

冲击波

英语专业四级

听写50篇

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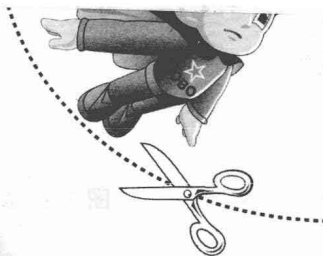
50 Dictation Practice
of TEM-4

编著 常骏跃 王静莲



大连理工大学出版社
Dalian University of Technology Press

征服
CONQUER



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前言 Foreword

听写在英语专业四级统考中占有 15% 的比重,是考试的重要组成部分。

说起听写,正在准备和已经参加过英语专业四级考试的同学会说:

“我能明白听写的内容,可写的时候就是跟不上!”

“短文大意我明白,可是有的词我不会写。”

这只反映出了问题的两个方面。一是听写速度不够快。二是词汇量不够或词汇掌握得不够准确。这些无疑是影响听写成绩的重要因素。但是,这些不是问题的全部。在从事听写教学及听写阅卷过程中,很容易发现学生失分的具体问题:

(1)没听懂,没听好,听写速度跟不上,写出的内容断断续续不连贯,学生因此大量失分;

(2)有的词汇没听懂,拼写不够准确,这导致听写失分;

(3)时态错误导致失分;

(4)单复数不准确导致失分;

(5)没有注意断句或专有名词,句子开头单词或专有名词错误使用大小写导致失分;

(6)没有注意原文冠词的使用,书写时漏掉冠词导致失分;

(7)没有注意单数第三人称形式导致失分;

(8)没有注意单数复数名词的形式导致失分。

上述问题的产生有的是缺乏训练造成的,如书写速度跟不上。有的则是语言基础较差造成的,如听力较差没有完全听懂或没有掌握好词汇。而单复数、大小写、冠词漏写等则多是粗心大意造成的。

听写部分能提高吗?

当然能!而且提高的空间很大。

笔者从事英语专业基础教学与研究,从一开始所带的教学班参加四级考试超过全国院校平均通过率 28.2 个百分点,超过全国专业外语院校平均通过率 12.5 个百分点开始,所带的教学班在全国英语专业四级统考中通过率始终 100%,平均成绩、优秀率始终名列前茅。最近一次所带的教学班参加四级统考,又考出了很好的成绩,通过率超过全国院校平均水平 26.8 个百分点,超过全国专业外语院校 13.6 个百分点,而且在十几个平行班中平均成绩是最高的,优秀人数也是最多的。在四级考试中,听写一项的成绩也不例外,每次均位居第一,本项目满分 15 分,所带班级平均成绩能够达到 14 分。

是不是学生基础很好?统计表明,和平行班相比所带班级入学时并不存在什么特别优势。

教学经验表明,听写成功的关键是训练方法和体现训练方法的训练材料。

听写训练过程中无论是老师还是学生都有必要注意以下几点:

1. 把握训练的速度 大纲要求第一遍用正常速度朗读,即每分钟 120 个词,第二遍和第三遍用稍慢的速度朗读让学生书写,第

四遍用正常速度朗读让学生检查。但是,在训练时则不必严格按照规定进行,也可以适当加快速度,这样可以提高学生的适应能力。

2. 缩短间隔时间 大纲规定第二、第三遍的间隔为 15 秒。但在训练时一定要尽可能缩短间隔,这样可以增加学生的紧迫感,有利于书写速度的提高。

3. 坚持整句训练 虽然大纲规定读完句子或分句可以出现停顿间隔,但在训练时最好整句训练,不在或少在分句之后停顿。这样有利于训练学生对整句的理解和记忆,克服听见一词写一词的不良习惯,提高书写的速度。

4. 坚持准确训练 四级听写失分很多时候是源于细小的问题。听写训练的检查环节非常重要,学生务必认真检查书写的内容,检查出时态、拼写、单复数、冠词、大小写、单数第三人称等各种失误,反省失误的原因,这样可以促使学生不断总结经验,有针对性地克服缺点,不断进步。

5. 增加听写训练 听写训练是一种综合语言训练,它能够训练学生的听力理解能力,它能够暴露学生的语言问题,它能起到巩固语言知识和提高语言技能的作用。学生的时态、冠词、大小写、单复数等语言知识的漏洞在听写中会暴露无遗,学生的听辨技能、拼写技能及组织句子的技能会得到综合训练。因此,增加听写训练量不仅有助于听写成绩的提高,更重要的是它能提高学生的综合语言技能。

6. 注意书写工整 卷面情况是影响主观测试的因素之一。书写训练过程中一定要注意整洁清晰,从一开始就要训练用圆珠笔或钢笔按要求书写,训练一遍书写整齐工整的能力。

本书是根据四级考核目标,针对四级考试的特点选材的,题材广泛多样;材料是由专业录制人员根据上述的训练原则录制的;每一训练篇目之后都提供了生词的读音、词性、词义以及与词相关的短语或搭配,以便满足学生扩大语汇的需求。本书在附录1提供了听写训练简便易行的评估方法;附录2专门设计了学生训练的自我评估表,全程监控学习过程,增强学生对问题的意识;附录3提供了四级考试大纲对听写的相关规定,便于学生了解考试的要求、目标及形式;附录4提供了提高听写技能的其他一些技巧。

本套训练材料完全是针对英语专业四级听写设计的,从篇目的正常朗读到四级要求很高的单句朗读和间隔的把握,这些都是非常讲究的。先进的压缩光盘,庞大的容量使得这套材料得以和读者见面。无论训练量的保证还是训练技巧的体现,本套训练材料在类似的图书材料中都是非常独特的。

相信它对提高语言技能和应试听写技能会起到非常积极的作用。

虽经过我们的努力,但材料中难免还有疏漏。希望大家批评指正。

编者

于大连外国语学院

2007年4月



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Listen to the following passages. Each 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 12 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 you work once more.

Passage 1

Town and Country Life in England

There is a big difference between town life and country life in England. In the country, everybody knows everybody else. They know what time you get up, what time you go to bed and what you have for dinner. If you want help, you will always get it and you will be glad to help others.

In a large town like London, however, it can sometimes happen that you have never seen your next door neighbor and you do not know his name or anything about him. People in London are often very lonely. This is because people go to different places in the evenings and at weekends. If you walk through the streets in the centre of London on Sunday, it is like a town without people. One is sorry for old people living on their own. They could die in their homes and would not be discovered for weeks or even



months. (154 words)



Useful Words and Expressions:

✽ **next door** *n.* 隔壁

the neighbors next door 隔壁邻居

✽ **lonely** ['ləʊnli] *adj.* 孤独的, 寂寞的, 偏僻的, 人迹罕至的

lonely life 孤单的生活

a lonely old man 一位孤独的老人

a lonely island 一个孤岛

the loneliest night 最孤独的夜晚

✽ **on (one's) own** 独自; 独立地; 通过自己的努力

She lives on her own. 她一个人过。

She got the job on her own. 她自己找到了这份工作。

He is now out of college and on his own. 他现在离开了大学并且自己生活。

Passage 2

A Change in Women's Life

The important change in women's life-pattern has only recently begun to have its full effect on women's economic position. Even a few years ago most girls left school at the first opportunity,

and most of them took a full-time job. However, when they married, they usually left work at once and never returned to it. Today the school-leaving age is sixteen, many girls stay at school after that age, and though women tend to marry younger, more married women stay at work at least until shortly before their first child is born. Very many more afterwards return to full-time or part-time work. Such changes have led to a new relationship in marriage, with the husband accepting a greater share of the duties and satisfactions of family life and with both husband and wife sharing more equally in providing the money, and running the home, according to the abilities and interests of each of them.
(154 words)



Useful Words and Expressions:

※ **life-pattern** 生活方式

※ **effect** [i'fekt] *n.* 结果, 效果, 作用, 影响

The old system is still in effect. 旧制度仍有效。

He is, in effect, my rival. 实际上他是我的竞争对手。

The medicine quickly took effect. 药很快见效了。

※ **share** [ʃeə] *vt.* 分享; 共享, 参与 *n.* 一份, 部分, 份额

share responsibility 共同负责

share a room with sb. 与某人同居一室

share the joys and hardships 同甘共苦

We shared the sweets. 我们分吃了糖果。

one's share of the cake 分享的一份好处; 应得的一份

Passage 3

A Popular Pastime of the English People

One of the best means of understanding the people of any nation is watching what they do with their non-working time.

Most English men, women and children love growing things, especially flowers. Visitors to England in spring, summer, or autumn are likely to see gardens all the way along the railway lines. There are flowers at the airports and flowers in factory grounds, as well as in gardens along the roads. Each English town has at least one park with beautifully kept flower beds. Public buildings of every kind have brilliant window boxes and sometimes baskets of flowers are hanging on them.

But what the English enjoy most is growing things themselves. If it is impossible to have a garden, then a window box or something growing in a pot will do. Looking at each other's gardens is a popular pastime with the English. (144 words)



Useful Words and Expressions:

✱ means [mi:nz] *n.* (用作 sing.) 方法; 方式; 手段

a means to an end 达到目的的方法

by all means 务必; 无论如何; 千方百计地

by any means [口] 用一切可能的方法或手段

by fair means or foul 不择手段地

by means of 通过; 用; 借助于

by no means 决不, 一点也不

by some means (or other) 想个办法; 以某种方法

leave no means untried 想尽一切办法

not by any means 一点也不, 绝对不

The end justifies the means. [谚] 只要目的正当, 可以不择手段。

※ **pot** [pɒt] *n.* 罐, 壶

※ **window box** *n.* 窗台上的花盆箱, 窗槛花箱

※ **pastime** ['pɑːstaim] *n.* 消遣, 娱乐

Swimming is my favorite pastime. 游泳是我最喜欢的一种娱乐。

Passage 4

British and American Police Officers

Real policemen, both in Britain and the U. S. , hardly recognize any common points between their lives and what they see on TV—if they ever get home in time.

Some things are almost the same, of course, but the police-

men do not think much of them.

The first difference is that a policeman's real life deals with the law. Most of what he learns is the law. He has to know actually what actions are against the law and what facts can be used to prove them in court. He has to know nearly as much law as a lawyer, and what's more, he has to put it into practice on his feet, in the dark and, running down a narrow street after someone he wants to talk to.

Little of his time is spent in talking with beautiful girls or in bravely facing cruel criminals. He will spend most of his working life arranging millions of words on thousands of forms about hundreds of sad, ordinary people who are guilty—or not of stupid, unimportant crimes. (177 words)



Useful Words and Expressions:

- ※ **think much of** 重视, 尊重
- ※ **in court** 在法庭上
- ※ **criminal** ['kriminal] *n.* 罪犯, 犯罪者
- ※ **guilty** ['gilti] *adj.* 犯罪的, 有罪的
 - guilty look 内疚的神色
 - the guilty party 犯罪一方
 - a guilty conscience 犯罪感
 - have a guilty conscience 问心有愧; 做贼心虚
 - be found guilty 被判决有罪

be guilty of a crime 犯了罪

Passage 5

Living Space

How much living space does a person need? What happens when his space needs are not met? Scientists are doing experiments on rats to try to determine the effects of overcrowded conditions on man. Recent studies have shown that the behaviour of rats is greatly affected by space. If rats have enough living space, they eat well, sleep well and produce their young well. But if their living conditions become too crowded, their behaviour and even their health change obviously. They can not sleep and eat well, and signs of fear and worry become clear. The more crowded they are, the more they tend to bite each other and even kill each other. Thus, for rats, population and violence are directly related. Is this a natural law for human society as well? Is enough space not only satisfactory, but necessary for human survival? These are interesting questions. (147 words)



Useful Words and Expressions:

✳ **determine** [di'təmin] v. 测定; 决心; 决意