

主编：方振宇

编者：高彩娜

满分听力

英语专业八级

14天突破

你与满分，
只有14天的距离



- 洞穿真题 指导精辟
- 满分技巧 破解听力
- 特训题库 突破满分



中国宇航出版社

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· 北 京 ·

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前言

上帝用7天时间创造了世界，现在你拥有多一倍的时间来改变你的世界。本书一路伴你，勇往直前。你与满分只有14天的距离！

近年来，英语专业八级考试（TEM8）已受到社会的普遍认可，同时英语专业八级合格证书也成为衡量英语专业学生专业素质的重要凭证。因此，对英语专业学生来说，英语专业八级考试至关重要。

专业八级考试题型多样，其中听力所占比重大，而且听力也是许多考生的弱项。虽然《高等学校英语专业八级考试大纲》在2004年修订之后，缩短了听力部分的考试时间，但考试的实际难度有所增加。为帮助广大考生更好地熟悉听力题型，充分备考，突破听力这一瓶颈，从而在专八考试中轻松取胜，我们编写了此书。

本书的特色主要表现在以下几个方面。

一、简单实用的指导

许多专八考试丛书编写了太多冗长且不实用的考试分析，对考生实际能力的提高没有太大帮助。而本书从指导考生备考到考试技巧，都是从实际的学习及考试实践出发，简单实用。

二、试题规范，选材新颖

经过分析近年真题，编者准确把握了听力部分的命题特点，完全按照真题的难度和形式编写此书。考生只有采用规范的试题进行训练，才能有的放矢，提高考试成绩。

三、科学的训练方法

虽然听力水平的提高需要长期积累，但为了应对考试，通过短时间的集中训练，听力能力也可得到显著提高。本书将听力练习分为14天，每天的特题库安排1小时的题量，最后附有全真模拟试题及近三年的真题。高效科学的学习方法，可帮助考生向听力满分冲刺。

四、恰当的答案解析

从阅读角度来看，听力材料对英语专业的学生来说不难，因此许多听力丛书并未对答案进行解析，编者认为这是很大的不足之处。而本书配备了详略得

当的答案解析，不仅从试题本身进行答疑解惑，而且在解析中说明了答题方法，能引导考生正确思考。

本书将陪伴你走过专八考试之前的 14 天。这将会是异常艰苦和不同寻常的 14 天，更是硕果累累的 14 天。祝你在考试中取得理想的成绩！

最后，感谢中国宇航出版社的各位领导和编辑人员，是他们高效务实的工作作风和严谨的工作态度使得该书优质高效地与读者见面。在此还要特别感谢来自美国的英语教育专家 Jennifer Thompson 教授对本书文字的润色与严格把关。

由于时间仓促，书中难免有错误和不足之处，希望教育界同仁和广大读者不吝赐教，你的批评建议请直接发送到振宇英语邮箱 zhenglish@126.com，以便再版时进一步更正、完善。你也可以登录振宇英语网 www.zhenglish.com 和振宇英语官方博客 <http://blog.sina.com.cn/maximfang>，我们将耐心回复你在英语学习中遇到的一切问题。

编者

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概述

英语专业八级考试听力理解详解

“知己知彼,百战不殆”。在备考时,首先要对考试的要求、形式等了解清楚,这样才能用最短的时间收获最高效的成绩。下面将根据最新英语专业八级考试大纲(2004年版)的要求,对英语专业八级考试(TEM8)听力理解部分进行较详细的讲解。

一、测试要求

- 1) 要求能够听懂真实交际场合中的各种英语会话和讲话。
- 2) 要求能够听懂 VOA、BBC 或 CNN 等国外媒体节目中有关政治、经济、文化、教育、科技等方面的专题报道。
- 3) 要求能够听懂有关政治、经济、历史、文化、教育、语言文学、科普等方面的演讲及演讲后的问答。

二、测试形式

考试时间约 35 分钟,题型分为填空题和选择题两种形式,共 20 题,分 3 部分进行。

Section A: Mini-lecture

Section B: Conversation or Interview

Section C: News Broadcast

三、备考建议

TEM8 听力材料是由长短不一、针对某一现象或事件的叙述性短文和对话(或面试)构成,选材范围广泛,而且词汇及语速方面的难度也有较大提升。考生需在有限的时间内迅速抓住材料的主线和题目要求,才能准确答题。因此,进行大量集中的训练是突破听力理解必不可少的条件。以下是备战 TEM8 听力考试的一些建议。

1. 选对材料

清楚地了解考试的材料来源。备考练习要有针对性,选材一定得准确。TEM8 考试听力材料一般均选自口语性较强、反映现代生活的英语资料。因此,我们可以集中精力多听一些大众媒介英语,进行实战演练。所选听力材料在难度上应低于阅读材料,因为读不懂的东西一般听不懂。来源于报刊、杂志、电影、电视的英语是练习听力的极好材料,因为这些都是生活中的英语。

2. 方法对路

(1) 训练短暂记忆能力

做到这一点需要按意群捕捉讲述内容,不要一字一字地听,而要抓住关键词或句,建立整体概念。

(2) 加强及时反应能力

只有当你建立了整体概念,才能达到立即回忆。

(3) 学做简短笔记

在听较长的材料时,笔记能起到必要的辅助作用。用缩写或自己能看懂的点、线或其他标记做些快速记录,如数字、地点、人名或其他关键词语等。

(4) 泛听与精听相结合

分别从广度和深度上练习听力,二者缺一不可。同一段内容反复听若干次,这样有助于增加记忆的持续时间。听不同内容的材料,这样可以体验到各种不同声音、口音及语速。前者属于精听,后者为泛听,两者应有机结合起来。

(5) 争分夺秒读题

在听的同时迅速浏览各个选项,只需细看各选项的不同部分,而相同的部分只看第一个即可,这样可以节省时间以便多做思考。当然,如果能巧妙地利用时间空隙快速浏览下一个题目的选项,那是再好不过了。因此,特别要提醒考生的一个诀窍就是:当听力理解的每一部分开始放音时,总要有一长段的题目指令(Instructions)与例题(Sample),考生可以不必去听它,因为听与不听根本不会影响你后面的答题。利用这一段时间,大致推测一下录音内容大有益处,千万不要错过这个时机。

另外,平时要利用“读”来提高“听”的能力。阅读大量的相关英语材料,积累素材,这样在听力考试的时候才不至于出现完全陌生的感觉。

听力理解的分值不算小,而且对很多考生来说是个很难突破的瓶颈,这一阵地如若失守,很可能导致专八考试全盘皆输,所以广大考生一定要对听力理解高度重视。不过,考试也无非是平时练习的重演。只要平时运用科学的方法,循序渐进有针对性地进行练习,就能达到上考场后应对自如,冲刺 TEM8 听力满分!

短篇演讲：突破满分的速度



洞穿真题

短篇演讲,即 Mini-lecture,是听力理解部分的第一个题型。该题型由一篇约 900 个单词的讲座和一项填空任务组成,要求考生边听边做笔记,录音播放结束后完成填空任务。答题时间 10 分钟。本部分共 10 题,分值 10 分。

这一题型涉及内容广泛,题材多样,观点和态度一般也较为新颖,2004 年之后新大纲在字数上又由 700 字增加到 900 字,难度应该说是加大了。Mini-lecture 考查的是学生根据听力材料做笔记并整理笔记完成工作的能力。也就是说,在 10 分钟内,考生要完成听、记、理解、分析、填写等一系列步骤。值得注意的是,这一部分需要填写的单词和词组均是有关听力材料内容的实词,并非语法功能词,因此考查的是考生对短文的理解能力。

这一部分是考生最容易丢分的地方,这就要求考生平时多做训练,通过反复实践来总结自己的弱点及应对方法。



特训题库

特训题库 1 MINI-LECTURE

In this section you will hear a mini-lecture. You will hear the lecture ONCE ONLY. While listening, take notes on the important points. Your notes will not be marked,

✎ 短篇演讲：突破满分的速度

but you will need them to complete a blank-filling task. Fill in each of the blanks with one or several words. Make sure the word(s) you fill in is (are) both grammatically and semantically acceptable. You will be given 10 minutes to finish the task.

Now listen to the mini-lecture.

Complete the gap-filling task. Some of the gaps below may require a maximum of THREE words. Make sure the word(s) you fill in is (are) both grammatically and semantically acceptable. You may refer to your notes.

How to Use a Library	
A student may use a library in three ways. In this lecture we shall examine these activities in order to help the student to use his library (1) _____.	(1) _____
I. Borrowing books	
In order to borrow books effectively, one can look into (2) _____, which features:	(2) _____
A. cards placed in (3) _____ under the name of the author;	(3) _____
B. cards always giving other important information: the book's call number and (4) _____.	(4) _____
The call number normally consists of two parts:	
a. (5) _____, on the top line near the top left-hand corner, telling you in (6) _____ the book lies;	(5) _____ (6) _____
b. (7) _____, on the next line, giving the number relevant to that specific author and that particular book.	(7) _____
II. (8) _____ materials	(8) _____
Such books as dictionaries, bibliographies or encyclopedias, books which are valuable or difficult to replace, and (9) _____ are kept in the reference section. The student is likely to make use of them when he is doing research.	(9) _____
III. (10) _____	(10) _____
On many occasions, the student goes to the library because it provides a good study environment and he can easily meet and talk to his fellow students.	

特训题库 2 MINI-LECTURE

Abstract Words

Dangers can be caused by the use of such abstract words as "beauty", "crime" and "(1) _____".

(1) _____

—the word "beauty"

The danger lies in the fact that "beauty" may mean different things for different people. When we use it, we may not be (2) _____ what is in our mind to other people because they may have their idea about "beauty" different from (3) _____.

(2) _____

(3) _____

—the word "crime"

(4) _____ sorts of danger arise with the word "crime". It is generally used to refer to acts that are forbidden by law. Strictly speaking, anyone who (5) _____ such an act is a "criminal". The word "crime" is associated mainly with (6) _____ such as armed robbery and murder; and the common idea of the "criminal" is of a dangerous kind of man. However, a girl of seventeen who takes something off a shop shelf may be thought as a criminal by a (7) _____ man. Here, once again, we see how an abstract word makes a misleading impression.

(4) _____

(5) _____

(6) _____

(7) _____

—the word "average"

If "beauty" is an aesthetic abstraction, and "crime" a legal abstraction, "average" is a (8) _____. For instance, to know the average height of all the people in a town is to know (9) _____ at all about any of the individuals living there.

(8) _____

(9) _____

Therefore, abstract ideas and their expressions have to be watched with caution. We must (10) _____ before deciding whether we know what one is really saying.

(10) _____

特训题库 3 MINI-LECTURE

The Cinema	
Development of the Cinema:	
1. The first moving pictures: developed in the 1890's, the (1) _____ were not together in addition to the smallness of the screens, the kaleidoscope was only popularized in its (2) _____ form.	(1) _____ (2) _____
The Frenchmen developed the same principle and succeeded in exporting their Cinematography to Europe, India, Australia and Japan. But the films were (3) _____.	(3) _____
2. Great advances	
—In 1903, with the use of moving cameras, an improvement on the fixed cameras, <i>The Great Train Robbery</i> , which lasted (4) _____ minutes, was made.	(4) _____
—In the following years, films were longer and the screens became larger and other refinements were introduced. In the early (5) _____, with the development of effective sound system, the major problem of sound and picture (6) _____ was solved. But oddly enough, for a few years, the cameras had to be fixed again to reduce the (7) _____ of their mechanism.	(5) _____ (6) _____ (7) _____
3. The development of color	
Though early films were generally black and white, people thought they were more (8) _____. In 1922, a two-color system was used in the first real color films. Because of the unstable quality, the scenes, sometimes (9) _____, and high cost, it took longer for it to be accepted.	(8) _____ (9) _____
For all the improvements in the techniques of cinema and the changes in the style of (10) _____, the basics—moving pictures, color and sound—remain the same.	(10) _____

特训题库 4 MINI-LECTURE

How to Solve Conflicts When Communicating with Others

The topic of this lecture is about how to (1) _____ when communicating with others. Conflict in a relationship is actually inevitable. (2) _____, disagreements and misunderstandings can be a source of anger and distance.

Here are some tips on this:

—(3) _____: Don't bring up past hurts or other topics. Stay focused on the present, your feelings, understanding one another and finding a solution.

—Listen Carefully: Truly effective communication needs mutual listening of the both persons. Try really listening to what your partner is saying. Don't (4) _____.

—Try To See Their (5) _____: Try to really hear what the other side says rather than only focus on your own. Hence, others will more likely be willing to listen if they feel heard.

—Respond to Criticism with (6) _____: It's important to listen for the other person's pain and respond with empathy for their feelings.

—Share Your Own Responsibility: Realize that personal responsibility is (7) _____, not a weakness.

—Take a Time-Out: Sometimes tempers get heated and it's just too difficult to continue, it's all right to (8) _____ from the discussion until you both cool off.

—Don't Give Up: While taking a break from the discussion is sometimes a good idea, always remember to (9) _____ to the communication rather than give it up.

—Ask for Help If You Need It: You might benefit from a few sessions with (10) _____ when the situation is not improved.

特训题库 5 MINI-LECTURE

The Olympic Games	
The Olympics began long back in (1) _____ . The games were originally held in Olympia in Greece.	(1) _____
Origin of the Olympic Games:	
As a result of (2) _____ between the city states of Elis and Pisa, the first Olympic was held.	(2) _____
The ancient Games included events such as:	
—(3) _____, two-stadium race, the 24-stadia event, the pentathlon, wrestling and so on.	(3) _____
—Pentathlon consisting running, wrestling, (4) _____, throwing the discus, and hurling the javelin.	(4) _____
—Boxing, a chariot race, and other events.	
The winners of the Games were crowned with wreaths from (5) _____.	(5) _____
Importance of Olympic Games in Greece:	
—Strengthened the Greek sense of national unity. It was (6) _____ for a Greek to win a victory in Olympiad.	(6) _____
—Closely connected to worship, held as a part of (7) _____ in honor of heroes.	(7) _____
Revival of Olympic Games:	
—In the 17th century, the Olympic Games sports festival was held in England; In 19th century, (8) _____ were held in England and France.	(8) _____
—Modern Olympic Games were born in (9) _____.	(9) _____
At present:	
(10) _____ was elected as the host city of the 29th Olympic Games on July 13, 2001.	(10) _____

特训题库 6 MINI-LECTURE

To Produce Food or Fuel	
In respect of whether crops should be used to produce food or fuel, (1) _____ will be examined;	(1) _____
Firstly, viewed in its (2) _____ perspective: rising of oil prices	(2) _____
In developing countries, they could produce alcohol from (3) _____. This has led to a lot of research in this area particularly in the use of (4) _____.	(3) _____ (4) _____
The use of this material resulted from two economic reasons: a (5) _____ in its price and low (6) _____ costs.	(5) _____ (6) _____
Other starchy plants used to produce alcohol: —(7) _____ or the cassava plant in tropical regions —And (8) _____ and sugar beet in non-tropical regions	(7) _____ (8) _____
Secondly, economic in nature	
Farmers there are faced with a choice: crops for food or for fuel. And farmers naturally go for what is more (9) _____.	(9) _____
Finally, the practical applications of using alcohol for fuel	
Basically, they come in two forms of use: pure alcohol as is the case in (10) _____, and a combination of alcohol and gasoline known as gasohol in Germany.	(10) _____

听力原文及答案解析

特训题库 1

听力原文

How to Use a Library

The uses a student makes of his college library may be summarized under three broad headings: **borrowing books, consulting reference materials and general**

短篇演讲：突破满分的速度

study. In this lecture we shall examine various aspects of these activities **with a view to helping the student to use his library more easily and more efficiently.**

First of all, then, borrowing books. Let's assume a student has been given the author and title of a certain book which he's been told to read. **As soon as he gets to the library he should check that the book is in stock. In order to do this he'll have to consult the catalogues.** As he has the name of the author, it'll be easiest to use the author, or name, catalogue. This consists of a list of books entered on cards **in alphabetical order** under the name of the author, institution, or editor by which the book is best known. If you look at your handout you'll see a sample card. At the top of the card, in the center, is the author's name—with his surname coming first, followed by his forename, also known as "Christian name". The forename is further distinguished from the surname either by punctuation (brackets or a comma), or by style of printing (the forename is smaller or lighter).

The book's call number, that's to say, the number which identifies the book, occurs near the top left-hand corner of the card. This number normally consists of two parts, each part being printed on a separate line. **The first part, on the top line, is the class number. It's the number that tells you in which subject area the book lies.** The Dewey Decimal System, which nearly all libraries use to classify their books, divides all knowledge up into major subject areas. Every subject has a number and the number after the decimal point refers to a particular branch of that subject. The numbers selected range from 000 to 999—but there is an indefinite number of subdivisions within these categories. Thus the sample card shows the class number as 375.33. This number represents these subdivisions;

300 Social Science

370 Education

375 Curriculum

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