

# TEM 4

**新编高校英语专业**

**四级考试指南及**

**模拟试题**

**A New Guide to TEM 4 with Simulated Tests**

主编 李书民



上海外语教育出版社

SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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主 编 李书民

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# 前言

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高校英语专业四级考试(TEM4)是由高等院校外语专业指导委员会实施的全国性考试,目的在于检查各校英语专业基础阶段教学大纲的执行情况。《新编高校英语专业四级考试指南及模拟试题》是严格按照《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》和2004年最新版《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》的要求编写的。

编写本书的目的在于帮助英语专业学生了解TEM4考试的性质、目的、内容,要求掌握的语言技能和语言应用能力。对于学生来说,通过本书的学习既能强化语言知识,又能训练解题能力,从而提高英语成绩。对于任课教师来说,在对学生进行测试辅导时,也可以把本书作为辅导用书。

本书上编为TEM4考试指南部分,各部分的解题技巧和试题详解均以历年的真题为例,使技巧更具说服力,同时也能使学生熟悉与适应试题的难度与知识水平,使教师的指导更具针对性。本书下编为精选或编写的模拟试题,这些经过精心选编的试题符合《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》的规定和所提供的样题的题型、难度和范围,难度适中,覆盖面广。所有试题均附有参考答案及详解,既方便教师集中辅导使用,也可供学生自学使用。

本书听力部分所配磁带由外国专家录制,由上海外语音像出版社出版。

本书也可供参加托福考试、研究生入学考试、六级考试的考生参考使用。

由于编者水平有限,编写时间仓促,疏漏之处在所难免,敬请读者见谅。

编者

2005年10月

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# 上 编





# 第 1 章

## 听 写 专 题

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### 一、测试要求及题型

#### 1. 测试要求

2004 年最新版《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》对基础阶段听写的要求是: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。要求拼写和标点符号正确无误,错误率不超过 8%。考试时间为 15 分钟。比重占总分的 15%。

#### 2. 测试形式

本部分为主观题。所听材料共念四遍。第一遍用正常速度朗读,录音语速为每分钟 120 个单词,让考生听懂材料大意。第二、三遍朗读时意群、分句和句子之间留出约 15 秒的停顿,让考生书写。第四遍再用正常速度朗读,让考生检查。朗读过程中一般不念逗号、句号,因此要求考生在听写时自己判断每一次的停顿是在句末还是在句中。全文听完后,考生有两分钟的检查时间。

### 二、应试技巧

听写部分要求考生把听到的内容准确无误地以书写的形式表达出来。考生在听写时,应注意以下几点:

(1) 每句话开头的第一个字母要大写。一句话中含有引用的句子时,被引用的句子开头也要大写。例如: Shakespeare observed: "To be or not to be, that's a question."

(2) 书报、文章标题除冠词、连词和五个字母以下的介词外,其余单词首字母均须大写。例如: *Pride and Prejudice*, *Gone with the Wind*, *Shakespeare Without Tears*。

(3) 逗号或冒号后句子首字母仍用小写。例如: It is dark outside, and I am alone at home.

(4) 在做听写题的时候,要注意由于读音相近或相同而造成的听力上的错觉。例如: His 和 He's, break 和 brake, right 和 write 等;还有可能由于朗读时的省音、吞音造成听力上的误解,从而导致听写错误,比如将句子 I've found a job. 写成了 I found a job. 避免这种错误的方法是从语法角度和上下文的意思来判断单词或句子是否写对了。

(5) 为了节省时间,考生听写时应充分利用缩写。因此,考生最好尽量熟练掌握日常通用

缩写。例如：联合国—UN，联合国教科文组织—UNESCO，欧洲共同体—EC。另外考生也可以创造一些常见词的缩写，如“四个现代化”一词，用“4M”表示即可。但缩写时须非常慎重，如果缩写得太简单或含糊不清，反而会给听写造成困难。例如：记录时只简单记“pro”这一词头，很可能等到再回忆这一个单词时，一时搞不清“pro”是“progress”，还是“professional”。

(6) 在听写时也可以利用一些简单的符号来表示特定的意思。在这一方面没有统一的规定，我们可以用简单明了的符号表达某一个词，甚至一个意群。例如：

× 和 ≠：表示否定的意思，如：不是、不等于、不同意等

↗：表示上升、增长、发展

↘：表示下降、削减、情况变坏

→：表示方向、目的

？：表示疑问

>：表示逐步减少、缩小

<：表示逐步扩大、增多

但是考生要切记创造符号不要太多、太滥，不要花样翻新，否则在听写时，连自己都不认识，记不起它们代表什么意思，反而会导致听写失败。

(7) 在听写时，要求考生尽快把句子的关键信息记下来。所谓句子的关键信息就是指句子的主、谓、宾、定、状、补。为了节省时间，考生可以在听的时候用简写，甚至用汉语也可以，只要自己最后能根据所记录的内容填写出句子就可以。

(8) 最后，考生要对所听写的内容进行检查。主要是检查字母大小写、名词单复数、动词时态和冠词的使用等，考生还可以根据自己的情况另外确定一些需要检查的方面。

### 三、1992—2004 年听写真题

#### 1992 Dictation transcript

Can you imagine how difficult life would become if all supplies of paper suddenly disappeared? Banks and post offices, schools and colleges would be forced to close. Food manufacturers would be unable to pack or label their products. There would be no magazines, newspapers or books. And we would no longer be able to write to our friends and relatives.

Those would be only a few of the troubles of a paperless world. Everywhere we turn, we find paper. Without it, our modern world would come to a standstill. Paper is the life blood of industry, the carrier of news and the distributor of knowledge. It wouldn't be much fun writing up schoolwork on a flat sheet of stone.

#### 1993 Dictation transcript

Package holidays, covering a two-week's stay in an attractive place, are increasingly popular. Once you get to the airport, it is up to the tour operator to see that you get safely to your destination. Everything is laid on for you. There is, in fact, no reason for you to bother to arrange anything yourselves. You make friends and have a good time. But

there's very little chance that you will get to know the local people. This is even less likely on a coach tour when you spend almost your entire time traveling. Of course there are carefully scheduled stops for you to visit historic buildings and monuments. You may visit the beautiful, the historic, the ancient. But time is always short. There is also the added disadvantage of having to spend your holiday with a group of people you have never met before.

### **1994 Dictation transcript**

The American family unit is changing. There used to be mainly two types of families: the extended and the nuclear. The former included mother, father, children and some other relatives, such as grandparents living in the same house or nearby. Then as the economy progressed from agricultural to industrial, people began moving to different parts of the country in order to search for job opportunities. These moves split up the extended family.

The nuclear family, consisting of only parents and children, has therefore become far more widespread. Today's family, however, can be composed of diverse combinations. With divorce rates nearly one in two, there is an increase in single parent homes, a father or mother living with one or more children. Blended families occur when divorced men or women remarry and combine the children from former marriages into a new family. On the other hand, there is an increase in childless couples, while one in five Americans lives alone.

### **1995 Dictation transcript**

#### **Unidentified Flying Objects**

There are many explanations for why UFOs visit the earth. The most popular one is that they may contain visitors from other planets. To fly such an aircraft, their builders must develop different forms of aviation, because they seem to fly much faster than a normal aircraft. The UFOs, it is believed, must contain scientists from other planets who are studying life on earth. It is even believed that several such aircrafts may have landed on earth, and the space visitors may be living amongst us.

But there are also less fantastic explanations available. Although some sightings of UFOs are difficult to explain, most can be explained quite easily. In many cases, the observers might have made a mistake. They might have seen a weather balloon or an aircraft or the light they saw in the sky might have been light from the ground, reflected onto the clouds.

However, the exact cause of many sightings still remains a mystery.

### **1996 Dictation transcript**

#### **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 super-natural 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 that the spirits were helping them. But really those 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 modern medicines are made from plants that were used by medicine men hundreds of years ago.

### **1997 Dictation transcript**

#### **Legal Age for Marriage**

Throughout the United States, the legal age for marriage shows some differences. The most common age without parents' consent is 18 for both females and males. However, persons who are underage in their home state can get married in another state and then return to the home state legally married.

Each state issues its own marriage license. Both residents and nonresidents are qualified for such a license. The fees and ceremonies vary greatly from state to state. Most states, for instance, have a blood test requirement, but a few do not. Most states permit either a civil or religious ceremony, but a few require the ceremony to be religious. In most states, a waiting period is required before the license is issued. This period is from one to five days, depending on the state. A three-day wait is the most common. In some states, there is no required waiting period.

### **1998 Dictation transcript**

#### **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.

**1999 Dictation transcript****United Nations Day**

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 for a week instead of a 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.

**2000 Dictation transcript****What We Know About Language**

Many things about language are a mystery and will remain so. However, we now do know something about it. First, we know that all human beings have a language of some sort. No human race anywhere on earth is so backward that it has no language of its own at all. Second, there is no such thing as a primitive language. There are many people whose cultures are undeveloped, but the languages they speak are by no means primitive. In all the languages existing in the world today there are complexities that must have been developed for years. Third, we know that all languages are perfectly adequate. Each is a perfect means of expressing its culture. And finally, we know that language changes over time, which is natural and normal if a language is to survive. The language which remains unchanged is nothing but dead.

**2001 Dictation transcript****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 doesn't 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 at 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

textbooks provide and skim-reading for a general survey.

## 2002 Dictation transcript

### Disappearing Forests

The world's forests are disappearing. As much as 1/3 of the total tree cover has been lost since agriculture began some ten thousand years ago. The remaining forests are home to half of the world's species, thus becoming the chief resource for their survival. Tropical rain forests once covered 12% of the land of the planet. As well as supporting at least half of the world's species of plants and animals, these rain forests are home to millions of people. But there are other demands on them. For example, much has been cut for timber. An increasing amount of forest land has been used for industrial purposes, or for agricultural development such as crop growing. By the 1990's, less than half of the earth's original rain forests remained, and they continued to disappear at an alarming rate every year. As a result, the world's forests are now facing gradual extinction.

## 2003 Dictation transcript

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 riverbed 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 for two to seven 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 rivers, they are in the best possible condition. And nearly every harbor has its salmon fishing fleet ready to catch thousands for markets.

## 2004 Dictation transcript

### 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 a solution. They began to use paper money for coins. Now paper notes are used throughout the world.

## 第 2 章

# 听力理解专题

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### 一、测试要求及题型

#### 1. 测试要求

2004 年 3 月最新版的《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》对基础阶段听力理解部分的要求是：能听懂英语国家人士关于日常生活和社会生活的谈话，以及中等难度（如 TOEFL 中的短文）的听力材料。能理解大意，领会说话者的态度、感情和真实意图；能听懂相当于 VOA 正常速度和 BBC 新闻节目的主要内容；能辨别各种英语发音（如美国英语、英国英语、澳大利亚英语等）。考试时间约 15 分钟，分值为 30 分。

#### 2. 测试题型

根据 2004 年 3 月最新版的《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》，听力理解部分的测试形式有了较大的变化。听力理解部分采用多项选择题，分为对话、短文和新闻三部分。对话部分由若干组对话组成，每组的约 200 个单词，每组对话后有若干道题，此部分共 10 题。短文部分含有若干篇短文，每篇长度约为 200 个单词，每篇后有若干道题，此部分共 10 题。新闻部分则包括若干篇选自 BBC、VOA 节目的一些重要国际新闻报道，每篇后有一至两道题目，共有 10 题。听力考试的试题数由原来的 25 道题目增加到 30 道题目，要求考生从所提供的四个选择项中选择一个最佳答案。

听力内容选材的原则是：对话和短文部分的选材内容与日常生活和学习活动相关；VOA 和 BBC 新闻部分的选材为考生所熟悉的一般新闻报道、短评或讲话等；听力材料中所出现的词汇原则上不超出《大纲》对四级词汇的要求。

听力理解材料的录音语速为 120 词/分钟，只念一遍，在每个问句后留有 5 秒的间隙供考生回答问题。

### 二、应试技巧

听力理解技巧是建立在听力理解水平基础上的，而听力理解水平是通过听力理解能力来体现的。那么如何提高考生的听力成绩呢？下面几个方面会对考生有所帮助：



### 1. 掌握相应的英语词汇

大部分考生认为,要背完一整本的英语专业四级词典才有可能听懂听力内容。这个想法似乎很合逻辑,但其实完全是个错误的想法。单词是构成一切语言的基础,然而我们强调的不是脱离大纲的难词、偏词,而是对大纲内的词汇的熟练掌握。只要我们能掌握一些重复出现的重要单词,就可以听懂绝大部分的英语听力内容。我们可以在掌握了重要词汇的基础上,再去掌握难度较大的词汇。英语听力中的词汇也是有规律可循的。比如在新闻题型中,从政治新闻到娱乐新闻都有一些经常出现的词汇。对于这些词汇,我们平时应该多积累、掌握。除此之外,我们听英语时,有时会碰到一些特别难懂的人名及地名,遇到这样的情况时,我们可以不去管它或只猜测它的大概意思。比如俄罗斯南部某个小城镇发生什么事,这个小城镇名字很难记,那么我们只要记住它是俄罗斯南部的小城镇就可以了。当然,重要的人名及地名还是应该掌握。

### 2. 尽快锁定听力内容的大概意思

如果我们注意听英语专业四级听力题,我们会发现听力题中往往会给出一定的提示。在对话和短文这两类题型中,通常第一句话或一些关键词会帮助我们锁定听力内容的大概意思。而在新闻题型中则经常会在报道某条新闻前提到一些类似“*And now in sports ...* (现在进入体育新闻)”,或“*Turning to the Middle East ...* (转向中东地区……)”或“*In U. S. election race news ...* (有关美国选举新闻……)”等话语。这样的话语一方面能够使不同类型新闻的转换变得自然些,另一方面也给我们听懂其内容提供了线索。如果我们能将所知道的背景知识与所听到的内容结合起来,答题的准确率肯定会提高。当然,不是所有的听力内容前都给你这样的提示。要是没有,自己也得赶快锁定所听试题的内容及方向,这样就可以达到事半功倍的效果。

### 3. 多听以正常速度朗读的各种听力材料

经常有考生抱怨,有的听力朗读速度快得让他们听不懂,听完后有一种失败感。其实,听正常速度朗读的内容最能锻炼我们的听力。如果考生想在听力考试中少丢分或不丢分,平时应该多听正常语速的听力材料,必要时将一些重要听力材料反复地听。另外,考生还应该多听各种题材的听力材料,争取在速度和理解力上有质的飞跃。

### 4. 遇到听不懂的地方不要去想它,继续听下去

很多考生在听英语听力题时,遇到一个不懂的词或没听清楚的段落,就开始想它的意思,这往往造成接下来的内容全都没听清楚。我们做听力题时,切记“一心不能二用”。所谓的“一心不能二用”,是指我们在做听力题时,绝不可以听某一句话的同时,去想前一句的意思。我们要养成遇到听不懂的地方不要停下来思考,专心听下去的习惯。某个段落没听懂,可能有几个原因,也许是因为有没学过的单词,或有比较特殊的句型,也许是说话人的语速一时加快,甚至有可能是自己分心没注意听。无论是什么原因,不要管它,继续听下去,将主要内容听懂。因为如果思维停留在某一句话上,肯定会影响对整个内容的理解。

### 5. 经常听,经常练习,持之以恒

或许你会认为这么简单的道理不用说大家也知道,但是最简单的道理也是最重要的。学习任何东西,尤其是语言,就像滚雪球一样,越滚越大,到了某个阶段,学习的速度会自然而然