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TEM

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ENGLISH

英语专业八级考试

培训教程 〉 听力

主　编◎林　梣

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听　力

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英语专业八级考试培训教程
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前 言

英语专业八级考试（TEM-8）是所有英语专业学生在经过三年多的学习后，验证自己是否达到英语专业大纲要求的唯一标准。在历时 195 分钟的考试中，首要挑战就是听力部分。自 2005 年考试改革后，英语听力部分的难度大幅提高，严格考核大纲所要求的综合语言技能和交际能力。专八听力考试占时 35 分钟，分数比例占 20%，可以说，听力部分按时间比，占相当高的分数比例。

专八听力是对综合能力的测试，涵盖英语的词汇、语法、人文常识等知识。考生词汇量应在 8 000 ～ 10 000，语法中要熟悉各种长难句，能用听力划分句子的主从句，判断平行结构，并且有效归纳总结文章的整体结构等。考生应对英美国家常识有熟练的掌握，同时对国际关系、国际政治、经济、文化有较宽的知识面。

本书按照英语专业八级的三个题型，即讲座、访谈和新闻听力，分别进行技巧讲解、真题精讲及模拟练习。技巧讲解目的在于破解题目的出题方式和解题策略，真题精讲部分使考生能最大限度地把握历年真题的脉络，模拟练习部分紧贴真题出题思路，有效地训练听力技巧和能力。最后一部分热点新闻分类词汇为近年来的热点新闻词汇，对常用的名词、动词及搭配进行归纳总结。

总之，英语八级考试既是对英语专业知识和能力的考核，又要求技巧和策略的熟练应用。具备了扎实的语言文化知识和正确的解题方法，在听力部分拿到比较满意的成绩，并非难事。

英语专业八级考试培训教程

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讲座（Mini-Lecture）填空一般为一篇 800 字左右的专题性文字，模拟的场景多为讲座或者课程介绍，内容多为语言学、文化以及艺术类话题，不会涉及过于专业的问题。选文结构清晰，逻辑性强。Mini-Lecture 的难点在于考生做题前无法阅读题目，全部依靠笔记和短期记忆来解答 10 道填空题。其主要考查的能力为：

1. 对文章的整体结构的理解，以及能否区分主论点及分论点的能力。
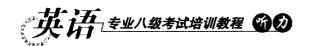
2. 对文章细节信息的理解，比如概念定义、例证以及分析。

3. 总结概括 (summarize) 的能力。

1.1 技巧讲解

听讲座的一个误区，就是强求百分之百听懂每一个细节，只见树木，不见森林。而讲座的特点恰恰就在于其为介绍性及概括性的文字。因此，在最短的时间内抓住讲座的主题以及逻辑结构，不仅有助于迅速区分重要细节与无关细节，并且能精准确定笔记记录的主要关键任务，既保证全文笔记的完整性，又不漏掉重要细节。

1.1.1 破解主题

听懂文章的主题关键在于从讲座的开头段中寻找关键信息，即主题词和其定义。从历年的真题来看，讲座的开头一般有两种类型：一、开门见山型。二、驳斥传统观点引出新观点型。第一种类型的讲座在开篇直接给出主题及对关键名词的定义。第二种类型首先会介绍与主题相关的观点或者背景知识，需要准确鉴别信息，定位真正的讲座主题是什么。

第一种即开门见山型的好处是简单明了，但也存在难点，即信息量密集，给考生的反应时间缩短。比如 2010 年的讲座：

Good morning, everyone. Today we'll continue our discussion on describing language. Last week we examined such features of language as grammar, vocabulary, the sounds of language, etc. <u>In this lecture, we'll look at another important aspect of language.</u> Perhaps some of you may wonder what is this important aspect of language. Let me tell you. <u>It refers to features of communication that takes place without the use of grammar or vocabulary. They are called "paralinguistic features of language".</u> These features fall into two broad categories: those that involve voice and those that involve the body.

讲座在简单回顾了前一周的课程内容后，直接进入本周要讨论的内容。此篇讲座首先以一个过渡句引起学生的注意，即 "In this lecture, we'll look at another important aspect of language"，使学生做好笔记的准备。接下来首先提供了一个重要的定义，"features of communication that takes place without the use of grammar or vocabulary"，然后再提出名词，即 "paralinguistic features of language"。至此可知，文章的主题为语言的副语言特征，全文将对其进行详细论述。

另外，开门见山型的题目有时会使用设问句来引导主题，比如 2008 年的讲座：

As we all know, English is widely used in the world. Although English is not the language with the largest number of native or first language speakers, it has really become a lingua franca. <u>Then what is a lingua franca?</u> The term refers to a language which is widely adopted for communication between two speakers whose native languages are different from each others and where one or both speakers are using it as a second language. For example, when an Indian talks to a Singaporean using English, then English is the lingua franca.

在首先引出一个比较生僻的词组，lingua franca 即通用语后，用一个设问句 "Then what is a lingua franca?" 引出定义，即 "The term refers to a language which is widely adopted for communication between two speakers whose native languages are different from each others and where one or both speakers are using it as a second language." 并随后举例说明，此时即可掌握文章的主题并预测随后论述的重点。

第二种类型的讲座一般由一个传统的或者普遍的观点引入，讲座通过对这个观点的分析及驳斥引出真正的观点，往往是截然相反的态度，因此要注意识别讲座的真正观点。这种类型的题目提供了更多的理解时间，以及关键名词的记录时间。比如 2011 年的讲座：

Good morning everyone, today we'll look at culture or rather classifications of

cultures. <u>Usually when we deal with different people, we deal with them as if we were all members of the same culture. However, it's possible that people from different cultures have different assumptions about the world, regarding such important and basic ideas as time, personal space.</u> And this is the view of Edward Hall. And Edward Hall is an anthropologist who spent a large part of his life studying American Indians, their culture, their language, but he was different from a lot of other anthropologists who just study one culture. He was interested in the relations between cultures, how cultures interact, what Hall believes is that cultures can be classified by placing them on a continuum, ranging from what he called high-context to low-context.

讲座虽然在一开始就提出了文化的分类 (classification of cultures) 的主题，但并没有直接进入讲座的重点内容，而是通过 "usually" 这个关键词介绍了普遍流行的观点，即 "we deal with them as if we were all members of the same culture"。真正的观点出现在 "however" 后，即 "it's possible that people from different cultures have different assumptions about the world, regarding such important and basic ideas as time, personal space"。之后引导出 Edward Hall 的观点并进行深入解释。

因此，正确识别这两种常见的开头有助于准确抓住文章的中心论点，并初步理解生僻的概念性词汇。初步理解后，也能大胆预测后文的论述内容，并有选择地做笔记。

1.1.2　结构与逻辑

在听懂讲座的中心后，下一步就要听懂全文的结构和逻辑。讲座所选取的文章一般具有很强的线性结构性，一般为经典的主题句＋分论点＋论据形式：

- Introduction
  —Opening (general / traditional concept)
  —Thesis Statement/Definition
  —Classification
- Supporting Idea A/Classification 1
  —Definition
  —Examples 1/2/3/4/5…
- Supporting Idea B/Classification 2
  —Definition

　　—Examples 1/2/3/4/5…
● Supporting Idea C/Classification 3
　　—Definition
　　—Examples 1/2/3/4/5…
● Conclusion
　　—Brief Review of the Lecture

　　在提出中心论点后，讲座一般会将分论点组成平行结构进行论述，即每个分论点都会由相似的内容组成，包括对分论点或者分概念的名词定义以及举例说明。此时记录的重点在于分论点的定义及例证的概括内容，例证中的细节内容，比如具体的描述或者数字，一般在填空中很少涉及。

　　如何在信息庞杂的讲座中识别结构呢？这就要靠寻找关键信号词，即表示逻辑关系，比如表示顺序、例证、转折、原因结果、归纳总结等关系的词。在专八听力中常出现的关键信号词如下：

　　a. 顺序及列举
　　　first, second, third….
　　　first of all, the second point, thirdly…
　　b. 例证
　　　for example, take…as an example
　　c. 转折
　　　however, although, but
　　d. 原因结果
　　　because, so, therefore, as a result
　　e. 归纳总结
　　　in conclusion
　　f. 对比及比较
　　　in comparison, by contrast, is different from
　　g. 解释与说明
　　　that is to say, that is

　　鉴于历年专八的讲座题结构都很相似，并有规律可循，在平时训练中可以采取以下方式进行精听练习：

　　1. 只听信号词。在不看文本的情况下只听讲座中的关键信号词，尤其注意表示结构及逻辑关系的词汇，听到一个信号词记录一个。

2. 圈划信号词。在第一遍听力后，对照原文的文本，圈划信号词并与第一遍记录下的信号词进行对比。

3. 整理信号词。将听力和圈划的信号词按照文章结构进行整理，并填补信号词后的信息句，写作大纲。

比如下面这段：

First, go to the library and read other works by the same author. Second, get to know something about what sort of meanings seem to be common in literary works in that particular tradition and at that time. In other words, we need to find out what the literary trends were in those days. And last, get to know what were the cultural values and symbols of the time. I guess you can understand the author's meaning much more clearly after you do the related background research.

第一遍注意听：First, Second, In other words, And last.

第二遍圈划以上词汇，注意平行结构。

第三遍整理大纲如下：

1st 1library, read works by the same author

2nd meanings, common, in that particular tradition and at that time (in other words) literary trends

3rd cultural values and symbols of the time

再比如下面这段包含大量平行及对比结构的段落：

Thirdly, art can reflect a culture's religious beliefs. For hundreds of years in Europe, religious art was almost the only type of art that existed. Churches and other religious buildings were filled with paintings that showed people and stories from the Bible. By contrast, one of the main characteristics of the art in the Mid-East was and still is its absence of human and animal images. This reflects the Islamic belief that these images are unholy. Thus, on palaces, mosques and other buildings, Islamic artists have created unique decoration of great beauty with images of flowers and geometric forms, for example, circles, squares and triangles. The same is true of other places, like Africa and the Pacific islands. Art also reflects the religious beliefs of traditional cultures in these places. As a matter of fact, religion is the purpose for this art and is, therefore, absolutely essential to it. Traditional art in Africa and the Pacific Islands is different from Christian art. Christian art influences people's religious feelings towards God. But the goal of traditional art in Africa and the Pacific islands is the influence of spiritual power, that is gods to enter people's

lives. Each tribe or village there has special ceremonies with songs and dances to make sure that crops, animals and people are healthy and in increasing number. The dancers in the ceremonies wear masks, headdresses and costumes that they believe are necessary to influence gods. So these masks and headdresses themselves are a very part of the art.

第一遍注意听：Thirdly, For hundreds of years in Europe, By contrast, Thus, also, for example, As a matter of fact, therefore, is different from, But, So

第二遍圈划以上词汇。注意出现的表示因果关系，转折关系及对比关系的词汇。

第三遍整理大纲如下：

Ⅲ.Art：reflect a culture's religious beliefs

    e.g. (For hundreds of years) Europe: religious art—only type existed religious

                           buildings (churches): people & stories from Bible

    (By contrast) Middle-East: absence of human and animal images

    (Islamic: unholy)

    (Thus) unique decoration: flowers, geometric forms

    ((for example) circles, squares, triangles)

    (Also) Africa & the Pacific islands: religious beliefs of traditional cultures

    (As a matter of fact) religion=purpose of arts

    (therefore) essential

    (different): —Christian art: influences peoples religious feelings towards God

    (but) —A&P: influence of spiritual power, gods to enter people's lives

    e.g. songs, dances=animals & people healthy and increasing

    dancers: masks, headdresses & costumes—to influence gods—

    (So) are a very part of the art

1.1.3　题型分类

讲座填空按照信息类型可以大致分为下面三种类型，即信息归纳题、结构细节题及信息细节题。其中，结构信息题与信息细节题属于直接复制原文用词的题型，而信息归纳题则需要将信息归纳成概括性的词汇或短语。填空的时候要注意原文的句子中转换说法的出题，保证语法正确，包括主谓一致，名词or动词，时态正确，否则也不能得分。

1. 信息归纳题

信息归纳题出现的频率不高，一般会在主题句出现，或者是对一系列细节信息的概括总结。一般每篇讲座中出现 1～2 道。这样的题目一般属于难度题，不仅要考虑意义上符合要求，并要注意词性的搭配。

比如 2011 年的第十道填空：

Ⅲ. Conclusion

Awareness of different cultural assumptions

—relevance in work and life

e.g. business, negotiation, etc.

—(10) _____ in successful communication   (10)_____

原文为："So, what this is all about is that Hall stresses that people need to be aware of these different assumptions or concepts about reality. And he thinks that this has all kinds of relevance, no matter what you are doing. If you are in business, negotiations, interpersonal relations, if you are dealing with people from different cultures in any way, it's going to affect every part of your life. In any multicultural situation, these assumptions need to be taken into account for successful interactions."

此段为这篇讲座的总结部分，综述了认识文化形式的差异的重要性。答案"important"并没有在原文中直接出现，所以，就需要从最后一句中"need to"推测出，此种观念是非常重要的。

2. 结构细节题

结构细节类题目一般会要求填充分论点或者再次级分论点的关键内容，考查是否能通过听力总结出文章的平行结构。听懂主论点和分论点的主要作用在于通过构建树状结构，将零散的信息有条理地进行记录和整理，提高填空的效率。

比如 2011 年的题目讨论了文化的分类，即可分为两大类，一种为 high-context culture，一种为 law-context culture。 每个概念下从两个方面进行解释，一是定义，二是例证。每个概念使用了两个例证，一个是 personal space，一个是 attitudes towards time. 每个例证中又分成了四个方面进行讨论。整篇文章采取了对比与比较的论述方式。第三题、第四题和第八题就是对结构信息的出题。回答此类问题时需尽量采用听力原文中的词汇，注意适当转化词性，简明扼要地回答即可。

3. 信息细节题

信息细节题在讲座填空中占据很大比重。细节类题目的出现位置一般为对例证的概括，或者例证主要信息点的填补，而不是追求例证的细枝末节。对信息细节的记录是基于结构上的，通过理解结构，将信息有条理地记录，可有效提高填空时的信息复原率。

比如 2011 年的题目中，第 1、2、5、6、7 题都为信息细节题。主要考查的内容包括概念的细节定义，比如什么是 high-context culture, high-context 和 low-context culture 中对时间观念的定义等。解决此类问题的前提是正确将信息归类到相应的结构中，从而有序答题。

1.1.4　笔记方法

1. 笔记的结构

在实际考试中，考生无法事先知道考题中缺失的信息，因此，做好一篇条理清晰、信息完整的笔记对于解题至关重要。对于笔记来讲，其重点在于完整复制讲座的结构，这是帮助理解讲座内容的路线图。这个特点很像为一篇阅读文章写大纲 (outline)，需要找到其主要观点、支持观点的几个论点以及证明论点的例子。

笔记的模板一般采取竖版错层的结构。所谓竖版结构，即遵循讲座的线性结构 (liner structure)；错层结构，即要听懂各观点和各论证的从属关系和平行关系。在记录时可使用不同的序号来表示层次关系，比如罗马字母、大写英文字母、小写英文字母、阿拉伯字母等，有助于区分结构层次，凸显平行结构。

比如 2007 年的专八讲座真题，即存在多层结构，需要区分结构类信息及例证类信息，同时要通过错层记录表示例证间的对比与比较关系。

What Can We Learn from Art?

I. Introduction
　A. Why study art history
　B. What can we learn
II. Why
　A. Learn culture>general history (politics, economies, war)
　B. Art history: a. political values, religious beliefs, emotions
　　　　　　　　b. information about daily activities of ancestors: living, cloth,

ceremony

C. Art: essential qualities of a time and a place, deeper understanding about human society and civilization

Ⅲ.Type of information

A. History Books: objective (facts about political, economic life)

B. Art: subjective (personal emotions and opinions)

e.g. Francisco Goya: a great Spanish painter painting to show power & misuse, govern

Mexican artists: anger & sadness about social problems

C. Art: reflect a culture's religious beliefs

e.g. Europe: religious art—only type existed

religious buildings(churches): people & stories from Bible

Middle-East: absence of human and animal images (Islamic: unholy)

unique decoration: flowers, geometric forms (circles, squares, triangles)

Africa & the Pacific islands: religious beliefs of traditional cultures

religion=purpose of arts, essential

different: —Christian art: influences people's religious feelings towards God

—A&P: influence of spiritual power, gods to enter people's lives

e.g. songs, dances= animals & people healthy and increasing

dancers: masks, headdresses & costumes—to influence gods—are a very part of the art

D. Views on art: depends on cultural background

—European & Americans:

art=decoration: on museum wall, in glass case, home attractive

=express ideas

—other places:

art separate from daily existence, has a function, practical role

Ⅳ. Conclusion

art reflects the changes in society: different cultures influence one another

—tribal to urban: values & beliefs change—traditional art loose function

—urban: learn from traditional art

e.g. African masks and figures on Picasso's works

American and Canadian artists study Japanese painting's simplicity

Arts become more international.

笔记的训练要先从结构练起，最终的笔记也不一定和原题中的大纲完全一致，只要保证结构逻辑正确，信息完整，就能很好地完成填空任务。

2. 速记符号

记笔记时，如果能适当使用一定的速记符号，不仅可以使笔记结构更加清晰，同时也能大大提高笔记速度，节省时间以便更多地从听力中获取信息。笔记符号因人而异，以自己能看懂为准，不宜过多，也不要强求使用大量符号，以免在复原笔记时遇到理解困难。最常用的笔记符号可以分成几大类，即表示逻辑关系、比较关系、举例说明以及常用的名词和动词几大类：

（1）逻辑关系：

因果关系	because/as /since/concerning	∵
	therefore/thus/so/hence	∴
	lead to/result in/cause/	➔
	caused by/originate from/result from/is given by	⬅
转折关系	however/although/but	□
并列关系	and/besides	& +
	or	/
递进关系	what's more	+
	first, second, third...	1, 2, 3...
强调关系	important	!
	the most important	!̱

（2）比较关系：

比较对比	more than/is greater than/	>
	less than/is lesser than	<
	equal to/is equivalent to	=
	not equal to/different from/not the same as	≠
	compare to/in comparison with/in contrast with	◇
增长减少	increase/grow/to go up/to rise	⬆
	decrease/decline/to go down/to fall	⬇

（3）举例说明：

举例说明	for example/take…as an example	e.g.
	indicate/mean/according to	:
	in another word	=

（4）常用词汇：

人	people	°
	professor/expert/professional/specialist	°‿
	government official	govn°
	student	S°
物	argument	argu.
	behavior	bhav
	education	edu.
	government	govn.
	university	univ.
动作	speak/say/tell/indicate/ask…	:

  总之，在熟悉基本的笔记符号后，可以根据自己的习惯来创造出一套简单便捷的笔记符号，能保证在阅读笔记时顺利复原讲座内容。

1.2   真题精讲

  本部分提供了从 2005 年到 2012 年一共 8 篇讲座的真题和原文解析。结构精讲部分就讲座文章的内容和结构特点进行提纲挈领的分析；笔记模板部分使用竖版和错层记录法，使学生更方便地整理归纳信息；答案解析部分分题型进行信息点定位和解答；听力原文中将关键信号词标出，便于进行信息词定点听力训练。