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专八考试

TEM-8

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上海外国语大学

专八考试

TEM-8

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最新真题 演练熟悉

熟悉真题同时,我们通过“听前预测”,给你演示听音前透过题干、选项可以想到什么、往哪去想、如何听音。

2011 年

最新真题

Section A

Mini-Lecture 边听边记

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 not 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. Some of the gaps may require a maximum of THREE words. Make sure the word(s) you fill in is(are) both grammatically and semantically acceptable. You may refer to your notes while completing the task. Use the blank sheet for note-taking.

(ANSWER SHEET ONE is on page 4)

Section B

Interview

In this section you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the best answer to

each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

边听边记

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.

【听前预测】浏览各题干可知,采访对象是_____。由第1题题干首先得知采访中讨论了_____,第5题四个选项中有三个都涉及到访谈的内容,因此可预测访谈可能还涉及到_____、_____及_____等。

1. According to Dr. Harley, what makes language learning more difficult after a certain age?
[A] Differences between two languages.
[B] Declining capacity to learn syntax.
[C] Lack of time available.
[D] Absence of motivation.
2. What does the example of Czech speakers show?
[A] It's natural for language learners to make errors.
[B] Differences between languages cause difficulty.
[C] There exist differences between English and Czech.
[D] Difficulty stems from either difference or similarity.
3. Which of the following methods does NOT advocate speaking?
[A] The traditional method.
[B] The audiolingual method.
[C] The immersion method.
[D] The direct method.
4. Which hypothesis deals with the role of language knowledge in the learning process?
[A] The acquisition and learning distinction hypothesis.
[B] The comprehensible input hypothesis.
[C] The monitor hypothesis.
[D] The active filter hypothesis.
5. Which of the following topics is NOT discussed during the interview?
[A] Causes of language learning difficulties.
[B] Differences between mother tongue and a second language.

[C] Theoretical conceptualization of second language learning. 边听边记

[D] Pedagogical implementation of second language teaching.

Section C

News Broadcast

In this section you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the best answer to each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

Question 6 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the question.

Now listen to the news.

【听前预测】选项中两次提到 Greyhound, 还提到 routes, coach, passengers 等, 可推测新闻与 _____ 有关, Greyhound 可能是个 _____ 的名称。

6. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?

[A] Greyhound is Britain's largest bus and train operator.

[B] Currently Greyhound routes in Britain are limited.

[C] The coach starts from London every hour.

[D] Passengers are offered a variety of services.

Questions 7 and 8 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the news.

【听前预测】由第 7 题题干可推测新闻与 _____ 有关, 四个选项都提到 fires near the capital, 可见火灾可能发生在 _____。由第 8 题题干可知新闻还会提到火灾的 _____。

7. What does the news item say about the fires in Greece?

[A] Fires only occurred near the Greek capital.

[B] Fires near the capital caused casualties.

[C] Fires near the capital were the biggest.

[D] Fires near the capital were soon under control.

8. According to the news, what measure did authorities take to fight the fires?

[A] Residents were asked to vacate their homes.

[B] Troops were brought in to help the firefighters.

[C] Air operations and water drops continued overnight.

[D] Another six fire engines joined the firefighting operation. 边听边记

Questions 9 and 10 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the news.

【听前预测】由第9题的题干可知,新闻涉及到_____的原因;由第10题题干中的 Drop in remittances from abroad 还可推测新闻还会谈到墨西哥人的_____等问题。

9. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a cause of the current decline in the Mexican economy?
- [A] Fewer job opportunities in Mexico.
[B] Strong ties with the U. S. economy.
[C] Decline in tourism.
[D] Decline in tax revenues.
10. Drop in remittances from abroad is mainly due to
- [A] declining oil production.
[B] the outbreak of the H1N1 flu.
[C] the declining GDP in Mexico.
[D] the economic downturn in the U. S.

ANSWER SHEET ONE

Classifications of Cultures

According to Edward Hall, different cultures result in different ideas about the world. Hall is an anthropologist. He is interested in relations between cultures.

I. High-context culture

A. feature

— context: more important than the message

— meaning (1) _____

(1) _____

i. e. more attention paid to (2) _____ than to the message itself

(2) _____

B. examples

— personal space

— preference for (3) _____

(3) _____

— less respect for privacy/personal space

— attention to (4) _____

(4) _____

— concept of time

— belief in (5) _____ interpretations of time

(5) _____

- no concern for punctuality
- no control over time

II. Low-context culture

A. feature

- message: separate from context
- meaning (6) _____

(6) _____

B. examples

- personal space
 - desire/respect for individuality/privacy
 - less attention to body language
 - more concern for (7) _____
- attitude toward time
 - concept of time: (8) _____
 - dislike of (9) _____
 - time seen as commodity

(7) _____

(8) _____

(9) _____

III. Conclusion

awareness of different cultural assumptions

- relevance in work and life
- e. g. business, negotiation, etc.
- (10) _____ in successful communication

(10) _____

答疑解惑

Section A

Mini-Lecture

【听力原文】

Classifications of Cultures

Good morning everyone, today we'll look at culture or rather classifications of cultures. 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. 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 anthro-

【答案解析】

1. carried by context/outside the message

【解析】这篇讲座主要介绍文化的两种分类——高语境文化和低语境文化。演讲者首先总体介绍人类学家霍尔及其观点。然后分别叙述两种文化各自的特征以及例证。本题所在处考查高语境文化的特征,根据高语境文化的定义,得知语境表达了意义与重要性,

pologists 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.

OK, what is a high-context culture? [1] A high-context culture is a culture in which the context of the message or the action or an event carries a large part of its meaning and significance. [2] What this means is that in a high-context culture more attention is paid to what's happening in and around the message than to the message itself. Now let me give you examples.

First, in terms of personal space, generally speaking in a high-context culture, because there's a greater dependency on group thinking, [3] people lean towards heavier sensory involvement or closeness to people. And they have less respect for privacy, for personal space. If you go into that culture, people might stand closer when they're talking to you. They might touch more and if they jostled in a crowd, they won't feel violated. [4] And also people from a high-context culture pay attention to body language. Because remember what I said, the definition of a high-context culture is that more attention is paid to the context of the message than to the message itself. And part of the context is body language.

Second, in terms of time, [5] people in high-context cultures are considered to have what is called a polychronic attitude toward time. Here "poly" means multiple and "chronic" means time. What this means is that they believe people, things, events have their own time and there can't be a standard system of time for everything. What this leads them to believe is that you can't emphasize punctuality. Things happen when they are supposed to happen. So there's a different attitude toward time. There is no set standard of time. You can't control time. Everything has its own sense of time. So it's a culture that pays little attention to

也就是说 meaning 是通过语境来体现, 所以填入 carried by context 或 outside the message。

2. what's happening/the context

【解析】演讲者在给出高语境文化的定义后, 接着给出解释: 这就意味着高语境文化更关注语境 (what's happening in and around the message) 而非信息 (message) 本身, 故本空应填入 what's happening 或 the context。

3. heavier sensory involvement/closeness to people

【解析】在介绍过高语境文化的特征后, 演讲者紧接着给出其例证。首先从私人空间 (personal space) 方面进行说明。讲座中提到, 因为在高语境文化中人们更依赖群体思维 (group thinking), 因此更喜欢感官参与 (heavier sensory involvement) 以及人际关系密切 (closeness to people), 所以答案是 heavier sensory involvement 或 closeness to people。

4. body language

【解析】在介绍私人空间时, 演讲者在介绍完紧密的人际关系后, 接着谈到在高语境文化中的人们也关注身体语言 (body language), 故本空可直接填入

time, to clock time.

Now, let's move on to low-context culture. A lower context culture is just the opposite. A low-context culture is one in which the message, the event or the action is a separate entity, having meaning onto itself, regardless of the surroundings or the context. [6] **That the message, the event, the action has meaning in itself.** So what this means in a low-context culture is that people pay more attention to the event itself rather than to the context which surrounds the event or the message.

For example, in terms of personal space again. There's more emphasis on individuality, so the concept of privacy is very, very important, whereas before as I said in a high-context culture, they might not even be concerned with privacy or personal space. But in a low-context culture, there's a feeling that we each have our own personal space. If you get too close, if you don't knock on doors before entering, that's an invasion of privacy. People feel violated. There's a respect and a desire for privacy, and you also see that people might pay less attention to body language, because as I said the message is, the message is everything. They are not going to worry about all the details around it. [7] **What you say is the important thing or what you do is the important thing.**

Another example of a low-context culture is people's attitude towards time. In terms of time, I said before there was a polychronic sense of time in a high-context culture. What do you think there would be in a low-context culture? Monochronic? Right! [8] **A monochronic sense of time and by that we mean that there is one time.** And that concept means that people in a low-context culture believe that there's one standard of time and that should be for everything. And so I'm not willing to hear "Oh, the traffic was heavy. That's why I am

body language.

5. different/multiple

【解析】给出高语境文化的第一个例证后,接着从时间的角度给出例证。演讲者提到高语境文化中的人们对于时间的态度是多元的 (polychronic), 也就是说他们没有固定的时间标准,对时间的认识是多种多样的,填入形容词 different 或者 multiple 均可。

6. carried by message/in the message

【解析】在介绍完高语境文化后,接着开始了讲座的第二大部分——低语境文化的介绍。讲座中提到,低语境文化 with 高语境文化正相反,低语境文化中的信息是一个独立体 (a separate entity), 环境或语境对低语境文化的影响较小,信息本身就有自己明确的意思,也就是说 meaning 只通过 message 体现,所以填入 carried by message 或 in the message。

7. the message/the action

【解析】在介绍完低语境文化的特征后,从相同的维度与高语境文化进行对比。在提到这两种文化在私人空间、对隐私的尊重以及对身体语言的关注等表现出的差异后,演讲者总结到 What you say is the important thing or what you do is the important thing., 因此将 What you say 和 what you do 分别转述为 the message 或 the action。

8. monochronic/punctual

late. " or "Oh, I slept late." [9] People in a low-context culture would be much more upset with lateness because they feel that everyone should follow the same time. There shouldn't be all this flexibility with time and they expect punctuality. And they look at time as almost a commodity that they use expressions like "use time", "to waste time", "to spend time" or "time is money". All of these expressions reinforce the concept that time is actually something you can hold onto.

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're doing, if you're in business, negotiations, interpersonal relations. If you're dealing with people from different cultures in any way, it's going to affect every part of your life. [10] In any multicultural situation, these assumptions need to be taken into account for successful interactions.

Ok, today, we've taken a brief look at Edward Hall's view of culture, mainly his classification of high or low context culture with some examples. Next week, we'll look at some more examples of cultures on the continuum between high-context and low-context cultures.

【解析】讲座接着介绍低语境文化在时间维度上与高语境文化的对比。讲座中明确提到低语境文化中时间的概念是单一的 (monochronic), 接着对单一时间概念给予解释, A monochronic sense of time and by that we mean that there is one time. , 所以答案是 monochronic 或者 punctual “守时的”。

9. lateness

【解析】持有单一时间概念的人认为时间有个固定标准, 因此应该守时。他们不喜欢迟到, 本题答案为 lateness。

10. importance

【解析】在讲座的第三部分, 演讲者总结霍尔关于文化观点的现实意义。在总结意义的最后, 提到这些理论对于在多种文化并存下的成功交流非常重要, 所填词与 relevance 平行, 因此填入 importance。

Section B

Interview

【听前预测】浏览各题干可知, 采访对象是 Dr. Harley。由第 1 题题干首先得知采访中讨论了学习语言面临的困难, 第 5 题四个选项中有三个都涉及到访谈的内容, 因此可预测访谈可能还涉及到语言间的差异、二语习得的理论概念及教学法等。

【听力原文】

W: Good morning, Dr. Harley. Thank you very much for coming on our radio talk. We know that you are an applied linguist specializing in second language acquisition.

M: Right.

W: So, today. Um, we'll look at this issue. Now, first Dr. Harley, could you please tell us what is second language acquisition?

M: Well, second language acquisition is, happens when a child or adult has already become competent at a language. Then, um, they attempt to learn another.

W: Ok, most people think, including me, it is difficult to learn another language. What are the reasons? Why is it so?

M: Well, there are a number of reasons for this. Um, first, there have been research studies. [1. B] They have shown that some aspects of language learning especially syntax are more difficult beyond a certain age, say after around 12 years of age.

W: So, age plays an important role in language learning?

M: Yes. But that's not the only reason.

W: Oh, is that so?

M: Yes. For example, um, time and interest. Old children and adults often have less time and motivation to learn a second language.

W: Mm...

M: Another reason related to the similarities and differences between one's mother tongue and a second language. We find that learners will experience difficulty when their mother tongue and the second language they are learning differ. In general, the more idiosyncratic a feature is in a particular language relative to other languages, the more difficult it will be to acquire.

W: Perhaps this is the key issue. Differences between languages cause language learning problems.

M: Well, this may be one of the issues here, but this cannot be the whole story, [2. D] as not all differences between languages cause difficulty. Let me give you an example.

W: OK.

M: [2. D] Research has found that many errors by Czech speakers learning English were made on syntactic constructions in which the two languages do not differ.

W: Oh, really. The picture is more complicated than we've imaged.

M: Definitely yes. Each language learning situation is different. So reasons vary a lot from case to case.

W: Now, Dr. Harley. Since learning a second language is a difficult process, you know, in one way or another, are there any methods so far, effective methods to teach a second language?

M: There again. No method is absolutely effective in all situations. Some may prove effective, others may not. I mean, all depending on specific conditions. But generally speaking, there are a number of methods that have been used to teach a second language.

W: Could you mention a few?

M: For instance, [3. A] there is the Traditional Method. This method is based on translation from one language to another, and it emphasizes grammar teaching.

W: Mm...

M: And then you have the [3. D] Direct Method, which focuses on conversational skills and all teaching must be carried out in the second language.

W: Oh, I see. Any other methods?

M: Yes. For example, [3. B] the Audio-lingual Method. This method emphasizes speaking and listening before reading and writing.

W: How interesting!

M: Then you have the [3. C] Immersion Method. This method teaches learners exclusively through the medium of the second language.

W: How?

M: Well, [3. C] it simply means that you can not speak mother tongue. Everything must be done in the language you are learning. To me, the most natural method of learning a new language is what I call "submersion", that is, to go to that country and be surrounded exclusively by speakers of that language.

W: Thank you very much, Dr. Harley, for introducing some of the language teaching methods. Now let's move on to something a bit theoretical. Since second language acquisition and teaching are a fascinating area for researchers, are there any theories to explain second language acquisition.

M: Yes, many theories and models have been put forward by researchers so far. Today, I'd like to mention the five hypotheses proposed by Stephen Krashen.

W: OK.

M: The five hypotheses form what he calls, the Monitor Model of Second Language Learning.

W: What does it mean?

M: OK. The first hypothesis is the Acquisition and Learning Distinction Hypothesis. According to Krashen, children acquire their first language largely unconsciously and automatically, but adults could only learn a second language consciously and effortfully. And adults could indeed acquire the second language, at least in part.

W: Right. Then what's his second hypothesis?

M: His second hypothesis is the Natural Order in Acquisition Hypothesis. Basically, he means that the order in which learners acquire syntactic rules is the same in both languages.

W: Oh, that's something really new to me.

M: The third hypothesis is the Monitor Hypothesis, which is central to his theory. Here again, we come across the distinction between the acquisition and learning. According to this hypothesis, the acquisition processes create sentences in the second language, right? But learning enables the development of a monitoring process to check and edit this output. [4. C] The monitor uses knowledge of the rules. That's why, as I said just

now, learning is a conscious process.

W: This means, in learning, [4. C] you use knowledge of the language to make sure what you say or write is correct. Is that so?

M: Yes. His fourth hypothesis is the Comprehensible Input Hypothesis. In order to move from one stage to the next, the learner must understand the meaning and the form of the input. This emphasizes the role of comprehension. And finally, the Active Filter Hypothesis. This suggests attitude and emotional factors are also important in second language acquisition.

W: I guess Krashen's model has provided a useful framework for second language learning.

M: Yes, it indeed has, and it has also proved to be one of the most influential theoretical approaches to teaching a second language.

W: OK, Dr. Harley. Thank you once again for talking to us about second language acquisition.

M: Pleasure.

【答案解析】

1. 选[B]。细节题。注意题干的信息词 after a certain age, 听音时注意访谈中出现的对应的数字信息 after around 12 years of age。哈里博士在此提到, 有研究表明人到了一定年龄, 大概 12 岁之后, 学习语言的某些能力, 尤其是句法能力 (especially syntax) 会下降, 从而导致学习语言变得更加困难 (more difficult), 可知[B]为答案。缺少时间、缺乏兴趣、两种语言之间的差别都会造成二语学习困难, 但这种困难对所有年龄段的学习者都存在, 与年龄无关, 故排除其余三项。
2. 选[D]。推断题。注意关键信息句, Let me give you an example, 在此之前, 哈里博士提到, 并非只有语言间的差异会导致二语习得的困难, 接着给出捷克人学英语的例子, 提到许多错误都出在捷克语和英语句法结构相同的地方。综合推断, 二语习得的困难不仅来源于两种语言的差异, 还可能源自两种语言相似的地方, 故答案为[D]。
3. 选[A]。细节题。访谈中哈里博士列举了几种二语习得教学法, 选项中四种方法一一被列举, 同时做了简单介绍, 注意将听音重点锁定这四种方法与 speaking 的关系, 听完一一排除。传统教学法 (traditional method) 基于翻译, 是注重语法的教学; 直接法 (direct method) 强调交谈技能; 听说法 (audio-lingual method) 强调 speaking 与 listening; 浸入法 (immersion method) 意味着不能说母语。因此, 只有传统教学法没有提到倡导“说”, 所以选[A]。
4. 选[C]。细节题。访谈中提到 Stephen Krashen 的五种假说, 题目问的是哪个假说涉及在学习过程中语言知识的作用, 听音时需要掌握五种假说各自的特点。当谈到第三种 the Monitor Hypothesis 时, 哈里博士提到这种假说用到规则知识, 同时采访者又强调了一次, 也就是说, 使用语言知识确保所说或所写

的是正确的,可见 the Monitor Hypothesis 涉及到了语言知识在学习过程中的作用,即[C]。

5. 选[B]。细节题。访谈中主要谈到三个方面内容,一开始就提到导致语言学习困难的原因,故排除[A];接着提到几种二语习得的教学法,故排除[D];最后以 Stephen Krashen 的五个假说为例,谈到二语习得的理论概念,故排除[C]。文中提到母语与第二语言的差异可能造成二语习得的困难,但并没有提到母语与第二语言的差异在哪里,故答案为[B]。

Section C

News Broadcast

News Item 1

【听前预测】选项中两次提到 Greyhound,还提到 routes, coach, passengers 等,可推测新闻与道路交通有关,Greyhound 可能是个运输公司的名称。

【听力原文】

The 95-year old iconic American brand Greyhound is taking to the British roads. [6. A] **First Group, Britain's largest bus and train operator**, and owner of the Greyhound coach brand in the U. S., said the buses would start running from London, Victoria, to Portsmouth and Southampton on September 14. Tickets will cost as little as a £1, with the average journey costing £7. [6. B] **It plans to roll out more routes next year.** The hourly bus service will take just under two hours non-stop and will offer free Wi-Fi, power sockets for each passenger, air conditioning, complimentary news-papers and leather seats.

【答案解析】

6. 选[A]。信息辨认题。新闻中提到 First Group, Britain's largest bus and train operator...,可见英国最大的公交线路运营商为 First Group,而不是 Greyhound,故[A]有误,为答案。新闻中提到 Greyhound 刚刚进驻英国,而且明年会开通更多的线路,可见其在英国的路线目前还有限,[B]正确,排除;由...from London...hourly...可知车从伦敦出发,每小时一班,[C]正确;新闻最后一句提及乘客可享受到的服务:免费的无线网络、电源插座、空调等,可见[D]正确。

News Item 2

【听前预测】由第 7 题题干可推测新闻与希腊发生的火灾有关,四个选项都提到 fires near the capital,可见火灾可能发生在首都 Athens 附近。由第 8 题题干可知新闻还会提到火灾的应对措施。

【听力原文】

Greek firefighters planned to continue to work through the night to contain dozens of wildfires, [7. C] **including a massive blaze outside Athens**, authority said. Greek Prime

【答案解析】

7. 选[C]。信息辨认题。新闻首句提到消防人员彻夜扑救多处火灾,其中包括 a massive blaze outside Athens,可见首都雅典外围的火势

Minister Kostas Karamanlis called for calm on Saturday and said ground forces "will continue their superhuman efforts" until dawn, when air operations and water drops will resume. Authorities reported 75 fires across the country. The fires began late Friday in Grammatiko, 40 kilometers (25 miles) northeast of the capital. Wind whipped a single blaze into three fires, which joined again Saturday. [7. B] No injuries were reported.

[8. B] Authorities mobilized units from the navy, air force and marines to assist the firefighters in Grammatiko, the state fire department said. "The fire is particularly complex given the weather, the large quantity of fuel, the terrain and the proximity of residential areas," a statement from the fire department said. The cause of the original fire, which belched clouds of heavy dark smoke, was unknown, and officials were investigating. Forest and bush fires are common during Greece's hot, dry summers. [8. D] Six fire-fighting aircraft were helping firefighters, according to the Athens News Agency.

最大,故[C]正确。注意新闻中的数字信息,由 Authorities reported 75 fires across the country 可知除首都附近,全国有多处发生火灾,故[A]错误;由 No injuries were reported 可知,无人员伤亡,故[B]错误;新闻中谈到 Wind whipped a single blaze into three fires, which joined again Saturday,由此可知首都附近的火势并未尽快得到控制,而是蔓延开来,故[D]错误。

8. 选[B]。信息辨认题。新闻中提到... Authorities mobilized units from the navy, air force and marines to assist the firefighters...可知海军、空军、潜艇都协助了灭火,故[B]正确。[A]新闻中未提及;新闻中提到黎明时空中措施及降水重新开始(resume),可见夜间并没有进行,故[C]错误;由新闻最后一句可知加入灭火行动的是六架飞机而不是六辆消防车,故[D]错误。

News Item 3

【听前预测】由第9题的题干可知,新闻涉及到墨西哥经济衰退的原因;由第10题题干中的 Drop in remittances from abroad 还可推测新闻还会谈到墨西哥人的汇款减少等问题。

【听力原文】

The Mexican economy went off a cliff in the second three months of 2009, with the gross domestic product dropping 10.3 percent from the same period last year, according to government figures. Analysts say [9. B] the main cause of Mexico's nosedive is that the nation's economy is tied strongly to that of the United States, which is mired in the deepest economic downturn since the 1930s. [9. CD] Other factors drag-

【答案解析】

9. 选[A]。信息辨认题。注意新闻中 analysts 的分析,他们说墨西哥经济衰退的主要原因是与美国经济上牵扯过紧(the nation's economy is tied strongly to that of the United States),故排除[B];其他因素还包括旅游

ging the Mexican economy down include a tourism decline caused by the H1N1 flu outbreak, declining oil and tax revenues, and fewer Mexicans abroad sending money back home. Oil revenues, long Mexico's main source of money, are being hurt by lower global prices and declining production.

[10] Remittances from Mexicans working abroad, most of them in the United States, also have fallen victim to the economic downturn. Fewer jobs in the United States means fewer opportunities for Mexicans to find work and send money home. Remittances rank after oil in terms of revenue for the country. That revenue fell from \$ 26 billion in 2007 to \$ 25 billion in 2008, Mexico's Central Bank said, and is expected to decrease even more this year. Tourism, Mexico's third-largest source of revenue, has declined steadily since an outbreak of the H1N1 flu was first discovered in Mexico in April.

业的萧条和税收的下降,故排除[C]和[D];后面提到外汇减少时分析了原因,美国工作机会的减少导致了墨西哥人难以在美国赚到钱寄回家,而没有提到墨西哥工作机会的减少,故[A]为答案。

10. 选[D]。信息推断题。新闻中提到汇款来自国外工作的墨西哥人,他们大多在美国工作,他们也成了美国经济衰退的受害者。可见美国经济衰退致使工作机会减少,进而导致在美国打工的墨西哥人无法汇款回国,故选[D]。