

TOPWAY



[2013]

淘金

英语专业8级 听力500题

上海外国语大学

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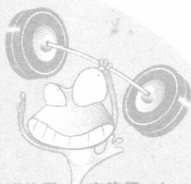
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淘金英语专业8级 听力500题

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此书附光盘



《淘金英语专业 8 级听力 500 题》

世图音像电子出版社 出版发行

广东省教育厅教育印刷厂印刷 广东省新华书店经销

880×1230 毫米 32 开本 10 印张 400 千字

2012 年 4 月第 2 版 2012 年 4 月第 2 次印刷

书号:ISBN 978-7-88765-902-6

版号:ISRC CN-M46-11-0040-0/A·H

定价:22.80 元(含 MP3 光盘)

Preface

前言

《淘金英语专业8级听力500题》是为专八考生量身定做的一本计划性强、技巧实用、题量丰富的听力复习用书。

本书具有以下特色：

一、15天任务，效率为王

想要提高学习效率，就要有最佳的复习计划。本书为考生设计了15天的学习任务，帮助考生合理分配复习时间，力求在最短的时间内达到最佳的复习效果，满怀信心地奔赴考场。例如：

学习计划

日期	讲座内容	练习
Day 1	小讲座：考点突破——记什么？	Exercises 1-3
Day 2	小讲座：边听边记——怎么记？	Exercises 4-6
Day 3	小讲座：难点突破——如何填？	Exercises 7-10

二、24个技巧，实用为王

技巧不在多，关键要实用。本书通过7个讲座，向考生介绍24个实用技巧，并以历年真题为实例进行详细阐述，非常有利于临考应急。例如：

技巧4 表示强调、重申的词句后是要点

文章通常不会对关键或主要的概念和观点只提一次，而会重复或多次强调说明，以突出重点信息，让听者能理解要点，从而正确理解整个讲座的内容。因此其后的内容都是记笔记的重点。用来表示强调、重申的结构或表达常有：the most important is..., indeed, really, certainly, absolutely, of course, in other words, to put it another way, that is, in similar terms 等。

Sample 4

【录音】Now let's take a look at the first approach, that is, meaning is what is

intended by the author.

【记录重点】听到 that is 时要特别注意,它后面的部分是对所提信息的重申和解释,表明 that is 前后的内容比较重要,通常是必考之处。

【题目】 Meaning is what is intended by _____.

【答案】 the author

三、500 道题目,训练为王

题量充足,才能训练出考试高手。本书共有 500 道题目,各种题型非常丰富。考生既可以利用专项题型针对自己的弱项进行补救式的特训,又可以利用套题进行全面训练、培养临考题感。

四、难度 0 差异,标准为王

题目难度不在高,关键是要贴近真题。据调查,很多考生都反映市面上现有的专八听力书难度与真题有较大的差异——MINI-LECTURE 题目偏难,打击自信心,而 INTERVIEW 和 NEWS BROADCAST 的题目又偏容易,没有起到备考提高的效果。因此,本书在题目设置时,特别选取了与真题同源的素材,如新闻材料均来自 BBC、VOA 及 CNN 等权威国外媒体。命题时严格按照真题的设置标准,力求与真题难度 0 差异,让考生进行最有效的训练。

五、300 词汇与短语,速记为王

攻克新闻听力,掌握词汇是一大捷径。本书为每篇新闻材料提炼“重点词汇与短语”,提供这些词汇在新闻中最常用的释义,帮助考生掌握常见的新闻词汇与短语,为新闻听力答题扫除障碍。例如:

In what's been seen as a **significant step** towards peace in Darfur, the Sudanese government has signed a **temporary ceasefire agreement** with JAM, one of the main **rebel** factions. The other main rebel group has so far refused talks with the government. James Copnall reports from Khar-toum...

重点词汇与短语

significant step 意义重大的一步 rebel /'rebəl/ *n.* 反叛
temporary ceasefire agreement 临时停火协议

编者

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Part 1

第一章 听力填空 100 题

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Day 1	小讲座: 考点突破——记什么?	Exercises 1-3
Day 2	小讲座: 边听边记——怎么记?	Exercises 4-6
Day 3	小讲座: 难点突破——如何填?	Exercises 7-10

关于听力填空,你必须知道……

TEM-8 听力考试的第一部分 MINI-LECTURE 是由一个约 900 个单词的讲座和一项填空任务组成。要求考生先边听边做笔记,然后完成填空任务。答题时间 10 分钟,共 10 题。

《英语专业八级考试大纲》要求考生能够听懂有关政治、经济、历史、文化、教育、语言文学、科普方面的演讲。由于讲座一般为独白或演讲,因而句式具有口语化的特点,语速为每分钟约 150 个单词。

为了让讲座具有清晰的逻辑结构,历年考题均选择了具有“总-分-总”结构的文章。讲座一开始会指出谈论的主题;接着分点阐述各项内容;最后总结全文。为此,我们总结了历年考试中常见的标志性主题句(见下表),希望能够帮助考生快速理清讲座结构,记录要点。

结构	标志性主题句
总述	Good morning, everyone. Today we'll discuss/talk about... // In this lecture, we'll look at... etc.
分述	Now, let's take a look at the first approach/category... // The first is... The second is... Last but not least... // For one thing... Another component of... is..., and last,... etc.
总结	OK, in today's lecture, we... // In sum,... // OK. Today we've had a brief look at... // Now, to sum up, in today's lecture...

第1节

小讲座

考点突破——记什么？

技巧1 抓主题、记实词

文章的开头和结尾部分通常是对讲座主题的介绍和总述，因此在听录音和记笔记的过程中要能够基本掌握文章的结构特点，抓住主题和各分论点的内容。一般来说，讲座文章通常采用“总-分-总”的结构，因此显得中心突出、结构清晰、层次分明。此外，(开头)主题、分论点或结论句中出现的关键性名词、动词和形容词等，或对某一事物特点的描述以及分述各点时的细节描述性词汇都是表达信息的主要载体。这些关键词多是基于整个主题要点及其重要细节的实词。

Sample 1

【录音】Let me give you some examples. The first is whispering, which indicates the need for secrecy. The second is breathiness. This is to show deep emotion. The third is huskiness, which is to show unimportance.

【记录重点】记录时，要分层次记录，在理解的基础上记下重点的名词、动词、形容词等实词，如 whispering, breathiness, huskiness 等。

egs 1. *whispering, secrecy*

【笔记】

2. *breathiness, deep emotion*

3. *huskiness, 不△*

【题目】B. examples

1. whispering: need for secrecy

2. breathiness: deep emotion

3. (2) _____: unimportance

[TEM-8, 2010]

【解析】讲座举例说明声音副语言特征能在交际中帮助传达态度和意图。此题考的是三个例子 huskiness。

【答案】huskiness

**技巧 2 表示顺序或层次的词句后是要点**

由于记笔记填空的材料总体来说结构清晰,因此在阐述主题和各分论点时经常会出现表示层次和顺序的词、词组或句子来帮助理解文章的整体结构、中心论点和各分论点。该类表达有:First of all, ... // The second point, ... // Thirdly, ... // Now let's take a look at the first approach, ... // Now let's move on to the second approach to meaning, ... // Now the third approach to meaning, ...等。听音时,应对这些表示顺序或层次的词语之后的信息予以注意和记录。

Sample 2

【录音】Now the second major factor in the spread of English has been the spread of commerce throughout the world.

【记录重点】这篇听力材料介绍英语受欢迎的原因,因此听到 second 时要特别注意做笔记,因为它后面的要点常是必考之处。

【笔记】 2, spread Eng, spr. commerce

【题目】Economic reasons

● spread of (5) _____

[TEM-8, 2008]

【解析】原文主题是英语的流行性。在陈述了主题之后,说话人具体解释了英语之所以变得流行的几个原因。考生听到 second, factor, 可知此处谈论的是第二个原因,与主题的内容紧密相关,故应重点记录。根据考题可知空格处应填入名词性的实词或名词性短语。

【答案】commerce // international commerce

技巧 3 表示总结的词句后是要点


听力填空的录音材料的结构和层次都比较清晰,也就是说,在开始或完成主题或分论点叙述时通常会出现总结性的词句。一方面它们能使讲座的结构和观点鲜明,准确地表达演讲者的意图;另一方面能使听者抓住重点,更好地理解演讲者传达的观点。历年考题中经常出现的该类表达有:to sum up, in summary, to summarize, in a word, generally speaking, finally, in general, in the end, to conclude, in conclusion, in brief, in closing, it can be concluded that..., to draw the conclusion, above all, on the whole, in short 等。

Sample 3

【录音】To sum up, in today's lecture, we've looked at some of the issues in research paper writing, like the basic steps, types of research paper, and how

to choose a topic.

【记录重点】考生听到 to sum up 时需要特别注意,之后是总结部分,是常考之处,同时也对正确理解全文、避免总体理解偏差有较大的帮助。

【笔记】  Sum. research paper writ., basic steps, types, how choose topic

【题目】I. Research Papers and Ordinary Essay

A. Similarity in (1) _____: [TEM-8, 2005]

【解析】此处为录音的总结部分,即综述之前已谈论过的重要内容。如果听者在笔记中对之前的信息有遗漏,可通过这个部分补充或考证已记录的关键信息,从而确保答题的准确率。

【答案】basic steps

技巧4 表示强调、重申的词句后是要点

文章通常不会对关键或主要的概念和观点只提一次,而会重复或多次强调说明,以突出重点信息,让听者能理解要点,从而正确理解整个讲座的内容。因此其后的内容都是记笔记的重点。用来表示强调、重申的结构或表达常有:the most important is..., indeed, really, certainly, absolutely, of course, in other words, to put it another way, that is, in similar terms 等。

Sample 4

【录音】Now let's take a look at the first approach, that is, meaning is what is intended by the author.

【记录重点】听到 that is 时要特别注意,它后面的部分是对所提信息的重申和解释,表明 that is 前后的内容比较重要,通常是必考之处。

【笔记】  1 approach, meaning, what intended, author

【题目】I. Meaning is what is intended by (1) _____: [TEM-8, 2006]

【解析】听到录音原文中的要点提示词 first 后,应特别注意其后的内容;接着听到 that is, 这表明后面的信息是对已提内容的重申,是考试的重点,必须记录。根据空格前的 by 可知,此处应填入表人或物的名词性实词。注意不能遗漏定冠词 the。

【答案】the author

技巧5 逻辑关系词(转折、因果等)后是要点

讲座中大量运用表示逻辑关系的词,借以体现其连贯性和逻辑性,使文章更有说



服力,让听者更易接受。通过抓住表示转折、因果、对照、补充等逻辑关系的词,听者能更好地掌握文章的发展脉络和结构,以及各具体内容之间的关系。因此表示逻辑关系的词或短语之后的内容是笔记的重点。常见的表示逻辑关系的结构有:what's more, but, however, nevertheless, on the other hand, not only... but also..., therefore, so, as a result, consequently, hence, on the contrary, in contrast, by contrast, besides, as well, in addition, furthermore 等。

Sample 5

【录音】By contrast, one of the main characteristics of art in the Middle East was, and still is, its absence of human and animal images. This reflects the Islamic belief that these images are unholy.

【记录重点】听到逻辑关系词 by contrast 时要特别注意,它后面的部分是常考之处。

【笔记】

反, 1 特征 art, 中东, absence, human & animal images,
→ 伊斯兰 belief, unholy

【题目】Reason: human and (5) _____ are not seen as holy [TEM-8, 2007]

【解析】逻辑关系结构 by contrast 表示细节之间的对照关系。这说明它后面提及的内容是和已谈论话题进行比较,得出相同或不同之处。此题通过比较欧洲和中东的艺术特征,得出中东艺术主要特征之一仍旧是缺少人和动物的形象。根据考题可知空格处应填入与 human 并列的名词或名词性短语。

【答案】animal images

技巧 6 表达观点的词句后是要点

在听力填空的录音材料中,演讲者一般都向听者传递自己对某一主题或话题的主张和看法,带有很浓的主观色彩。因此为了区分具体的客观事实和主观想法,文章中通常会出现表达观点的词句。它们是理解整篇文章的基础和灵魂,因此其后的内容都是记笔记的重点。录音材料中常见的表达观点的结构有:believe, maintain, consider, in my point of view, in my opinion, as I see it, in the eyes of..., as for me, as far as I'm concerned, according to 等。

Sample 6

【录音】As far as I am concerned, the meaning is not only to be found in the literary traditions and grammatical conventions of meaning but also in the cultural codes which have been handed down from generation to generation.

【记录重点】讲座中,演讲者使用 as far as I am concerned 这一短语结构时,通常旨在强调其后的内容为演讲人自己的观点,因此要特别注意,并加以记录。

【笔记】

meaning, found, literary tra. & gramm. conventions,
也 *cultural codes*, 相传

【题目】speaker's view: meaning is created by both conventions of meaning and (5)_____ [TEM-8, 2006]

【解析】要点提示结构 as far as I am concerned 表示之后的内容涉及演讲者对 meaning 这个话题的看法, 突出演讲者与一些学者对此话题的不同观点。根据考题可知, 空格处应填入与 conventions of meaning 并列的内容。录音原文中的结构 not only... but also... 进一步暗示听者, cultural codes 是有待记录的关键信息。

【答案】cultural codes

技巧7 表示举例的词后是要点

讲座中经常会采用举例的方法来解释、说明某一重要观点或概念, 从而使关键信息更通俗和具体; 同时使听者能更准确、清晰地了解关键内容。举例时运用的语言通常会比文章中抽象的概念或观点易懂, 因此听者要尽可能地记下相关信息, 并运用所记录的信息来了解文章中的难点。真题中曾出现过的表示举例的结构有: for example, for instance, such as, like, that is, namely, to illustrate, as an illustration 等。

Sample 7

【录音】Some scholars argue that the formal properties of the text, like grammar, diction, uses of image and so on and so forth, contain and produce the meaning...

【记录重点】听到 like 时要特别注意。在听到这类表示举例的词时, 一般需要记录 1~2 个关键词, 以免试题中考到。

【笔记】

scholars, formal prope. text, (gramm./diction/use image)
contain & produce meaning

【题目】1) some people's view: meaning is produced by the formal properties of the text like (4)_____, etc. [TEM-8, 2006]

【解析】由 like 可知, 其后的内容是对 formal properties of the text 的具体举例, 这是常考之处, 记笔记时不可忽视。此种类型的题目比较容易, grammar, diction, uses of image 这三个例子中, 考生只要填入其中一个即可。

【答案】grammar // diction // uses of image



专项训练

MINI-LECTURE 1

Journey in Catastrophes: Three Forms of Violent Storms

I. Winds and storms

A. Winds' moving in violent storms

- bringing about a great deal of (1) _____ (1) _____
- being so strong that is terrifying

B. Storms' occurring: the (2) _____ of massive hot air and cold air (2) _____

- gales: strong enough to uproot trees and blow down chimneys, etc.
- thunderstorms: hot enough to expand the air to make thunder

C. Gales and thunderstorms: happening all over the world

D. Tornadoes, waterspouts and hurricanes: happening only (3) _____ (3) _____

II. Tornado

A. Basic knowledge

- a very violent wind-storm in the tropics over land
- cause: gathering of (4) _____ hot, moist air and cold, dry air (4) _____
- season: generally March through August
- time of occurrence: afternoons and evenings

B. Damage of a tornado

- making (5) _____ things into dangerous weapons (5) _____
- sucking everything in its path
- tearing, (6) _____ things (6) _____

III. Waterspout

A. A tornado that happens (7) _____ (7) _____

B. Sucking up water

IV. Hurricane

A. Basic information

- other names: tropical cyclones, (8) _____, and willy-willies (8) _____
- beginning over tropical oceans in late summer
- speed: between 12 and 24 miles per hour

- blowing in a large spiral around a relative calm center,
known as the (9) _____: generally 20 to 30 miles wide (9) _____
- the storm: likely to extend outward 400 miles

B. Damages

- bringing torrential rains, high winds, and storm surges
- flattening trees and buildings
- flooding everything with the torrential rain
- sometimes sweeping inland over sea walls and (10) _____ (10) _____

名师点评

Journey in Catastrophes: Three Forms of Violent Storms

Good morning. Today's lecture will continue our journey in catastrophes. In this session, we are going to have a brief look at three forms of violent storms: tornadoes, waterspouts and hurricanes.

As we know, sometimes [1]winds move in violent storms which do a great deal of damage and are so strong that they are terrifying. [2]These storms happen when a mass of hot air meets a mass of cold air. Winds are measured by the speed at which they travel. They are called gales when they are strong enough to uproot trees and blow down chimneys, and at sea to whip up high waves with long crests that curl over and break in great patches of foam.

Thunderstorms happen when hot, damp air rises from the ground and meets cold air. As it mixes with colder air, there are very violent up currents and down currents and swirling eddies of air, and great clouds foam. The lightning flashes when accompanying thunderstorms are enormous sparks caused by electric changes in the air. They have such great heat that the air they touch expands violently, making the sound we call thunder.

Gales and thunderstorms happen all over the world. [3]Tornadoes, waterspouts and hurricanes happen only in certain areas.

Tornadoes happen in the tropics over land, especially over the southern states of USA and also over southern-eastern Australia and north-west India. A tornado is a very violent wind-storm, in which the air whirls rapidly upward in a grayish funnel-shaped cloud, with its tip near the ground. It twists and sways in the sky like a diving thing and moves in a straight line over the countryside at about 6 to 30