

  
长喜英语

学时  
五周

前四周，一周熟悉一个题型  
第五周，最新试题标准模拟

名师分享  
来自上外

上海外国语大学

专四考试

TEM-4

总主编 王长喜

孙晓波 主编

今日讲堂 • 今日练习 • 答疑解惑 • 题里淘金

听力  
周  
计  
划

内含  
MP3

 华芳出版社



# 听力 周 计 划

副主编 · 赵丙银 李慧彦

上海外国语大学

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華藝出版社  
HUA YI PUBLISHING HOUSE



## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语专业四级考试听力周计划 / 王长喜总主编. —北京:华艺出版社,2009.6  
ISBN 978-7-80252-146-9

I. 英… II. 王… III. 英语—听说教学—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H319.9  
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 077851 号

## 英语专业四级考试听力周计划

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总 主 编:王长喜  
责任编辑:薇薇 大方  
出版发行:华艺出版社  
社 址:北京市海淀区北四环中路 229 号海泰大厦 10 层  
邮政编码:100083  
电 话:010-82885151  
印 刷:保定华泰印刷有限公司  
开 本:850×1168 1/32  
印 张:12.875  
字 数:311 千字  
版 次:2009 年 7 月北京第 1 版  
印 次:2009 年 7 月北京第 1 次印刷  
书 号:ISBN 978-7-80252-146-9/  
定 价:19.80 元

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# 特色内容 先睹为快

知道哪易出错 平时——攻克

短文听写

星期  
2  
Tuesday

## 7大常出错误

今日讲堂

### 一、由音变现象而导致的错误

正确	错误
1. More energy arrives at the earth's surface <u>in an hour</u> ...	More energy arrives at the earth's surface <u>in a how</u> ...

【提示】该句是没有意识到 in an hour 因连读而发生的音变现象。

2. It is up to the tour operator... Its up to the tour operator...

【提示】该句是没有意识到 it is up 因连读而发生音变现象。

1. 连读

【例1】

(2004年)

Flight 5125 scheduled to take off at 11:30 will be delayed for 20 minutes. Please check in half an hour prior to departure.

【提示】句中的 take off, check in, half an hour, prior to 都连读，注意根据上下文确定拼写正确，尤其是 check in 不要拼写成 checking, half an hour 不要误拼为 half a now。

讲后马上练习 练后点透词句

短文听写

星期  
2  
Tuesday

## 7大常出错误

答疑解惑

Dictation One

### Tourism

Tourism has become a very [1]big business. For Spain, Italy and Greece it is the largest source of foreign exchange, and even for Britain, it is the [2]fourth. Faced with this huge new income, no government can [3]afford to look down on the business.

【听写提示】

此篇听写中的关键词 tourism 反复出现，可用 t 代替，但要留出空白，最后补全。

[1]big business 之间不完全爆破。

[2] 此处显然是对几个国家旅游业收入排序，理解了句意逻辑关系，就不会听成 force 或 forth。

[3]afford to, look down on 连读。

题里淘金

重点句式

Faced with this huge new income, no government can afford to look down on the business. 面对这项巨大的新收入，任何国家都不会轻视这种商业。(Dictation 1)

熟悉常考情景 听透相关词汇

听力对话

星期  
1  
Monday

## 6大常考情景

今日讲堂

### 一、校园生活类

该类情景的对话主要涉及校园生活，包括对专业的选择、教学情况、宿舍管理、作业或论文、假期安排，以及学生中存在的现象和问题等内容。常见情景设计如下：

情景设计	谈论内容
新生入学	来时的交通方式，校园问路，新生安排 (2006年第1篇对话)
学校或专业	学校概况，学费高低，教学水平，专业好坏，专业与兴趣，将来方向

【情景词汇】

注册	
register 注册，报到，登记	recommendation letter 推荐信
enrolment 登记，入学	application form 申请表
选课	
semester 学期	curriculum 课程
optional/elective class 选修课	outline 大纲，概要

学会听前预测 锁定听音重点

听力对话

星期  
4  
Thursday

## 5招听前预测技巧

今日讲堂

### 三、意思相反的选项往往有一个为答案

如果有两个选项意思明显相反，那么其中往往有一个为答案，考生在听音时就可以重点捕捉此两项涉及的内容。

【例3】

(2007年)

【扫描选项】	【选项分析】
6. According to the club's rules, members can play [A] for 30 minutes only. [B] for one hour only. [C] within the booked time only. [D] longer than the booked time.	预览选项，[C]、[D]明显相反，那么答案可能在两者中，听音时需注意会员可消遣的时间与预定时间的关系。
【听音验证】	【答案解析】
W: Mm, and we can play for an hour at a time? M: You can book the courts for 30 minutes or an hour. But you can carry on playing until the next player arrives.	选[D]。推断题。But后面内容 you can ...until说明超过预定时间仍可以消遣，[D]正确。



# 特色内容 先睹为快

知道哪易出题 听时适当留意

不同题目类型 不同做题方法

## 听力短文

星期  
**2**  
Tuesday

### 6 大设题点

#### 今日讲堂

#### 二、列举和举例处

短文中为说明一个问题, 常常会使用列举或进行举例, 这些地方往往是考查的重点, 而且常常设置 NOT、INCORRECT、EXCEPT 类型题目。因此当听到 like, such as, for example, for instance, the first, the second 等一类的词语时, 应加以留意。

【例 3】

(2008 年)

12. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as part of hotel facilities for guests?  
[A] Restaurants. [B] Cinemas.  
[C] Swimming pools.  
[D] Bars.

My next point is facilities for hotel guests, things like a bar, a good-quality restaurant, preferably local food and fitness and sport centers.

【解析】选 [B]。细节题。举例处设题。当听到 like 这类词时, 就应该做好速记后面名词的准备。短文中已提到 a bar, a good-quality restaurant, sport centers, 唯独没有提到 cinemas, 因此 [B] 为答案。

## 听力短文

星期  
**3**  
Wednesday

### 3 种题型解题技巧

#### 今日讲堂

#### 三、推断题解题技巧

1. 注意关联词, 把握短文发展的脉络 熟悉这些关联词, 有助于抓住重点信息, 从而提高推理和判断的准确性。

【例 3】

(2006 年)

14. According to the passage, But now I'm going to a place that has no machinery as such, apart from a typewriter. The place has no electricity at all, no photocopyers.  
[A] Are the same as the speaker is used to.  
[B] Are expected to be rather poor.  
[C] Are just as adequate.  
[D] Are not yet clear.

【解析】选 [B]。推断题。由短文开头部分的转折词 But 之后多次出现的否定短语 no..., apart from..., 以及总结性的句子 they just won't be there any more 可以判断出, 新工作条件相当差, 故 [B] 为答案。

理解文体特点 快速把握主线

清楚常出考点 平时多听多练

## 听力新闻

星期  
**1**  
Monday

### 新闻报道 3 大特点

#### 今日讲堂

#### 一、结构特点

#### 2. 时间顺序结构 (The Chronological Style)

【例 2】

(2009 年)

It goes against religious taboos in Iraq to involve women in fighting, but three recent suicide bombings carried out by women could indicate insurgents are growing increasingly desperate.

On November 4, a woman detonated an explosives vest next to a US patrol in Diyala's regional capital, Baqouba, 35 miles northeast of Baghdad, ... On December 7, a woman attacked the offices of a Diyala-based Sunni group fighting al-Qaida in Iraq, ... Then, on December 31, a bomber in Baqouba detonated her suicide vest close to a police patrol, ...

新闻报道第一句即导语部分是: “在伊拉克, 妇女卷入战斗犯了宗教大忌, 但最近由妇女发起的三起自杀式爆炸事件表明叛乱分子越发疯狂。”

第二、三、四句按时间顺序分别介绍这三起自杀式爆炸事件, 而爆炸造成的后果都在句末给出。

## 听力新闻

星期  
**3**  
Wednesday

### 3 大考点归纳

#### 今日讲堂

#### 三、考查新闻内容理解

此考点主要考查考生对新闻报道中重要细节的引申含义的理解。主要测试考生的推理、判断能力。

常见的提问方式有:  
Which of the following statements is NOT discussed?  
What statement or description is true about...?  
Which statement or description is NOT true about...?

【例 3】

(2007 年)

26. According to the news, The forum is held annually by the first forum was held  
[A] 10 years ago.  
[B] 3 years ago.  
[C] In 1999.  
[D] In 2001.

【解析】选 [A]。本题考查时间信息。由 This will be the forum's 10th year 可知, 这次是第 10 届, 又根据 is held annually... 可知每年都举行, 因此第一届是在 10 年前, 故 [A] 为答案。



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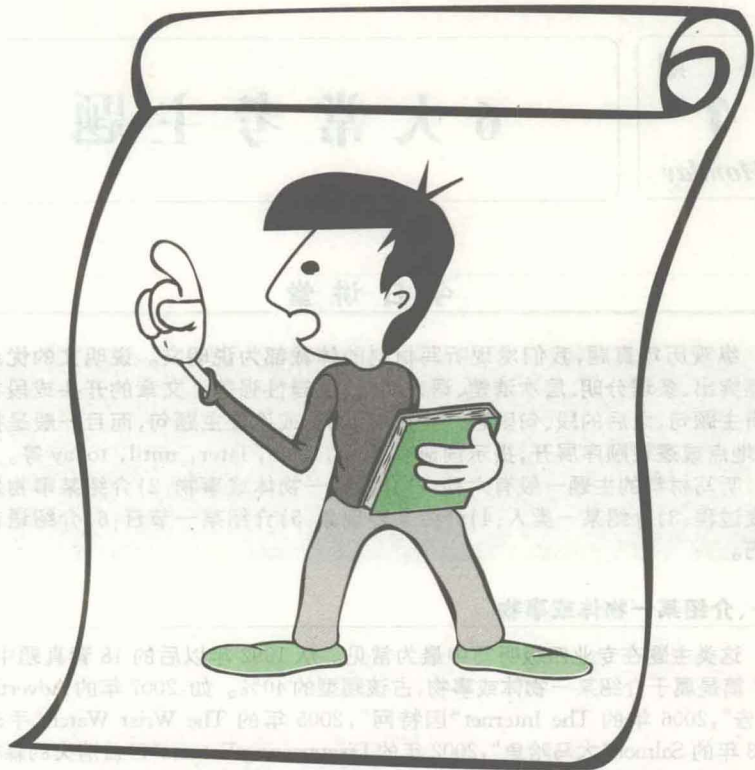
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## 第一周 短文听写

短文听写(Dictation)，考试时间为15分钟，总分为15分。共有一篇短文，长度约150词，含有15个左右意群，共朗读四遍：第一、四遍以正常速度朗读，语速约为每分钟120个词；第二、三遍朗读时意群、分句间留出15秒空隙。



星 期

1

Monday

## 6 大常考主题

### 今日讲堂

纵观历年真题,我们发现听写材料的体裁都为说明文。说明文的优点有主题突出、条理分明、层次清楚、语言简洁、逻辑性强等。文章的开头或段首多半有主题句,之后的段、句则进一步扩展、说明或论证主题句,而且一般是按时间、地点或逻辑顺序展开,提示词语有: first, then, later, until, today 等。

听写材料的主题一般有六种: 1) 介绍某一物体或事物; 2) 介绍某事物发展演变过程; 3) 介绍某一类人; 4) 介绍某种现象; 5) 介绍某一节日; 6) 介绍语言或技巧。

#### 一、介绍某一物体或事物

这类主题在专业四级听写中最为常见。从 1992 年以后的 18 套真题中, 共有 7 篇是属于介绍某一物体或事物, 占该题型的 40%。如: 2007 年的 Advertising “广告”, 2006 年的 The Internet “因特网”, 2005 年的 The Wrist Watch “手表”, 2003 年的 Salmon “大马哈鱼”, 2002 年的 Disappearing Forests “日益消失的森林”, 1995 年的 Unidentified Flying Objects “不明飞行物”, 1992 年的 Paperless World “无纸的世界”。

#### 【例 1】

(2007 年)

#### Advertising

Advertising has already become a very specialized activity in modern times. In today's business world, supply is usually greater than demand. There is great competition between manufacturers of the same kind of product because they want to persuade customers to buy their particular brand. They always have to remind their customers of the name and qualities of their products by advertising. The manufacture advertises in newspapers and on the radio. He sometimes employs salesgirls to distribute samples of his products. He sometimes advertises on the Internet as well. In addition, he always has advertisements put into television programs that will accept them. Manufactures often spend huge sums of money on advertisements. We buy a particular product because we think that is the best. We usually think so because the advertisements say so. People often don't ask themselves if



the advertisements are telling the truth when they buy advertised products from shops.

【例 2】

(2006 年)

**The Internet**

The Internet is the most significant progress in the field of communications. Imagine a book that never ends, a library with a million floors, or imagine a research project with thousands of scientists working around the clock forever. This is the magic of the Internet. Yet the Internet has the potential for good and bad. One can find well-organized information-rich websites. At the same time, one can also find wasteful websites. Most websites are known as different Internet applications. These include online games, chatrooms and so on. These applications have great power, too. Sometimes the power can be so great that young people may easily become victims to their attraction. So we need to recognize the seriousness of the problem. We must work together to use its power for better ends.

【例 3】

(2005 年)

**The Wrist Watch**

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 the 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.

**二、介绍某事物发展演变过程**

此类主题也比较适合用说明文这种文体来体现,所以在听写中常被测试。目前为止的真题中,共有 3 篇听写材料介绍事物发展演变过程,占该题型的 18%。如:2004 年的 Money“货币”,1998 年的 The Railways in Britain“英国的铁路”,1994 年的 Change of the American Family“美国家庭的变迁”。



【例 4】

(2004 年)

### Money

Money is accepted across the world as payment for goods or services. People use money to buy food, clothes and hundreds of other things. In the past, many different things were used as money. People on Pacific islands once exchanged shells for goods. The Chinese used cloth and knives. In Africa, elephant tusks or salt were used. Even today, some people in Africa are still paid in salt. Coins were first invented by the Chinese. Originally, they were round pieces of metal with a hole in the center, so that a piece of string could keep them together. This made doing business much easier, but people still found coins inconvenient to carry when they wanted to buy something expensive. To solve this problem, the Chinese again came up with the solution. They began to use paper money for coins. Now paper notes are used throughout the world.

【例 5】

(1998 年)

### The Railways in Britain

The success of early railways such as the lines between big cities led to a great increase in railway building in Victorian times. Between 1835 and 1865 about 25,000 kilometers of track were built and over 100 railway companies were created. Railway travel transformed people's lives. Trains were first designed to carry goods. However a law in the 19th century forced railway companies to run one cheap train a day, which stopped at every station and cost only a penny a mile. Soon working-class passengers found they could afford to travel by rail. Cheap Day Excursion trains became popular and seaside resorts grew rapidly. The railways also provided thousands of new jobs: building carriages, running the railways and repairing the tracks. Railways even changed the time. The need to run the railways on time meant that local time was abolished and clocks showed the same time all over the country.

### 三、介绍某一类人

这类主题在专四的听写中也经常出现,到目前为止,共有 2 篇是介绍某一类人的,占该题型的 12%。如:2001 年的 Characteristics of a Good Reader“一位优秀阅读者的特点”;1996 年的 The Medicine Man“巫医”。

【例 6】

(2001 年)

### Characteristics of a Good Reader

To improve your reading habits, you must understand the characteristics of a good reader. First, the good reader usually reads rapidly. Of course, he does



not read every piece of material at the same rate. But whether he is reading a newspaper or a chapter in a physics text, his reading rate is relatively fast. He has learned to read for ideas rather than words one at a time. Next, the good reader can recognize and understand general ideas and specific details. Thus he is able to comprehend the material with a minimum of effort and a maximum of interest. Finally, the good reader has in his command several special skills, which he can apply to reading problems as they occur. For the college student, the most helpful of these skills include making use of the various aids to understanding that most text books provide and skim-reading for a general survey.

【例 7】 (1996 年)

### The Medicine Man

Among the Indians of North America, the medicine man was a very important person. He could cure illnesses and he could speak to the spirits. The spirits were the supernatural forces that controlled the world. The Indians believed that bad spirits made people ill. So when people were ill, the medicine man tried to help them by using magic. He spoke to the good spirits and asked for their help. Many people were cured, because they thought the spirits were helping them, but really these people cured themselves. Sometimes your own mind is the best doctor for you. The medicine men were often successful for another reason, too. They knew about plants that really can cure illnesses. A lot of medicines are made from the plants that were used by medicine men hundreds of years ago.

### 四、介绍某种现象

社会中出现的各种不同现象有时被当作当年的听写材料,从历年的真题来看,共有 3 篇属于此种主题,占该题型的 18%。如:2008 年的 Choosing a career“择业”,1997 年的 Legal Age for Marriage“结婚的法定年龄”,1993 年的 Package Holidays“由旅行社等安排一切的一揽子旅游”。

【例 8】 (2008 年)

### Choosing a Career

When students graduate from college, many of them do not know how they want to spend their working lives, and they sometimes move from job to job until they find something that suits them and of equal importance to which