

# 英语专业四级 TEM-4

专项专攻 直击高分

Happy English Island

周周强化 步步为赢

## 听力

附MP3光盘2张

快乐英语岛

HAPPY ENGLISH ISLAND

总主编：孔翔兰 赵东林

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# 听力

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**【内容简介】** 本书是根据最新考试大纲对听力的要求精心编写的,内容包括英语专业四级考试听力部分的听写、对话、短文和新闻,每章都从真题的考点出发,着重强调听力技巧和解题思路,并配有大量听力练习(MP3 超大量光盘 2 张),帮助考生攻克听力难关。

本书适合于专业英语四级考试的考前培训及强化,对参加其他考试的考生备考英语听力也大有裨益。

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## 总编的话

迎战英语专业四级考试的学子们,现在是综合强化的时候了,你有计划了吗?你的实战能力强吗?你的复习得法吗?需要指点吗?

“快乐英语岛”丛书的主要编者集多年英语专业本科及研究生的教学经验,将教学和科研的积淀浓缩于“专四”系列。先进的教学理念、十年的“专四”辅导经历,以及连续多年的高通过率增加了本系列丛书的针对性和有效性,将使“专四”系列真正成为你的高分伴侣。

——“快乐英语岛”之“专四”系列特点:

- **专项专攻:**引领考生熟悉新大纲,立足历年听力、词汇、语法、完型、阅读和写作各分项的考点进行专项专攻。

- **各个击破:**以考点精讲和考试技能强化为重点,通过对真题和典型例题的详细分析,帮你理顺考试重点,找到薄弱环节,将考试重点、难点各个击破。

- **高分串联:**超大量的真题、模拟题汇集,以真题串考点,妙方串方法,模拟串实战,直击“专四”高分。

——“快乐英语岛”之“专四”系列有效导学指南:

- **周周强化:**本系列丛书的资深作者为你制定好了考前的详细复习计划,每周一个考点训练与周末模拟实战,为你搭起通向高分的台阶。

- **弱项强化:**本系列丛书的各分册将考点细分,你可以有针对性地按照考点分解进行训练,达到复习巩固和强化的目的,保证你“学得精中精,成为高分生”。

- **模拟强化:**在考前冲刺阶段,针对每分册的“真题点兵”和“习作健身”可任你自行选择,进行实战训练,将你带入“胸有成竹,轻松应试”的佳境。

专业四级强化训练实质上是英语基本功的整体强化,相信在“快乐英语岛”训练方法的指导下,你可以换一种心情,换一种效果挑战“专四”,赢得成功!

总主编:孔翔兰 赵东林

## 前 言

你知道吗？听力变难了！

最新的《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》(以下简称《考试大纲》)对听力的要求提高了！一个总的特征是难度增大，题量增多：由原先的 25 道题增加到现在的 30 道；时间缩短，由原来的 35 分钟缩短为现在的 30 分钟，每道题后的间隙也缩短了 5 秒钟，这些都大大增加了考试的难度。我们编写本书就是和你一起攻克这个难关！

本书是“快乐英语岛”之“专四”系列的《听力》分册，根据最新《考试大纲》的要求精心编写，从历年考试的真题入手，先分析考题的特点，出题者的出题心理，总结考点范围，提供解题技巧，让你对此类问题有一个总体解题思路的把握，再配上大量的练习题，从而达到“从点到面，从细节到整体”的训练效果。

英语专业四级考试听力总分达 45 分，占总分值的三分之一，过多的失误将直接影响你的总成绩。加之，听力考试被安排在整个考试的最前面，这无疑增加了你的心理压力。如若这部分做得不好，必然会影响你在其他各项测试中的正常发挥。TEM-4 测试结果表明，过级率很大程度上依赖于听力能否过关。可见，听力成绩的重要性非同一般，只要听力过关，过级不难。本书共分四个单元，包括听写、对话、短文和新闻。内容丰富多样，题材广泛新颖，涉及日常生活、社会文化、政治经济、贸易外交、科技军事、热点问题、自然灾害等各个方面，每单元让你熟悉不同的焦点内容。

真题点兵——你可以了解到最新的考试题型；

妙方指点——告诉你答题的步骤和技巧；

习作健身——提供给你足量的训练内容；

特别建议——提醒你考试的注意事项，如考试中的评分标准、错误率要求等。

最后的全真模拟训练题，让你提前感受考场气氛，体验如何安排考试时间，跟上考试节奏，使你能够尽快的进入考试状态。

本书配有 MP3 光盘两张，超大量的听力训练为你提供方便。

总之，我们的宗旨是既要考生认识到听力的重要性，又让大家在轻松愉悦的氛围中积极备考，最大限度地发挥出个人的最佳水平。

编 者

2005 年 10 月

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## 第一单元

### 听写 (Dictation)

根据四级考试大纲规定,听写得分的比重为全部分数的15%,相当于整个听力理解的比重,或是所有的语法与词汇部分的比重。然而在四级考试中,听写一直是个比较薄弱的环节,也是学生考试中丢分最多的项目之一。由于听力特有的瞬时性、不可重复性,再加上考生的心情、考试环境等的影响,要把所有内容一字不漏地都记下来,是件不容易的事情。这不仅要求考生对语言材料的反应速度快、反应能力敏捷、记忆能力强,还要求考生熟练掌握词汇,包括拼写和语法,以及对文章篇章有较强的理解能力。一般情况来说,听写部分所考的文章类型都是说明文,一方面是因为说明文的句子结构规则,二是因为文章主题明显,结构分明,利于考生理解和划分句子,因为在听写的评分规则中,标点符号的对错也是考察范围之一。

对于听写部分来说,《考试大纲》的标准是:在全面理解所听内容的基础上准确无误地逐字逐句写出全文。并要求拼法和标点符号正确无误,错误率不超过8%。这也就是对英语专业三年级以下学生的要求。那么考生这几年的实际情况如何呢?根据对30多所院校的随机抽查,结果表明听写成绩一直在上升。然而每年仍有不少考生在这一单项中得零分,这对于考纲中“错误率不超过8%”的要求相差甚远,如若以60%的通过率来算,也应以9分为最低要求,然而结果仍不理想。

这里,我们总结了历年听写考试的内容,把本单元分为四部分:概念释意篇、风土人情篇、科技信息篇以及人物地理篇。每篇内容强化一周,四周完成听写训练。考生每周参加大补俱乐部,先学习健身训练技巧,再进行真题点兵,我们从历年考试中选取了5篇有代表性的真题,并加以分析,总结出出题规律;妙方指点告诉你答题的步骤和技巧;习作健身给你提供大量的练习题,帮你熟悉考试形式,提高解题速度;特别建议提醒你考试的注意事项,如评分标准、错误率要求等;最后走进真题健身房,做模拟真题训练,熟悉各类考试方法和技巧,提高应试能力。建议考生在这四周内每天练习两篇听写,同时注意融会贯通妙方指点中的答题技巧,每完成一篇后,用特别建议中提供的评分标准来评阅听写内容,给自己打分。除了每周的强化训练外,本书还在周周强化中额外编写了更多的听写训练,建议考生们坚持每周练习,每天一篇,来巩固听抄技巧,直到考试临近。

#### 健身训练技巧

##### 1. 认真对待第一遍,统领全文

多数考生认为听写第一遍的朗读速度快,能听出来文章的主题(topic)就可以了。其实第一遍的作用不可小看。听第一遍的重点不能放在某一个词汇上,而是要善于捕捉关键词,把有把握的词、句合乎逻辑、简洁地联系起来,以便容易地理解篇章内容。听的同时,如有可能,在草稿纸上简单地写下能够反映篇章结构的关键词,以帮助自己清晰地理出文章的篇章结构。即使没听清楚或没有听到某些词汇或句子也能根据自己的预测和背景知识进行自动弥补。

##### 2. 掌握节奏,合理安排时间

可能没有哪种考试对时间安排的要求比听力考试更苛刻。“录音不等人”,所以大部分考生都觉得听写做的不好,往往不是听不懂,而是写不下来。等到有时间回头来写,又忘了听到的内容,懊恼不已。其实,听力考试每分钟阅读的字数和停顿时间有严格限制:第二遍和第三遍每分钟约念90个词左右,意群、分句和句子之间都有约15秒的空隙。这就像是唱歌,拍子已经固定,我们要做的是跟上节奏,过分的紧张只会造成混

乱,直接影响发挥。为了能很好地跟上书写速度,考生应该听完一个意群后再写,不要边听边写。写的时候,既要能快速反应适当的词汇,又要能快速反应出正确的拼写;同时要有自己的一套简写方法。如对待较长的单词可以先缩写,等全部文章听完后再回头来补充完整。例如:dictionary 可以先写成 dic,到最后检查全文的时候再补充完整。

### 3. 合理利用最后一遍

很多考生认为最后一遍语速较快,根本来不及校对全文。其实如有短小的词缺失,可以简单地打一个符号,然后运用自己的语法知识,在最后检查的时候补充。如:a, an, the, in, on 等虚词,完全可以判断出来。如果遇到较长的一段内容缺失,千万不要听一个词写一个词,因为时间有限,可以在心里默记一些内容,写下关键词,最后再补全。

### 4. 仔细检查全文

通过平时训练,笔者发现许多学生不仔细检查所写内容,认为录音已经放完,听不出来的内容已经没有办法补救了。其实不然,通过通读全文,可以从逻辑上判断一些同音异形的词,或发音相似的词,如:是 see 还是 sea,就可以通过上下文判断出来。

### 5. 运用语法知识进行判断

要充分利用语法知识进行分析,如单复数是否一致、上下文时态是否相配、句子是否完整、大小写是否恰当、介词搭配或词语用法是否合乎规范、前后语意内容是否通顺等。

### 6. 增强语感,提高记忆力

平时要多练习大声朗读,有意识地背诵一些好的句子和表达方法,增强对英语语言结构、用词、习惯用语的熟悉,来加强自己的语感。在提高记忆力方面,可通过复述所听过的新闻、看过的故事,或刚读过的文章,延长英语在脑海中的停留时间,练就英语思维的能力。

## 概念释意篇

在历年的考试中,出现最多的是实物说明文,特别是介绍一种物体或是动植物,这种题材结构比较简单。本部分内容不仅关注说明文的题材和方式,还包括以解释某种行为或是介绍某个解决方法为目的的释意篇。

## 真题点兵

### The Wrist Watch (2005 年)

It is generally believed that wrist watches are an exception to the normal sequence in the evolution of man's jewelry. Reversing the usual order, they were first worn by women, and then adopted by men. In the old days, queens included wrist watches among their crown jewelry. Later, they were worn by Swiss workers and farmers. Until World War I, Americans associated the watch with fortune hunters. Then army officers discovered that the wrist watch was most practical for active combat. Race car drivers also loved to wear wrist watches, and pilots found them most useful while flying. Soon men dared to wear wrist watches without feeling self-conscious. By 1924, some 30 percent of man's watches were worn on the wrist. Today, the figure is 90 percent. And they are now worn by both men and women for practical purposes rather than for decoration.

这篇文章主要讲述了手表发展的历史过程。第一句为综述,后面将手表的发展分为各个历史阶段: women worn (first)—crown jewelry (in the old days)—worn by Swiss workers (later)—Americans (World War I)—30% of man worn (by 1924)—reach 90% (today)。从结构来看,本文是按照时间顺序来叙述手表的

发展史的。除此以外,文章还从手表的功能来讲解,如:fortune hunter, for combat, flying 等等。了解这些内容,剩下只有注意细节部分,如:Swiss, World War I 的大小写,数字的准确性等。

### Salmon(2003 年)

Every year, millions of salmon swim from the ocean into the mouths of rivers and then steadily up the rivers. Passing through waters, around rocks and waterfalls, the fish finally reach their original streams or lakes. They dig out nests in the river bed and lay their eggs. Then, exhausted by their journey, the parent salmon die. They have finished the task that nature has given them. Months, or years later, the young fish start their trip to the ocean. They live in the salt water from 2—7 years, until they, too are ready to swim back to reproduce. Their life cycle helps man provide himself with a basic food-fish. When the adult salmon gather at the river mouths for the annual trip up the rivers, they are in the best possible condition, and nearly every harbor has its salmon fishing fleet ready to catch thousands for markets.

在 2003 年的听写考试中,所考内容为 Salmon(鲑鱼),这是一个单纯的说明文:文章开头介绍成年鲑鱼的习性:(ocean—river—waterfalls—lake, and then lay eggs—die);接着是对幼鱼的讲解:(start to ocean—two or seven years—return to reproduce);最后说明人类的收益:(provide himself with a basic food-fish)。

### 妙方指点

1. 此类文章是横向叙述的方式,文章结构简单,涉及的文化背景不多,内容相对好理解。如上面所述例 1,单纯介绍手表这个物体,文章结构围绕其发展历史进行,非常容易理解;再来看例 2,文章几乎全是围绕着 salmon 介绍它的习性和成长过程。

2. 除了物体名字本身,文章很少有专属名词,如地点名、人名、或是节日名。尽管如此,一旦没有抓住文章的主题词,就会直接导致全文理解的失误。如有很多考生都从未听过 salmon 这个词,在考试时就会引起恐慌。一旦出现此类情况,只要能猜出是某一种鱼类就行,因为文章里其他词汇比较简单,一个词的空白不会影响全文的听写。

3. 除介绍某一种物体外,此类文章还包括介绍一种概念,有可能是某一类新鲜事物,可能是抽象的,也可能是客观世界中存在的。如以下练习中介绍的艾滋病、鸟类、玩、潜水等等,内容涉及较为广泛。建议大家从各个渠道多看多读多了解。

### 习作健身

本部分共 15 篇文章,建议每天练习 2~3 篇,在一周内对此内容进行强化练习。

### DICTION [15 MIN.]

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be read at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be read at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.

Now listen to the passage.



# LISTENING

## • TAPESCRIPT

### Passage 1

#### World Cup Football

For football players and fans everywhere, the high point of football excitement and interest is probably the World Cup tournament. The tournament, held every four years, brings together the world's best teams to compete for football's highest honor. In the past thirty years, soccer has become the sport of the world. Each World Cup is more successful than the last. Since 1966, probably one-quarter of the world has listened to or watched the championship game. The most interesting thing is that it is not the greatest teams who don't always win. The fans' enthusiasm and their own desires sometimes help play better than normal. The World Cup is called that because teams from every continent have played in it. However, since the Cup began, all of the winning teams have been from Europe or South America. Teams from Asia or Africa always do well, but they haven't yet won.

### Passage 2

#### Play

Play is the principal business of childhood, and more and more in recent years' research has shown the great importance of play in the development of a human being. From earliest infancy every child needs opportunity and the right material for play, and the main tools of play are toys. Their main function is to suggest, encourage and assist play. To succeed in this they must be good toys, which children will play with often, and will come back to again and again. Therefore it is important to choose suitable toys for different stages of a child's development. Until the age of seven or eight, play and work mean much the same to a child. Play is still the best way of learning. Once reading has been mastered, the books and school become the main source of learning, toys are still interesting and valuable. They lead to new hobbies. But to a child of nine or ten years, toys and games mean relaxation and fun.

### Passage 3

#### The Olympic Games

The Olympic Games are the greatest festival of sport in the world. Every four years, a hundred or more countries send their best sportsmen to compete for the highest honors in sport. As many as 6,000 people take part in over 20 sports. For the winners, there are gold medals and glory. But there is honor, too, for all who compete, win or lose. That is the spirit of the Olympics—to take part is what matters.

The Olympic Games always start in a bright color and action. The teams of all the nations parade in the opening ceremony and march round the track. The runner with the Olympic torch then enters the stadium and lights the flame. A sportsman from the host country takes the Olympic oath on behalf of all the competitors. The judges and officials also take an oath. After the sportsmen march out of the stadium, the host country puts on a wonderful display.

### Passage 4

#### Kangaroo

Every nation has its own pride. So does Australia—in her kangaroos. It is said that there are about 20 million kangaroos in Australia. The figure may not be accurate, but it can be said with certainty that there are more kangaroos than people in Australia whose total population is only over 14 million. The largest living kangaroos are about two meters. When you drive a car through the country at dusk, it is easy to come across

them. Sometimes your car may be hit or even be damaged by a big kangaroo. When that happens, nobody is angry with it.

The kangaroo is not only loved, but highly respected in Australia. It is regarded as the country's symbol. In fact it has become an important part of Australia's national emblem. On the wall of the Parliament Building you can see a picture of a big kangaroo. And on some 50-cent Australian coins the image of kangaroo is cast.

#### Passage 5

#### Birds

Birds are alike in many ways. All of them have backbones. All birds have two legs and two wings. They all have lungs and are warm-blooded. This means that their bodies are warm even when the weather is cold. All birds come from eggs which must be kept warm. The baby bird grows inside the egg, eating up the food stored in the egg. By the time the food is used up, the bird fills the whole egg. It then comes out of the egg, or hatches. Birds have feathers which are very useful. The outside feathers form a smooth covering. The down feather next to their bodies helps to keep in body heat. Their wing feathers are used for flying. The tail feathers help them in balancing or in steering. Birds are useful to people. They are an excellent source of food. Chickens and turkeys are examples of birds which supply man with great quantities of meat.

#### Passage 6

#### Salt

We do not know when man first began to use salt, but we do know that it has been used in many different ways throughout history. Historical evidence shows, for example, that people who lived over 3,000 years ago ate salted fish. Thousands of years ago in Egypt, salt was used to embalm the dead. Stealing salt was considered a major crime during some eras of history. In the 18th century, if a person was caught stealing salt, he could be put in jail. Salt was important item on the table of royalty. It was traditionally placed in front of the king when he sat down to eat. Less important guests were given seats farther away from it. In the early days in the U. S. , salt was very scarce. So the storekeeper of pioneer days was very careful with his salt. In the modern world salt has many uses beyond the dining table. It is used in making glass and airplane parts, in growing crops, and in killing weeds.

#### Passage 7

#### Funny Money

Long ago, people in one part of the world didn't go to an office or a factory to earn money. They found their money on the ground. The money was large, round, and flat. It looked just like what it was—a stone! Because they were special stones and very hard to find, they were valuable. The larger the stone was, the more valuable it was. The smallest money stones - about the size of a dinner plate—might buy a fish, a baby pig, or some vegetables. People in some places found their money along the seashore—red, black, and white shells. Some people could eat their money! They made money out of salt, which they shaped into little bricks. Salt money wasn't heavy or awkward like stone money or so hard to find as shell money. But when it rained, the money might melt! Finally, people started using metal for money.

#### Passage 8

#### Pubs

The word pub is short for "public house". In fact, in some ways it's a public place and at the same time it's rather like someone's house. This means that in the best pubs you are both a customer and a visitor. Because the main business of pubs is selling drinks to people, there are always plenty to choose from, but the



# LISTENING

most popular one is beer. One thing you may discover is that some pubs have drinks and little else, but others have more to offer, such as food, music or accommodation. One reason for this is that what we now call "pubs" used to be various different kinds of places, such as inns. For visitors pubs do have a particular advantage. Visitors to any country often feel, after a time, they don't know anything about the places ordinary people go to or the way they live. Most pubs offer opportunity to escape from crowds of tourists and to see something really native people from the inside.

## Passage 9

### Skin Diving

Skin diving is a new sport today. Many people are interested in this sport. Some go under water to catch fish. Some go under water to see beautiful scenes. Others go down into deep water to take pictures of swimming fish. It is not very dark under water. This sport takes you away into a wonderful new world. It is like a visit to the moon! When you are under water, it is easy for you to climb big rocks, because you are no longer heavy. Here under water, everything is blue and green. During the day, there is plenty of light. Sometimes, people taking pictures under water do not have to use a flash. When fish swim near by, you can catch them with your hands. There are more uses for skin diving. You can clean ships without taking them out of the water. It can get many things from the deep sea.

## Passage 10

### English Games

The most popular games in England are football and cricket. All boys are taught at least one of the two kinds of football: soccer and rugby. In soccer the ball cannot be touched with the hands or arms, but must be driven forward by kicking or by striking it with the body. Rugby is more like American football than soccer; it is the kind most often played in boarding schools.

To most foreigners, cricket seems a dreadfully boring game. But English people think the sound of a leather cricket ball striking against a wooden cricket bat is just about the most beautiful sound in the world. The most important international matches are those played between England and Australia, and are held one year in one country, the next year in the other. While these matches are being played, if an Englishman says: "The news is terrible", he does not mean that an international disaster has occurred - merely that England is not doing well at cricket.

## Passage 11

### AIDS

AIDS is a virus infection. Today we know that AIDS is caused by a virus called HIV for short. The first case of AIDS was diagnosed in Australia in 1982. Scientists are still not sure where the AIDS virus first started but in the short time since the virus has been discovered, they have learned a great deal about it. One thing they haven't worked out, however, is how to cure it. But all over the world, research teams are working on ways of slowing and stopping its spread. Meanwhile, the best way to prevent AIDS is by taking certain precautions when you have sex and if you use drugs. It cannot be absorbed through the skin, but any cut or open sore in the skin can let it in. Paying attention to these, you will be protecting yourself from AIDS and playing a valuable part in the fight against this deadly disease.

## Passage 12

### A Special School

There are many little one-room schoolhouses in this school. They hold only one pupil at a time. On the

first day of school a wrinkled old teacher stands at the gate waiting for the pupil to arrive. The pupil is only five years old. He is brought to school by teenage boys. The teacher helps him make up his mind by showing him into the schoolhouse from behind. Now the pupil is sure he doesn't want an education! He starts to howl. The boys gather around, offering him bananas and sweets. The pupil is very fond of eating, so he stops howling now and then to take a banana. Finally, he decides that school isn't so bad. Perhaps he will stay. It is a school for little Indian elephants. The wrinkled, old teacher is a wrinkled old elephant about 50 years old. The boys or men who help to train the little elephant are elephant riders.

**Passage 13****Army Ants**

Have you ever wondered which animal is the real king of the jungle? It could be meat-eating army ants of South America. There are over 250 kinds of army ants. No animal will stand in their way. They have been raiding the jungles for 65 million years. Army ants of South America march along in lines one million ants long. Some ant armies even have 20 million ants. They climb to the tops of short trees. They tear most animals to pieces. At night a colony of these ants rests in a nest. The nest is made from their own bodies. Each ant uses its legs to hold other ant's legs. In the morning the workers begin moving around. The large and medium-sized workers hurry from the nest. They move out in a line. The queen and other ants stay behind in the nest. The eyes of army ants are sensitive to how light or dark it is. They cannot see shapes. But they can smell very well. So they can follow smells laid down by ants in front of them.

**Passage 14****Air**

Our Earth is surrounded by a layer of air called the atmosphere. The atmosphere surrounds the Earth completely and is about 900 kilometers thick. Without the atmosphere, we would not be able to live on the Earth. There would be no air for us to breathe. The Earth would be very, very hot in the day and very, very cold at night. Air is all around us. It is around us as we walk and play. From the moment we are born, we are surrounded by air. When we sit down it is around us. When we go to bed, air is also around us. Wherever we are on Earth, we are surrounded by air. We live in air. Sometimes the air moves very fast and causes a very strong wind. It can blow down trees and damage houses. The wind can do many useful things, too. It works windmills and moves sailing boats. It also helps to scatter the seeds of many plants.

**Passage 15****Comet**

If you look at the sky one night and see something bright that you have never seen before, it might be a comet. A comet sometimes looks like a star with a tail. But a comet is not a star. Like the moon, a comet shines from the sunlight bouncing off it. Like the Earth, a comet goes around the sun, but on a much longer path than the Earth travels. Some scientists think that a large part of comet is water frozen into sleety ice and mixed with bits of iron and rock dust and perhaps a few big rocks. When sunshine melts the ice in a comet, great clouds of gas go streaming behind it. These clouds, together with the dust, make a bright fuzzy-looking tail. No one knows how many comets there are. There may be millions of comets. But only a few come close enough for us to see. Even then it is not often that a comet comes close enough to be seen without a telescope.

**风土人情篇**

在这一部分,听写的内容主要涉及英美国家的文化,如异域的风土人情,节日的由来或庆祝方式,以及不



同文化背景下人们的生活方式。

### 真题点兵

#### United Nations Day (1999 年)

The 24th of October is celebrated as United Nations Day. It is a day that belongs to everyone. And it is celebrated in most countries of the world. Some countries celebrate it for a week instead of day.

In many parts of the world, schools have special programs for the day. Boys and girls in some communities decorate a UN tree. In other communities, young people put on plays about the UN. Some libraries exhibit children's art works from around the world. Schools celebrate with the songs and dances of other countries or give parties where foods of other countries are served. No matter how the day is celebrated, the purpose of these celebrations is to help everyone understand the UN, and the important roles it plays in world affairs. The UN encourages people to learn about other lands and their customs. In this way, people can gain a better understanding and appreciation of peoples all over the world.

1999 年所测试的听写内容为 United Nations Day(联合国日);第一部分交待了节日庆祝的时间(The 24th of October) 和地点 (in most countries of the world);第二部分介绍了世界各地的人们如何来庆祝它(special programs; decorate a UN tree; put on plays; celebrate with the songs and dances);最后陈述了建立节日的目的(learn about other lands and their customs and gain a better understanding and appreciation of people all over the world)。

### 妙方指点

1. 在介绍节日时,听第一遍的时候,注意抓住篇章结构的关键词,以帮助自己清晰地理出文章的篇章结构。在这一类文章中,依然运用横向叙述方式,从各个方面铺开介绍,各部分之间很少有因果关系或递进关系。听的同时,不妨把关键词随手记下来,如日期,地点,人们主要做什么等。如上述例子,结构共分三部分;每部分自成一体,分别为节日的介绍、庆祝方式和庆祝的目的。

2. 在写的时候,像日期、年份这样的数字可以写成阿拉伯数字,切记一定注意格式,如 21st, 3rd 等等。但是一般月份要写出拼写形式。当节日的名称出现在文章中,首字母一定要大写,书写要规范,千万不要因小失大。如联合国日:United Nations Day。既要注意大小写,还要留心 Nations 是复数,而且没有所有格形式,所以应写成 Nations,而不是 Nation's 或 nations'。但有一些节日却有所有格形式,如 April Fool's Day, Women's Day 等等。

3. 平时要注意积累知识,可以阅读一些杂志、报刊或是关于风土人情的文章,既有趣,又可扩充知识。如英美国家的传统节日,如感恩节、愚人节、圣诞节、复活节等等;再如不同国家人们的生活方式的特点,如英国人的谨慎和幽默,美国人结婚的风俗,或是社交场合应注意的餐桌礼仪等。所有这些都当作学习英语的途径。

### 习作健身

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**DICTIONARY [15 MIN.]**

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*Now listen to the passage.*

**Passage 1****Valentine's Day**

February 14th is a special day for the young people in Britain and the United States; Valentine's Day, on which young people send their lovers or sweethearts Valentine cards. The first commercial valentine greeting cards produced in the United States of America were created in 1840. Today millions of such cards are sold annually. Although Valentine cards are now commercially produced with verses printed, many young people still like to add verses of their own which sometimes cover the card completely. Many verses are very inventive and show different affections. Some are straight ones like: "Lips like wine, eyes divine—will you be my Valentine?" Of course, the newspapers also make a lot of money out of such ads. The post office of the United States has been issuing stamps for Valentine's Day for years. A "love stamp" on the envelope that contains the Valentine card certainly adds much to the affection.

**Passage 2****Thanksgiving Day**

In 1620, the English people did not like their king and they called him "The Fool King of England". Many of them left England and went to live in other countries. A group of them sailed for America. When they arrived in America, autumn was already upon them. It was raining and a cold wind was blowing. However the settlers learned that the Indians living there were friendly. They taught the Englishmen how to make the best use of the forest, sea, and soil. With the Indians helping them, the settlers began to prosper. By November 1621, the settlers had been in the new world an entire year. They decided to set aside several days for recreation and giving thanks to God. With nearly 100 Indians for company, the settlers held the first Thanksgiving celebration in America. The Indians brought some wild turkeys as presents. Since that time Thanksgiving Day has been a great holiday in the United States, and by tradition, Americans continue to have turkey for the Thanksgiving dinner.

**Passage 3****American Wedding**

Weddings in the United States vary as much as the people do. There are church weddings with a great deal of fanfare; there are civil weddings with little ceremony; there are weddings on mountain-tops with guests in barefoot; and there have been weddings on the ocean floor with oxygen tanks for the guests. But many weddings, no matter where or how they are performed, include certain traditional customs. For instance, the bride and groom often exchange rings. The rings are usually worn on the fourth finger of the left hand, and are exchanged during the ceremony. Usually, after the ceremony there is a party called "reception", where the food is so plentiful that it almost takes the spotlight away from the couple. Whatever the variations, a wedding in the United States is usually a time of joyous, conspicuous consumption for the couples as well as for the