food and water, shelter, and sleep. At this level, for us humans, Maslow also includes the need for clothing. How are these needs usually satisfied? It is mainly through adequate wages.

Then, what is the next level of needs? At the next level are safety needs, the things we require for physical and emotional security. Physical security is easy to understand. Everybody needs to keep his body safe from injury, illness, etc. Then, what is emotional security? Well, that's maybe the point in this hierarchy of needs where humans begin to differ from other animals. We are thinking animals. We have worries. What if I lost my job? What if I were struck down by a severe disease? Besides physical security, we need to think we are safe from misfortunes both now and in the foreseeable future. How can these needs be met then? According to Maslow, safety needs maybe satisfied through job security, health insurance, pension plans, and safe working conditions.

After this stage come the levels of needs that are particular to human beings. The immediately following level are the social needs. Under this category, Maslow puts our requirements for love and affection and a sense of belonging. We need to be loved. We

need to belong to a group, not just a family, in which we can share with others a common interest. In Maslow's view, these needs can be satisfied through the work environment and some informal organizations. Certainly, we also need social relationships beyond the workplace, for example, with family and friends.

Next, the level of esteem needs. What are esteem needs then? They include both the need of self-esteem and the need of esteem of others. Self-esteem is a sense of our own achievements and worth. We need to believe that we are successful; we are no worse, if no better, than others. The esteem of others is the respect and recognition we gain from their people, either through our work or our activities in other social groups. The ways to satisfy esteem needs include personal achievements, promotion to more responsible jobs, various honors and awards, and other forms of recognition.

What follows is the top level of this hierarchy of needs. These are the self-realization needs. In other words, they are the needs to from and develop as people, the needs to become all that we are capable of being. These are the most difficult needs to satisfy. Whether one can achieve this level or not perhaps determines whether one can be a great man or just an ordinary man. Of course, it depends on different people. The means of satisfying them tend to vary greatly with the individual. For some people, learning a new skill, starting a new career after retirement could quite well satisfy their self-realization needs. Well, for other people, it could be becoming "the best there is" in certain areas; it could be becoming the President of the IBM. Anyway, being "great" or ordinary is what others think, while self-realization is largely individual.

Maslow suggested that people work to satisfy their physiological needs first, then their safety needs, and so on up the “needs ladder”. In general, they are motivated by the needs at the lowest level that remain unsatisfied. However, needs at one level do not have to be completely satisfied before needs at the next higher level come into play. If the majority of a person’s physiological and safety needs are satisfied, that person will be motivated primarily by social needs. But any physiological and safety needs that remain unsatisfied will keep playing an important role.

Ok, that’s the general picture of Maslow’s hierarchy of needs. Just to sum up, I’ve briefly introduced to you Maslow’s theory. Maslow thinks there are five kinds of human needs, with each one being more important than the preceding one. I hope that you’ve found his ideas interesting, and in our next lecture we’ll mainly discuss the practical implications of his theory.



答案与解析

1. 答案: **basic/ fundamental/ important/ essential**: 此题较容易, 相关录音为 “at the most basic level are physiological needs”。同时考生可以根据相关信息 “... in order of importance” 来提炼出符合上下文语境的“归纳词”。
2. 答案: **emotional / mental security**: 录音中与本题相关的信息是 “... safety needs the things we require for physical and emotional security.” 考生须在抓住核心 “safety needs” 的前提下, 顺利获得正确答案。考生亦可根据上下文 “physical security” 推导出精神安全 “mental / emotional security”。
3. 答案: **pension / insurance / retirement**: 原文与此有关的信息为: “... safety needs may be satisfied through job security, health

insurance, pension plan, ...”考生不难找到答案。

4. **答案: Social needs:** 此题为细节题。相关录音内容为“... social needs... Under this category, Maslow puts our requirements for love and affection and a sense of belonging.”考生应该在听音过程中留意 Abraham Maslow 对于 needs 的不同分类,从而获得正确答案。
5. **答案: sense of belonging:** 承接上题,原文在谈到 social needs 时提出人类的两种需求:“love and affection, a sense of belonging.”,考生可以轻松获得答案。
6. **答案: performance/ work/ activities/ success/ achievements / effort:** 原文录音为:“The esteem of others is the respect and recognition we gain from their people, either through our work or our activities in other social groups.”除了原文的画线词可以直接填入空白处,考生亦可根据上下文、常识选择相关词填空。
7. **答案: Self-realization needs:** 考生根据题目内容及相关录音信息“... the needs to become all that we are capable of being...; The means of satisfying them tend to vary greatly with the individual.”可以推断出答案。
8. **答案: human/ individual/ spiritual:** 此题难度较大,考生无法从原文中直接获得信息,需要依靠上下文及常识推测题意,做出判断。在了解各种 needs 分类的基础上,考生通过寻找笔记中的“关键词”获知答案。
9. **答案: a fixed order/ manner/ fashion:** 此题为推理题。考生仅能从原文提供的信息:“Maslow suggested that people work to satisfy their physiological needs first, then their safety needs, and so on up the “needs ladder.”推断出根据 Maslow 的理论,needs 的实现具有线性发展的特征。
10. **答案: overlap/ meet / mix / co-exist/ interact/ combine:** 此题较难,要求考生对于原文内容做出判断。录音中相关信息是:

“However, needs at one level do not have to be completely satisfied before needs at the next higher level come into play.”

由此得知:不同水平的 needs 在发展过程中的相互作用是合理、自然的。



二、访谈或对话部分(CONVERSATION & INTERVIEW)

该部分主要考查学生的分析、推理、比较及归纳能力,主要以口语性很强的对话或访谈为主,内容涉及日常生活的各个方面,如家庭、生活、工作、学习、社会焦点等。谈话双方都可能表达对所谈论问题的看法及态度。该部分内容通常以一问一答的对话形式出现,因此不可避免地出现重复、赘述的情况。访谈部分的中心内容主要围绕所谈的话题展开,考生应注意“选择”倾听提问者的核心问题以及作者的回答。

考生在听音前,可迅速浏览一下试题及选项,预测将听到的录音内容的重点,做到心中有数。在听的过程中,就相关信息适当地做笔记,并针对问题,对选择项进行逐一比较、判断,进而提高准确率。

SECTION B CONVERSATION & INTERVIEW

In this section you will hear everything once only. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to each question on your answer sheet.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on an interview. At the end of the interview you will be given 10 seconds to answer each of the following five questions.

Now listen to the interview.

1. According to Janet, the factor that would most affect