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全国英语专业四级口试 全攻略

TEM-4 Oral Test: Introduction &
Training Guidance

涵盖国内外主要英语口语考试题型

(另配录音带1盒)



安徽科学技术出版社

全国英语专业四级 口试全攻略

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前 言

经过长期的准备和近两年时间的编写,《全国英语专业四级口试全攻略》现在终于与广大读者见面了。本书依据最新修订的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》来编写,全面和系统地介绍了与全国高等学校英语专业四级口试(简称“专四口试”)相关的所有事宜,使读者能够熟悉和了解考试的基本项目和所涉及的语言技能和能力。本书的编者均为多年来从事英语专业基础阶段教学和科研的一线工作者,所以在理论与实践方面均积累了丰富的经验。本书适合参加英语专业四级口试的所有英语专业和非英语专业的学生,对准备参加全国大学英语四级、六级口试学员也有借鉴作用。准备参加其他类型英语口试(如托福、雅思口试)的学员也可利用本书进行系统训练来提高自己的英语口语水平。

本书模拟试卷部分配备相应听力磁带(因专业四级口试中,考生听“复述”部分录音应为两遍,本书所配磁带只录了一遍,请学生自己倒带听第二遍)。

本书分为七个章节:

第一章 英语专业四级口试总体介绍(General Introduction to TEM4 Oral Test)

第二章 英语专业四级口试题型详解及其解题技巧(Detailed Introduction to Each Part of TEM4 Oral Test & to How to Practice to Improve the Skills in the Test)

第三章 常见情景英语(Situational Dialogues)

第四章 模拟试卷(Simulated Tests)

第五章 模拟试卷答案提示(Key to Simulated Tests)

第六章 模拟试卷录音文字稿(Transcripts for the Simulated Tests)

第七章 附录(Appendix)

第一章介绍全国专业四级口试的总体情况和考试题型。第二

章按照专业四级口试的三个组成部分,分三节详细介绍了该口试中的复述、即席讲话和交谈的题型及训练技巧。第三章是针对专业四级口试中第三项交谈部分,分 18 个主题为学生提供了口试中最有可能用到的情景对话用语。第四章是按照真题形式,提供了 12 套模拟试卷,考生可按照第二章的介绍来进行系统训练,以此来检查自己的水平。按照专业四级口试的要求,第一部分复述和第二部分即席讲话是录制在磁带上,所以,学生在模拟自测时,应听磁带做每一套试卷的第一部分和第二部分。第五章是模拟试卷部分题目的答案。由于口试为主观题型,没有统一的答案,但是我们还是尽可能地将每套试卷的第三部分较为全面地提供了说话的要点,以拓展学生的思维。第六章为模拟试卷第一部分复述和第二部分即席讲话录音,学生可在自测完之后,检测这两部分的详情。最后一章为附录,主要收录了与专业四级口试有关的一些说明、要求和 1994~2000 年全国专业四级口试真题等信息。同时,针对今后有可能要推广专业四级口试的面试,附录中还提供了 1997 年专业四级口试面试的口试指南和考试题目。

总之,本书严格按照最新《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》(修订本)的基本精神和要求编写,参阅了已考试题。所选体裁广泛,材料内容具有普遍性和代表性,题目的编写力求科学性,难度与真题相仿,可以说,本书是一本正确了解和认识专业四级口试的参考书,也是国内目前首部专门介绍和帮助学生训练和提高专业四级口试技能的参考资料。

同时,编者也希望借本书为进一步推广全国专业四级口试作出贡献。

虽然编者们尽心竭力,但囿于个人学识和同类可获材料,尚有疏漏失当之处,亟盼识家不吝指正。

主编 仇贤根

2005 年 11 月

于上海外国语大学

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第一章 英语专业四级口试总体介绍 (General Introduction to TEM4 Oral Test)

第一节 全国专业四级口试考试情况

《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》对英语专业四级口语的要求是：“能在一般社交场合与英语国家人士交谈，做到正确表达思想、语音、语调自然，无重大语法错误，语言基本得体。”同时，该《大纲》也指出：“口试是英语测试中不可缺少的一部分。英语专业四级口试经过几年的试点试验，取得了相应的经验，将在全国逐步推广。”

1994 年高校外语专业教学指导委员会英语组委托南京大学进行英语专业四级口试的试点工作，经过艰苦的劳动，试点工作已经结束。1998 年经高校外语专业教学指导委员会英语组年会讨论决定：英语专业统测四级口试从 1999 年起在全国范围内逐步推广。到目前为止，英语专业四级口试已经在全国范围内全面推广。英语专业四级口试证书已逐渐受到用人单位的高度重视。

第二节 英语专业四级口试简介

一、口试形式

英语专业四级口试的设计形式有两种：录音口试和面试。前者不需要考官和考生见面，而后者需要考官和考生直接见面。目前，根据我国高校的实际情况，主要采用录音口试的形式。所以，本书主要讲述专四录音口试。

二、口试时间和地点

全国英语专业四级录音口试的时间定于每年英语专业四级笔试以后的一个星期举行。口试由考生所在高校的教务部门组织在语音室进行。

三、考题内容和要求

根据大纲的要求,口试内容包括三项:(1)复述故事(听两遍故事后复述四分钟);(2)即席讲话(根据所给的题目准备三分钟后,作即席讲话四分钟);(3)对话(根据规定的角色各自准备三分钟后,对话五分钟)。

第一项所要复述的故事一般为 300 字左右,多为描述过去发生的事情。听故事时,考生可以记笔记。听完两遍后直接复述,没有准备的时间。复述时必须尽量用自己的语言,不允许背诵原文。复述时间为四分钟。

第二项就所给的题目作即席讲话。该题目一般都与复述故事大致的主题有一定的联系。但考生讲话的具体内容不应与复述材料有直接联系。即席讲话需要描述自己的经历。考生从磁带上听到题目后,有三分钟的准备时间,即席讲话四分钟左右。

第三项交谈的内容一般为大学生所熟悉的话题。考前考生必须结好对子。该项任务开始时,A、B 两个学生分别得到一张纸条,纸上写着他(她)所处的情景和要扮演的角色。准备三分钟后,双方开始对话五分钟左右。准备时双方不得交谈。双方交谈采用讨论而非辩论的方式,就所给话题发表自己的见解。

关于考题内容和要求的详细信息,本书第二章将作具体介绍。

四、口试步骤

口试整个过程大约持续 40 分钟。

口试开始前,考生首先用 10 分钟的时间阅读英文的口试指南(Guidelines for Examinees)(详见本书附录)。学生看完指南后,负

责监考的老师再用两分钟的时间将特别需要注意的地方重复一遍。如向考生强调整个考试期间他们都不允许按动自己录音机上的任何一个键,考试内容都已经录在磁带上。考试正式开始后,考生根据录音磁带上的要求依次完成三项任务。录音的操作完全由监考老师控制。

第二章 英语专业四级口试题型 详解及其解题技巧

(Detailed Introduction to Each Part of TEM4 Oral Test & to How to Practice to Improve the Skills in the Test)

第一节 复述及其解题方法(Tackling Retelling)

鉴于在英语学习中复述是提高英语口语技能和训练记忆能力的重要有效方法,本节将重点详细介绍一下。

一、复述综述

(一)复述的重要性

复述是综合考查一个人掌握和运用语言的一种非常有效的方法,其意义是多方面的。首先,良好的复述要求有较强语言理解能力为基础,只有很好地理解所要复述的内容时,才能保证下一阶段复述的进行,即第一方面意义——理解测度;而且,毫无疑问,复述要讲求流畅和清晰,因此,对于词汇的运用和句式的变换也是一个相当好的检验方法,我们把它归为第二方面意义——语言运用测度;第三,复述强调用自己的话来叙述一个完整的情节,这就要求我们具备相当的组织和安排情节的能力,同时可以培养语言的语感,语言的思维方式是我们进行一门外语学习非常重要的一点,即第三方面意义——组织和思维测度;最后,复述是口头测试的一种方式,因而也可以全面地作为考核这方面能力的有效方法,即第四方面意义——口语测度。

(二)复述的分类和原则

一般来说复述分为两种类型,一种是详细性叙述,一种是创造性叙述。

详细性叙述是指详细复述,即用接近文章的语言,按照文章的顺序进行清楚、连贯而又详细的叙述。内容要基本接近原文,人称、顺序不能做改变;一些重要的情节,精彩的部分要用优美的语句详细地叙述出来,有些地方可用文章的原句;要用自己的话叙述,不能背离原文;表情、语气要自然,不要有读书或背书的腔调。

创造性叙述即创造性复述。

创造性复述是以原文为依据,展开想象发挥创造性的复述方式。它要求复述者对要复述的文章有较深的理解,要具有创造性,可以展开想象,进行构思,但又不能脱离原文,胡乱发挥。这种复述有利于培养想象能力、思维的敏捷性和口头表达能力。创造性的故事复述有很多形式。如:改变人称,可把第一人称改成第三人称,也可把第三人称改为第一人称;改变叙述顺序,可把倒叙改为顺叙,也可把顺叙改为倒叙。

在实际的应考中,我们一般以详细性叙述为主,创造性叙述为辅。原因有两方面:

1. 根据复述的考核要求和命题目的,复述主要考查考生叙述事物的准确性、运用语言的灵活性和表达的流畅性。因而在评判时也主要以此为依据,更多的会考虑考生复述的这些方面。所以要达到这些要求,详细性叙述就可以了,在创造性方面并不是主要考核要求。

2. 尽管从某种意义上讲,创造性叙述更多的结合和主观方面的思想,能够在复述中以原文为基础而出新出彩,进行再创造,以升华主题丰富情节。但是在实际运用时却不易把握方向,容易出现偏离主题的情况。

在这里提醒几点运用创造性叙述时要注意的问题:

1. 首先要保证主要内容,再进行创造;
2. 创造时应注意选材发挥与主题的相关性,并以服务于主题为目的;
3. 创造的篇幅注意控制,不应超出原文为宜,且应注意衔接与收放的控制。

复述的一个最主要的原则:必须用自己的话来表达,而不是背

诵文章的内容。如果逐字或逐句照搬照抄原来故事的内容,便不能称之为故事复述。现举两例说明:

例一: A Nasruddin story:

A neighbor who Nasruddin didn't like very much came over to his compound one day. The neighbor asked Nasruddin if he could borrow his donkey. Nasruddin not wanting to lend his donkey to the neighbor he didn't like told him, "I would love to loan you my donkey but only yesterday my brother came from the next town to use it to carry his wheat to the mill to be grounded. The donkey sadly is not here." The neighbor was disappointed. But he thanked Nasruddin and began to walk away. Just as he got a few steps away, Mullah Nasruddin's donkey, which was in the back of his compound all the time, let out a big bray. The neighbor turned to Nasruddin and said, "Mullah Sahib, I thought you told me that your donkey was not here." Mullah Nasruddin turned to the neighbor and said, "My friend, who are you going to believe? Me or the donkey?"

复述 1:

Mullah Nasruddin had a neighbor he didn't like very much. One day the neighbor came over to his house and asked to borrow his donkey. Nasruddin didn't want to lend his donkey to the neighbor so he told him, "I would love to loan you my donkey but just yesterday my brother came and took the donkey to carry his wheat to the mill. Alas, the donkey sadly is not here." The neighbor was disappointed but he thanked Nasruddin anyway. As he was walking away, Nasruddin's neighbor heard the donkey braying. The neighbor turned to Nasruddin and said, "I thought you told me that your donkey was not here." Mullah Nasruddin turned to him and said, "My friend, who are you going to believe? Me or the donkey?"

复述 2:

This is a story about Mullah Nasruddin and his neighbor. Nasruddin did not like this neighbor very much and one day the neighbor came and asked to borrow Nasruddin's donkey. The donkey was just around the back of the house, but Nasruddin pretended that the donkey was gone. "I'm sorry," he said, "but my brother borrowed the donkey yesterday and he hasn't brought him back yet." The neighbor nodded his head and started to walk away when he heard the sound of a donkey braying. "What's that?" he shouted at Nasruddin. Nasruddin looked him straight in the eye and replied, "Well, now, who are you going to believe? Me or the donkey?"

复述 1 仅仅是在原文的基础上做个别词的改动,其他基本是原文的翻版,属于“剽窃”行为,故不能称之为对原文的复述。复述 2 和原文比较相似,但是复述并没有“拷贝”原文而是用自己的语言将原文的意思表达了出来,因此可以看成是对原文的复述。

例二: Aesop's fable

A comfortably plump dog happened to run into a wolf. The wolf asked the dog where he had been finding enough food to get so big and fat. "It is a man," said the dog, "who gives me all this food to eat." The wolf then asked him, "And what about that bare spot there on your neck?" The dog replied, "My skin has been rubbed bare by the iron collar which my master forged and placed upon my neck." The wolf then jeered at the dog and said, "Keep your luxury to yourself then! I don't want anything to do with it, if my neck will have to chafe against a chain of iron!"

复述 1:

A rather fat dog happened to encounter a wolf. The wolf asked the dog where he had been finding enough food to get so fat. "There's a man," said the dog, "who gives me all this food to eat."

The wolf then asked, "And what about that spot that's rubbed bare there on your neck?" The dog answered, "The iron collar rubbed my skin bare. My master made it and placed upon my neck." The wolf then laughed at the dog and said, "Keep your luxury! I don't want anything to do with that stuff, if my neck will have to rub against an iron chain!"

复述 2:

Once upon a time, a dog ran into wolf. The wolf was curious because the dog looked very well-fed. So the wolf asked the dog how he got so fat. The dog explained, "There is a man who gives me plenty to eat." Then the wolf noticed that there was a bare spot on the dog's neck. "How did you get that bare spot on your neck?" he asked him. "That's from my collar," said the dog. "It's something my master makes me wear around my neck." The wolf was disgusted with the dog and said, "You can keep your food. My freedom is worth more to me than eating well."

复述 3:

The wolf came home one day, and the she-wolf growled at him. "Okay," he admitted, "I didn't bring anything home for us to eat. But listen to this—I met this guy, oh, he was big and fat, and I thought for sure he could help me find some food. He told me that there was a man, a human being, who gave him lots of food, and I was getting pretty excited—it sounded like a great deal. But then I saw this bare spot on his neck, all rubbed away and kind of sore, and I asked him how that happened. And he told me it was from the iron chain that he wore around his neck." The she-wolf stared at him, and finally said, "A chain? Around his neck?" "No kidding," the wolf continued. "The man put that iron chain around his neck and he just went along with it. So I told him: no way. I'd rather be hungry and free than wear some man's chain around my neck."

复述 1 明显是原文的剪贴,同例一的第一篇复述一样,同属于剽窃范围之内。复述 2 是一篇较好的复述,不但故事和原文的语言不一样,甚至文章的寓意表达形式和原文也不一样。复述 3 也是一篇较好的复述。

复述故事时,意思是首要考虑的因素。所以阅读任何一篇故事是,大脑中尽可能思考下面的问题:

- a. How did the story begin?
- b. Who was the story about?
- c. What happened at the beginning?
- d. When did the story happen?
- e. Where did the story happen?
- f. What happened next?
- g. What did _____ do next?
- h. How did the story end?

1. 场景

- (1)说出故事发生的时间和地点
- (2)说出主要人物和其面临的问题
- (3)说出其他人物及其和主要人物的关系

2. 情节

回想细节。

理清事件发生的先后关系,事件的开端、发展、高潮和结局。下面试举一例来说明:

Story: The Tortoise Who Talked Too Much

The tortoise used to live in a pond near the foot of the Himalayas. Two wild young geese, flying far from their home in search of food, landed on the pond. There they met the tortoise, and a friendship started. By and by, three creatures became the best of friends.

The day came when the two geese felt ready to fly back home. Not wanting to leave their friend, they said, "We have home on

Mount Cittakuta in a cave of gold. Will you come home with us, friend?"

"Gladly," the tortoise said. "But how shall I ever get there? If I follow you, it will take forever."

"Oh, it will be no problem to take you there. You just have to keep your mouth shut and not say a word on the way."

"That is easy enough," the tortoise said. "Take me with you."

So the two geese gave the tortoise a stick to hold between his teeth. Each goose took hold of one end of the stick and rose into the air, flying for home. The tortoise held fast, his teeth fastened tightly on the stick.

As they flew above the town, some village children looked up and saw this strange sight in the air. They pointed, laughed, and jeered, saying, "Look at that, will you! Two geese carrying a tortoise on a stick."

Just as the geese were flying over the palace of the king, the tortoise felt he had to answer the children. He was about to say, "Well, and what of it? If my friends carry me through the air, what is that to you?" But the moment he opened his mouth to speak, the tortoise fell into the king's open courtyard and died.

复述这篇文章时,人物、地点、情节必须都要介绍清楚。人物有:两只天鹅,一只乌龟和村中小孩。地点有二:池塘和空中。主要情节有:

1. Two geese and a tortoise become friends.
2. The two geese must fly home.
3. The geese invite the tortoise to their home.
4. The tortoise says he cannot follow, because it takes too long.
5. The geese say they will take the tortoise, but he must keep his mouth closed.