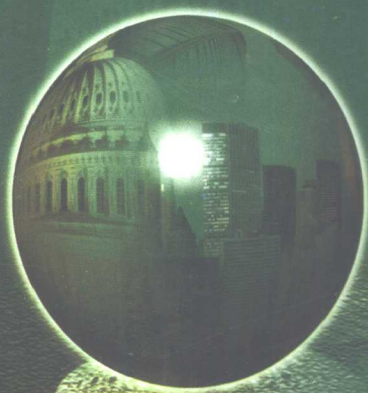


# 英语专业

## 八级笔记与填空及校对与改错

### ——技巧与训练

刘育红 主编  
马秉恭 审



西安交通大学出版社

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# 八级笔记与填空及校对与改错 ——技巧与训练

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·西安·

## 内 容 提 要

本书是根据《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》和《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》编写的一本有关听力、校对与改错两大部分的应试参考书,主要供参加英语专业八级考试的学生进行考前模拟训练和自测之用。

本书由笔记与填空解题思路及技巧、笔记与填空练习、校对与改错解题思路及技巧、校对与改错练习、听力练习、笔记与填空练习答案及听力原文、校对与改错练习答案及简短说明、听力练习答案及录音原文共八个部分组成。对英语专业八级考试中听力、校对与改错这两大题型中所涉及的内容、考点及作题的方法分别做了介绍和说明。单项练习由浅入深,包含了考试中常见的主要问题。

本书所选的材料新、题材广,练习题举一反三,听力部分还配有由外籍专家录音的磁带。本书除可直接适用于英语专业学生,还可为非英语专业欲参加六级考试、研究生入学考试、准备参加托福、雅思等考试之人士提供训练材料,或为具有较高英语水平者提供自测。

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# 前言

本书根据《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》和《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》编写,是一本有关听力、校对与改错两大部分的应试参考书,主要供参加英语专业八级考试的学生进行考前模拟训练和自测之用。

本书由笔记与填空解题思路及技巧、笔记与填空练习、校对与改错解题思路及技巧、校对与改错练习、听力练习、笔记与填空练习答案及听力原文、校对与改错练习答案及简短说明、听力练习答案及录音原文共八个部分组成。

本书的主编多年从事英语专业八级的辅导,积累了丰富的经验,对题目的难度、考点及学生中普遍存在的问题都有着深刻的了解。根据多年的教学实践,发现学生在“校对与改错”和听力项目中的“笔记与填空”这两个题型中存在的问题最多,提高也最慢。因此,本书专门对英语专业八级考试中听力和改错这两大题型中所涉及的内容、考点及作题的方法分别做了介绍和说明,设计了由浅入深循序渐进的单项练习,解决了学生在这两个项目上的训练题量问题。

在设计练习题时,其中的部分题目已经在我院英语系一、二、三年级中各一个随机抽取的班里做过预测,大部分题目均在英语系 98 级 7 班,9 班做过测试,信度和效度都很高。

在使用本书时,请注意:“笔记与填空”和“校对与改错”单项练习题的起点都较低,相当于英语专业二、三级的水平,目的是帮助学生在难度较低的情况下接触和了解不熟悉的题型,然后逐渐提

高难度。

本书所选用的材料新颖、题材广泛,单项练习题量充足、举一反三,听力部分还配有由外籍专家录音的磁带。本书除可直接适用于英语专业学生,还可为非英语专业欲参加六级考试、研究生入学考试、准备参加托福、雅思等考试之人士提供训练材料,或为具有较高英语水平者提供自测。

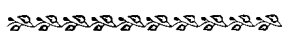
本书在编写过程中,得到了马秉恭教授的悉心指导,所有的内容都经过马教授的精心审读。在对部分题目进行预测时,也得到了英语系领导和教师的大力支持。在此向马秉恭教授、西安外国语学院英语系表示衷心的感谢。

西安交通大学出版社对本书的编写和出版给予了热情的支持、鼓励和帮助,谨致以我们最深的敬意和谢意。

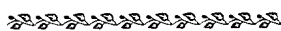
为英语学习者出好书是我们所有高校英语教师的心愿,愿此书能在书山题海中与你们交朋友。欢迎读者提出宝贵意见,也请专家不吝赐教。

编 者

2001 年 11 月



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## 笔记与填空解题 思路及技巧

专业八级听力测试的最后一项是笔记与填空 (Section D: Note-taking and Gap-filling)。该部分一般由一篇 700 字左右的讲座文稿组成,内容可涉及社会、文化、科技、教育、政治、经济、工农业等各个方面。文体可以是正式书面语,也可能略显口语化,词汇中也会出现一些专业术语,但总体看来语言规范。该部分题目要求学生在听的过程中做笔记,然后完成一个以该讲座内容为基础的填空题。

由于该部分练习要求考生记录录音的内容并依据所记笔记答题,考生可以为此做一些准备。比如,在听前可以将提供的白纸横向划分为几部分,以便分别记录文章各部分内容,不致于记混;也可以将纸纵向分成较窄的几部分,不仅能记录短文内容,上下文的逻辑关系也可一目了然。这项准备是必需的,但确实有个别学生太专注于记关键的字词,而影响了对全文的理解,因此考生一定要根据个人情况和记录习惯摸索出一套适用于自己的行之有效的方法。在听前,考生还应在心理上做好准备,从听较短篇幅的录音过渡到较长篇幅的文章。由于考生在考前对考题的 Direction 非常熟悉,所有这些心理和实际的准备工作都可在念 Direction 时完成。

在听的过程中记好笔记是完成这类测试的关键步骤。做好这

一步,完成题目要求的 Gap-filling,即利用笔记来完成的书面填空部分,就水到渠成了。所以我们首先分析如何做好笔记。

如前所述,这项测试所选用的题目一般以讲座形式出现。特点是中心突出、结构清晰、层次分明。所以考生在听讲座的过程中,应理清文章脉络,分清重点,记下关键词汇。在全文开始之初,讲话者首先会说出其中心话题,即全文的 Thesis Statement。考生应在此时做出积极反应,一边领会中心内容,一边迅速预想全文可能涉及的内容。例如,当考生听到下面一段:

A person in a wheelchair faces many barriers. Some of them can be overcome, but some cannot. I have noted a few of both kinds of barriers around our city and even experienced a few myself.

就应抓住中心句: A person in a wheelchair faces many barriers. 并能预想到文中会讲到残疾人在生活中遇到的障碍,从而在听讲座时,注意捕捉关于各种障碍的信息。这一过程对理解讲座,并完成讲座内容笔记很重要,但不应用时过长。

在做听力理解的过程中,还要抓住表示文章层次的词和提供信息的词。用于表示文章信息的句式有许多。例如,常见的有: Today, I will mainly talk (mention, focus on, etc.) two points about environment protection. 或 There are four types of e-commerce. 等等。常见的表示顺序或层次的短语有: firstly, secondly, thirdly, first of all, then, after that, and finally, on the one hand... , on the other hand... 等等。这类短语在全文中一般很突出、明显。考生可用数字代替它们,并记下这些短语后接的内容,作为笔记中的框架和重点。另外,在做听力笔记时,要围绕讲座中心,捕捉 what, when, where, who, why, how 等方面的信息。抓住关键词,通常是名词、形容词、数词、动词等。对那些非关键信息,但被重读,或比较特别的修饰词,也要留心记录。最后考生还可利用讲座结束前讲话者的总结概述,来补充笔记,或对笔记进行核实更正。



下面我们选取本书中的 Exercise 10 作为例子,进行讲解。首先,考生会听到下面的文章:

A person in a wheelchair faces many barriers. Some of them can be overcome, but some cannot. I have noted a few of both kinds of barriers around our city and even experienced a few myself.

One barrier we wheelchair users face every day relates to transportation. Although there are a few buses equipped for wheelchairs, they are not dependable. They run only on certain streets in the city, and the hoisting equipment does not always work. Even if a person overcomes the problem of getting from place to place in a wheelchair, that person must then worry about getting up on the sidewalks. I have had the experience of actually turning over, upside down, trying to wheel over a curb on French Street. I was not hurt, but the experience was very embarrassing.

Another barrier to the wheelchair user is the stairs in front of the public buildings downtown. No one should be deprived of entering a public building. Some of these buildings do not even have elevators, and I know of one in which a person has to go up a flight of stairs to get on the elevator. (This shows just how intelligent people can be.) Stairs and wheelchairs do not go together very well.

The worst barrier of all, however, and the meanest one, is the occupational barrier. When wheelchair users go looking for a job, they often get discouraged. Nine times out of ten, employers do not give wheelchair users a chance to prove themselves. I can do a job just as well as the next person, but I, too, have difficulty finding work. Last summer I filled out an application for a job as a tow-truck dispatcher at a tire shop. The shop manager told me that the job had been filled by someone else. Later I found out that the manager was still looking for someone to fill the opening. I went

back to the shop and again asked the manager for the job, but again he told me that the position had been filled. People in wheelchairs are a minority, and minority groups are often discriminated against.

These are only a few of the many barriers that wheelchair users face. Someday we will break through these barriers. We need everyone's help, but first we must organize ourselves. I have already thought of a good slogan for wheelchair users: Divided we stall; united we roll.

在听的过程中,应按上面讲解的方法记笔记。录音播放完毕后,监考人员会发给每个考生一份这样的试题:

A person in a wheelchair faces many barriers. I am one of those disabled people, and I have experienced a lot myself in this city.

One barrier is (1) \_\_\_\_\_. We can find 1. \_\_\_\_\_ some buses equipped for wheelchairs but they are 2. \_\_\_\_\_ not (2) \_\_\_\_\_, especially those (3) \_\_\_\_\_ equipment. Even if 3. \_\_\_\_\_ a person can solve the problem of moving from place to place in a wheelchair, he or she has to worry about how to get up on the side walks. The experience is rather (4) \_\_\_\_\_. 4. \_\_\_\_\_

Those (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the public 5. \_\_\_\_\_ buildings are another barrier. Some of these buildings do not even have elevators.

I have to mention one thing happened last summer. I wanted to work as a tow-truck dispatcher at a tire shop, but only being told that the job had been (6) \_\_\_\_\_ already. Later, I got 6. \_\_\_\_\_ to know that the manager was still looking for

someone to do that job. I went back again, but again he told me the same thing. We disabled persons are a (7) \_\_\_\_\_, and we are always 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
(8) \_\_\_\_\_ against by other people. Thus, the 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
worst barrier of all is the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ barrier. 9. \_\_\_\_\_

These are the barriers we face everyday. We can break through these barriers, and we need everyone's help. However, we must remember this (10) 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ : Divided we stall; united we roll.

这是一篇主要内容与录音文稿相同但经过改写的文章。下面我们逐题分析。

第一题,应填 transportation。该词出现在本段中心句内,为关键词。句首又有表示层次的词 One,听时容易捕捉。

第二题,应填 dependable。该词为关键词,出现在原文中 Although 引起的有让步关系的从句中。

第三题,应填 hoisting。此题有一定的难度,主要考察的是考生的词汇量。

第四题,应填 embarrassing。本词是前几句的总结。

第五题,应填 stairs。此词是本段中心句内的关键词。句中有 another 表示层次变化,是考生应多加注意的地方。

第六题,应填 filled。当然还可能其他的词可以填,但这个项目要求首选原文中的原词。

第七题,应填 minority。

第八题,应填 discriminated。第七、八题的两个词都出现在段末总结句内,是关键词。

第九题,应填 occupational。此词实际出现在讲稿内此段首句,即中心句内,只是在试题中被调至段末。

第十题,应填 slogan。此词文末被强调。

最后,我们就记笔记中的其他问题进行讨论。记笔记时,需条理清楚。在所记要点间要留有一定的空间,以便在讲话者详述时补充内容。也就是先根据文章总述,写下框架结构,再根据正文,填充详细内容。这就是为什么介绍纵向记笔记的原因。

为了高速准确地记下重点内容,考生还可利用单词的缩写形式和一些特殊符号。下面介绍一些常见通用符号和缩略形式。

∴	therefore	∵	because
✓	correct	×	wrong
?	question	=	is/are/equals
→	leads to/result in	e. g.	for example
i. e.	that is	≠	different from/does not equal
cf.	compare with	C19	nineteenth century
No.	number	1st	first
2nd	second	3rd	third
Eng.	English	G. B.	Great Britain
Q.	question	A.	answer
Approx.	approximately	biblio.	bibliography
dept.	department	edu.	education
govt.	government	info.	information
incl.	including	Ltd.	limited
max.	maximum	min.	minimum
probs.	problems	prof.	professor
psycho.	psychology	ref.	reference
sts.	students	sb.	somebody
sth.	something	sim.	similar
tho'	though	thro'	through
univ.	university	voc.	vocabulary

如果考生不熟悉这些形式,亦可按照自己的方法缩写单词,不

必强求工整,因为笔记是不作为评分的依据的。

总之,笔记与填空是一项对考生综合能力进行考查的测试。要求考生有一定的听力理解能力和较扎实的语法词汇基础。所以要做好这项测试,不但要掌握一定方法,更重要的是要在平时多做听力理解和笔记记录方面的练习。这样才能熟能生巧,做到耳听、脑记、手写的并用,顺利地完

## 笔记与填空练习

(Note-taking and Gap-filling)

### Exercise 1

Albert Einstein was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in learning 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
to walk and talk. His teachers often said he was  
stupid, that he should (2) \_\_\_\_\_ school and go 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
to work. Years later, Albert Einstein's ideas and  
discoveries are the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ for the scientific 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
revolution of our time—the revolution that gave the  
world (4) \_\_\_\_\_ energy and opened the door to 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
exploration of outer space.

### Exercise 2

#### A Terrible Roommate

Helen used to be my roommate, but I soon  
realized that sharing an apartment with her was a  
big (1) \_\_\_\_\_. First of all, she was a terribly 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
noisy person. She did everything (2) \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

and she liked to watch TV, listen to the radio and play the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ all at once. Secondly, she 3. \_\_\_\_\_ had no sense of (4) \_\_\_\_\_. If she would like to 4. \_\_\_\_\_ have a word with me, she simply did it no matter when it was and totally ignored what I was doing and how I felt about it. Finally, she had too many 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and they all felt at home in our apartment. They stayed in for days, sharing everything with us from food to telephone. Now it's a kind of relief without her, except that I have to handle the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ on my own. 6. \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise 3

My blind date with Walter was really (1) 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_. First of all, he was the (2) 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 date I've ever had. Although he was more than  
 (3) \_\_\_\_\_ minutes late, he remained in the 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 car, waiting for me to walk out to the car. When  
 he realized that I wasn't going to do so, he came  
 to the door and shouted at me. Then, he was just  
 plain (4) \_\_\_\_\_. For every topic I tried to get 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 a conversation going, his unanimous answer was  
 "Never heard of it." Finally, he was (5) 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_. When we sat down in the restaurant  
 and were ready to order, he told me not to order  
 anything over five dollars. That's all of my date  
 with Walter, but I learned a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ lesson 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
 from it—always bring enough money so you can

take a bus home.

## Exercise 4

Now let me briefly explain the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
procedure I ' ll be using in my course. (2) 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ of your grade will be based on the mid  
term and final examinations. Both of these exams  
will be (3) \_\_\_\_\_ hours long, and since it is al- 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
most impossible to give make-up exams, I suggest  
you be (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and in class. Quizzes will 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
count as (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of your final grade and the 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
homework will count as another 15% . Quizzes will  
be given every 2 weeks and homework will be col-  
lected and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ by the teaching assis- 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
tants. And for the rest 20% of your final grade, it  
will be based on your (7) \_\_\_\_\_ participation. 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
Your teaching assistants will evaluate how well you  
participate in their laboratory sessions. Don ' t feel  
shy to ask questions about the lecture and to discuss  
difficult points with them.

## Exercise 5

A girl should try to get a college education be-  
cause of the following three (1) \_\_\_\_\_: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
through education, she can obtain greater (2) 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ gain, a better family life, and (3) 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ personal resources. Since she has a col-



lege education, the girl has the ability to get a better job and better (4) \_\_\_\_\_. For example, a 4. \_\_\_\_\_ typist may earn only \$ 300 a month, but for a research chemist, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a year is quite possible. The reason why a girl who receives college education can have a better family life is that she can (6) \_\_\_\_\_ with her husband with her own ideas. In particular, the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ woman can 6. \_\_\_\_\_ influence her children's education. The last reason is the most (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of all. A college education gives the girl a (9) \_\_\_\_\_ for ideas and a 7. \_\_\_\_\_ desire for (10) \_\_\_\_\_. For all the reasons listed 8. \_\_\_\_\_ above, a girl should have a college education. 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Exercise 6

Shenzhen Special Economic Zone was set up in 1980 to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ foreign capital. It is the 1. \_\_\_\_\_ place where things get done (2) \_\_\_\_\_ than 2. \_\_\_\_\_ anywhere else in China. The city is the heart of China's Guangdong Province, bordering Hong Kong.

Shenzhen is only 126 square miles. However, it has attracted nearly (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of our country's total foreign investment. It has also attracted attention from all the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of China. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ Most of China's provinces and many cities and government corporations have set up offices there.

Those (5) \_\_\_\_\_ intellectuals and scientists 5. \_\_\_\_\_