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赵建昆 主编

英语专业八级



听力真题题源 精选精练VOA

(提高篇)

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前言

根据语言学家的统计,听、说、读、写在人们语言使用中所占的比重,一般是听 45%,说 30%,读 16%,写 9%,可见听的重要性。而在英语专业八级考试中,听力部分也被视为重头戏,听力部分试题在整个八级考试中往往率先进行,难度不亚于 TOEFL 和 IELTS 听力测试题,要求考生不仅仅听懂文章大意,更应该全面理解文章,既能抓得住细节又能把握整个语篇的主旨大意,所占到的分值比重也较高。听力部分的成败得失,直接影响着考试成绩的好坏。为了帮助考生突破专业八级考试的听力关,我们特依照《高等学校英语专业高年级英语教学大纲》和新《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》编写了"英语专业八级听力真题题源精选精练 VOA"系列丛书。

"英语专业八级听力真题题源精选精练 VOA"丛书分为基础篇、提高篇、冲刺篇三个分册。在基础篇中,分析了解题技巧,总结了听力中常用词汇,为读者铺平了通往英语专业八级考试的道路;在提高篇中,按照文章类别分析了专八听力突破点,配以对应的真题,并附听力原文和解析,提高读者的听力水平;冲刺篇以试题练习为主,配以精讲,主要培养专八考试的题感、临场感,让考生能够轻车熟路地面对考试。三本书环环相扣、层层深入,从理论解析到实践演练,让英语专业学生在提高英语水平的同时熟悉最新的八级考试听力部分的题型、题量、考点和难度,在备考过程中可以有的放矢,不打无准备之战。

本套书特点如下:

- (1)选用 VOA 题源,原汁原味,绝非中式英语,且贴近考试内容,让读者与专业八级 听力零距离接触。文章按内容和体裁进行分类,使读者可以有针对性地进行训练。
- (2) 深入透析试题,给出听力原文,每道试题都有详细的解析,从试题类型到考查知识点再到详细的解题思路点拨,解答读者做题练习过程中的一切疑问。
- (3) 总结命题规律,指导答题思路。编写组成员均为对英语专业八级有深入研究的培训专家,在对历年专业八级考试听力试题进行深度总结、分析后,以丰富的经验为读者提供试题分析与答题指导。
- (4) 我们的理念是"一切过程皆是学习",英语学习不仅仅是背单词、听录音,而应该渗透到每个备考环节中,因此书中不仅给出听力原文,而且对其中重难点语句进行点拨,既能够帮助读者更好地理解原文,又让读者积累语句。本书中对进阶词汇也进行了解析,让读者在做题过程中有更多的收获,既熟悉题型,又积累英语知识,扩大词汇量。这样,做题练习就不仅仅提高应试能力,更是对英语水平的总体提升。

本书主要为英语专业八级考生编写,但也对具备了一定基础的各类英语学习者具有实用的参考价值,可供进一步提高英语听力水平,培养快速反应和理解语言信息的能力。

祝专业八级考生在本书的帮助下取得理想成绩,也愿每一个英语学习者都能够梦想成真!

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第一章

专八听力难点突破

第一节 讲座部分



题源在线

1.	Long lines outside Apple stores from London to Tokyo as eager buyer	S
	to be the first to take home the hot new gadget.	
2.	At one Apple store in London, staff chanted and cheered as they	
	the seconds to the official launch.	
3.	Despite a weak economy, buyers seemed eager to spend anywhere between	5
	to \$ for a little Apple culture.	

☆ 参考 答案

- 1. snaked; vied
- 2. central; counted
- 3.600;1000



Long lines snaked outside Apple stores from London to Tokyo as eager buyers vied to be the first to take home the hot new gadget.

At one Apple store in central London, staff chanted and cheered as they counted the seconds to the official launch.

First in line—a student from Essex—who says he waited a long time for this moment. "Now it's all over, I'm so happy."

Apple officially launched the iPad in the U.S. in April. But the U.S.-based company was forced to delay its worldwide debut due to high demand at home.

The iPad, essentially a larger version of Apple's iPhone, can be used to send emails,

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watch movies or play games. It's also seen as a potential game changer for the struggling newspaper and magazine publishing industry, because of its built-in electronic reader.

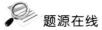
In Rome, where some in line were greeted with espressos and juggling clowns, a man who identified himself as Vincenzo, said he was looking for an all-purpose computer. "I think I need it to do all the things it can do, like book reading, and to replace my computer during trip abroad."

Equally excited fans greeted the launch from Hong Kong to Frankfurt, where some arrived as early as 3 a.m. to be first in line.

Despite a weak economy, buyers seemed eager to spend anywhere between \$600 to \$1,000 for a little Apple culture.

Some European stores reported selling out their stock of iPads in three hours.

TEST 2



- But, the world now has the ______ to rapidly diagnose malaria and treat it effectively.
 He says WHO _____ this test be performed on everyone that is _____ of having malaria.
 It says pharmaceutical markets in malaria endemic countries often are _____.
- **ॐ**参考 答案
- 1. means
- 2. recommends; suspected
- 3. unregulated

听力原文

Health officials say great progress has been made in the fight against malaria. But, it still remains a huge problem. The World Health Organization reports nearly 250 million cases of malaria occur each year, causing 850,000 deaths, most are children in sub-Saharan Africa.

The Director of the WHO Global Malaria Program, Robert Newman, says the fight against malaria is far from over. But, the world now has the means to rapidly diagnose malaria and treat it effectively.

"In recent years, the development of rapid, diagnostic tests for malaria, also known as RDTs, which can be performed by healthcare workers after a brief training, has made the diagnosis test extend rural health facilities possible," said Robert Newman.

In 2008, WHO reported just 22 percent of suspected malaria cases were tested in 18 of 35 African countries.

Dr. Newman says the diagnostic test can be performed at all levels of the health system, including community settings. He says WHO recommends this test be performed on everyone that is suspected of having malaria.

The World Health Organization also is issuing its first guidelines on "Good Procurement Practices" for artemisinin-based anti-malarial medicines.

WHO notes this is important because there are about 800 different brands of antimalarial medicines around the world. It says pharmaceutical markets in malaria endemic countries often are unregulated.



题源在线

1.	In 2 years' time, the Olympic flame will be lit in this stadium as athletes from an
	estimated 205 countries for the opening of the 30th Olympiad.
2.	But the have come at a huge cost. The for the Games is
	\$14,500,000,000, nearly 3 times the original estimate when London to
	host the Olympics.
3.	At a time when economically around the world it's really tough, I think one of the
	things that's gonna this country, perhaps take us out of is gonna
	be the Games in 2012.

☆ 参考 答案

- 1. parade; ceremony
- 2. facilities; budget; bid
- 3. stimulate: recession

听力原文

Organizers say it is the biggest building site in Europe. In the London suburb of Stratford within sight of the city's skyscrapers, thousands of construction workers are transforming a previously run-down industrial area into the 2012 Olympic Park. In 2 years' time, the Olympic flame will be lit in this stadium as athletes from an estimated 205 countries parade for the opening ceremony of the 30th Olympiad.

It's not just a milestone for the athletes. London is beginning to gear itself up for 2012. The venues are taking shape; the dramatic waveform of the Olympic pool, where athletes like Michael Phelps will be going for gold; the futuristic shell of the basketball

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stadium and the dramatic outline of the velodrome, where one of Britain's biggest medal hopes will compete, cyclist Sir Chris Hoy.

But the facilities have come at a huge cost. The budget for the Games is \$14,500,000,000, nearly 3 times the original estimate when London bid to host the Olympics. The government now says the Olympics will not be immune from current spending cuts, but says major projects will not be affected.

But organizers claim the Games will have a positive legacy. Sir Keith Mills is Deputy Chair of the London 2012 Organizing Committee. "At a time when economically around the world it's really tough, I think one of the things that's gonna stimulate this country, perhaps take us out of recession is gonna be the Games in 2012."

Londoners are not letting financial concerns overshadow the excitement of the buildup. Polls show 3/4 of the city's residents now support the Games, an increase over when London won the bid. The final bill may be huge, but the Games organizers claim the 2012 Olympics will re-energize London and they say the city should be proud to host the greatest sporting show on Earth.

TEST 4

シ 题源在线

1.	The	that I've seen, this is from a research firm called Insight	t Media,
	forecast	to increase from about 3,300,000 this year to 50,000	,000 by
	2015. That's w	worldwide. They see this as something people gonna buy.	

- 2. Sports programs and movie channels are expected to _____ the push for 3D television.
- 3. For the moment, the 3D sets come with one pair of _____. Extra ones cost about _____ each. In general, the reaction to 3D has been _____.

◇ 参考 答案

- 1. forecasts; sales
- 2. drive
- 3. glasses; \$150; enthusiastic

听力原文

The first 3D home entertainment system, according to Panasonic, its manufacturer, was sold to Brad and Ashley Katsuyama in New York for \$3,100.

It's supposed to be the ultimate home viewing experience, designed to put you in the game or give you the thrill of 3D in a big theater. Already, a new *Alice in Wonderland* in 3D is replacing *Avatar* at movie theaters in the United States. And studios are planning to release new 3D movies in the coming month.

Bloomberg's media specialist Mike White has analyzed the numbers for the television sets.

"The forecasts that I've seen, this is from a research firm called Insight Media, forecast sales to increase from about 3,300,000 this year to 50,000,000 by 2015. That's worldwide. They see this as something people are gonna buy."

Sports programs and movie channels are expected to drive the push for 3D television. ESPN says it will launch ESPN 3D, the first 3D television network, with 85 live sporting events the first year, starting with the 2010 World Cup in June. 20th Century Fox says it will release the 3D version of *Ice Age*: *Dawn of the Dinosaurs* on Blu-ray. And DIRECTV, which delivers television programs by satellite, announced it will have 3D channels start in June.

For the moment, the 3D sets come with one pair of glasses. Extra ones cost about \$150 each. In general, the reaction to 3D has been enthusiastic.

Avatar created a new planetary experience and an earthbound experience in 3D.

TEST 5

题源在线

1.	Impressive progress has been made in areas such as for HIV/AIDS, in the
	large number of lives saved among children under 5 and in cuts in deaths
	from malaria and measles.
2.	But, she warns this progress is She says the momentum for health
	development could come to a grinding halt because of problems stemming from the
	food and financial crises, the changing climate and the H1N1 pandemic.
3.	She says the has peaked in many countries, including the United States,
	Canada and parts of Europe. But, she notes it is gaining in in other parts of
	the world such as Egypt and India.

☆ 参考 答案

- 1. treatment; significant
- 2. fragile; influenza
- 3. pandemic, intensity

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The head of the World Health Organization, Margaret Chan, says impressive progress has been made in areas such as treatment for HIV/AIDS, in the large number of lives saved among children under 5 and in significant cuts in deaths from malaria and measles.

But, she warns this progress is fragile. She says the momentum for health development could come to a grinding halt because of problems stemming from the food and financial crises, the changing climate and the H1N1 influenza pandemic.

The World Health Organization reports H1N1 has spread to more than 200 countries, with nearly 12,000 laboratory confirmed deaths. Chan says it is likely this death toll is greatly underestimated. She says it probably will take about 2 years after the pandemic has ended for the true figure to be established.

She says the pandemic has peaked in many countries, including the United States, Canada and parts of Europe. But, she notes it is gaining in intensity in other parts of the world such as Egypt and India.

Chan says governments around the world are far more prepared to deal with a pandemic now than they were 5 years ago when the far more lethal H5N1 Avian Flu was circulating.

She adds it is fortunate the current H1N1 pandemic is moderate because the world is not prepared to deal with such a toxic and deadly virus.

WHO chief Chan urges people not to become complacent because of the relatively mild nature of the H1N1 pandemic. She says people must keep up their guard against the virus, which is unpredictable and could change into a far more dangerous form.





1.	A new study has found that teenagers who are to second-hand smoke are
	more likely to have damage to their blood that could lead to heart disease
	later in life.
2.	Changes include walls in the youngsters' blood vessels. American Heart
	Association spokesman Dr. Donald Lavan explains why that change in the arteries
	is
3.	Dr. Kallio agrees with Dr. Lavan that the results support the that kids be
	kept away from smoke.



- 1. exposed; vessels
- 2. thicker; significant
- 3. recommendation; tobacco



A new study has found that teenagers who are exposed to second-hand smoke are more likely to have damage to their blood vessels that could lead to heart disease later in life.

Researcher Katariina Kallio of the University of Turku in Finland says her study on teenagers extends previous research, which found cardiovascular damage in grown-ups who breathed in other people's smoke.

Changes include thicker walls in the youngsters' blood vessels. American Heart Association spokesman Dr. Donald Lavan explains why that change in the arteries is significant.

In their study, the researchers tested blood for a chemical, which is produced when nicotine is metabolized, so they got an objective measure of how much smoke the teenagers were exposed to. They also did ultrasound and other tests to measure blood vessel function and the thickness of the artery wall.

Dr. Kallio agrees with Dr. Lavan that the results support the recommendation that kids be kept away from tobacco smoke.

"The exposure to tobacco smoke is a risk factor for cardiac disease already in adolescents, and that's why this study supports that children and adolescents need smoke-free environments."

Although there is some evidence that artery damage caused by second-hand smoke in adults may be reversible. Lavan says it's unclear whether that's also true for adolescents.

The study was published in the journal Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes, which is published by the American Heart Association.





 The world's biggest source of dust is the Sahara desert and Sahel ______ of West Africa. The influence West Africa has on the environment is surprisingly wideranging, according to Stefan Mulitza, a ______ at the University of Bremen in Germany.

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- 2. But it's been hard for scientists to _____ what impact human activity has had on dust production in West Africa, in part because good data from ____ and ground stations has only been available for the past few decades.
- 3. He says that _____ the sandy soil and led to a sharp increase in the amount of dust blowing off the Sahel.

◇ 参考 答案

- 1. region; marine; geologist
- 2. unravel; satellites
- 3. disrupted



The world's biggest source of dust is the Sahara desert and Sahel region of West Africa. The influence West Africa has on the environment is surprisingly wide-ranging, according to Stefan Mulitza, a marine geologist at the University of Bremen in Germany.

"It probably interacts with cloud formation; people think that it has an influence on the quantity of precipitation; hurricane activity through the cooling of the sea surface is probably affected; and last but not least, the quality of the air we breathe."

But it's been hard for scientists to unravel what impact human activity has had on dust production in West Africa, in part because good data from satellites and ground stations has only been available for the past few decades.

In a new study in the journal *Nature*, Mulitza and his colleagues studied ocean sediments off the coast of Senegal and Mauritania. They constructed a record of West African dust production stretching back more than three thousand years.

For nearly that entire period, dust generation followed a predictable pattern: more dust in drier years, less in wetter ones. But then, beginning in the 19th century, something surprising happened.

Farmers in the Sahel cleared forests to produce groundnuts and other cash crops. He says that disrupted the sandy soil and led to a sharp increase in the amount of dust blowing off the Sahel.

And that dust may have been one factor behind the drier climate in the region over the past few centuries. Although the effects of dust on climate are complex and not fully understood, it may cool surface temperatures, which can shift precipitation patterns away from the region.

TEST 8

题源在线

- 1. Quite often in rural areas, kids of all ages were taught in the same one-room _____
- 2. The homeschooling movement has since broadened to include parents of all ______or no faith at all.
- 3. But critics point to home teachers' lack of experience and

◇ 参考 答案

- 1. schoolhouse
- 2. faiths
- 3. credentials

ふ 听力原文

Before 1918, when Mississippi became the last U.S. state to require that schoolage children attend public or private schools, many children were taught by their parents at home or by teachers informally hired by the community. Quite often in rural areas, kids of all ages were taught in the same one-room schoolhouse.

Decades later in the 1980s, homeschooling made a comeback when religiously conservative parents convinced states to approve and give full credit for the teaching of children at home. The homeschooling movement has since broadened to include parents of all faiths—or no faith at all. Thus, an estimated 1.5 million American children—about 3 percent of the school-age population—won't be going anywhere as schools open for the fall term.

Instead, one or both of their parents will gather books and other materials, prepare lesson plans, and teach their children everything from algebra to zoology right in their living rooms.

Homeschooling's big selling point for many parents is the argument that children get their ethical values from the people with whom they spend the most time.

Adults who choose to stay home and teach their children often object to standardized testing and what they see as the regimented way in which schools group students by age rather than ability, and pass them ahead to the next grade whether or not they've grasped the material.

In homeschooling households, it's not unusual to find several children, aged 4 to 16, being taught together. Older kids help younger ones, as they once did in those one-room schoolhouses.

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But critics point to home teachers' lack of experience and credentials. No one's supervising them. And they argue that pulling kids out of school may deprive them of social skills.

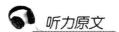


题源在线

1.	antiquities chief Zahi Hawass says the results of two years of tests on
	famous Egyptian show boy king Tutankhamun died of
2.	Tut was murdered was by the exhaustive scientific investigation.
3.	Tut was a sickly man, with a palate and a club foot, which forced him to
	walk with a

◇ 参考 答案

- 1. Egyptian; mummies; malaria
- 2. Speculation; debunked
- 3. cleft; cane



Egyptian antiquities chief Zahi Hawass says the results of two years of tests on famous Egyptian mummies show boy king Tutankhamun died of malaria.

Speculation Tut was murdered was debunked by the exhaustive scientific investigation. Hawass says a series of CAT scans revealed damage to Tut's head was just part of the mummification process.

Hawass emphasizes the mystery over King Tut's family tree began with questions about seven unidentified mummies at the Egyptian museum.

Researcher Albert Zink of the Institute for Mummies and the Iceman in Bolzano, Italy says the main conclusion of the lengthy DNA testing was to pin down the identities of Tut's parents.

Tut was a sickly man, with a cleft palate and a club foot, which forced him to walk with a cane. He attributes Tut's health problems to genetic deformation caused by the marriage of his father Akhenaten to his sister, the younger lady mummy, whose name is not known.

The findings of the Egyptian Mummy Project, which took two years to complete, are being published by the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA).

Although DNA testing revealed which mummies were the parents of King Tut, the remaining mystery involves the name of Tut's mother. Hawass notes that archeologists

must still pin down the name of the "younger lady" mummy which was genetically found to be his mother.

TEST 10

题源在线

1.	The	that the universe is ever expanding is at odds with the accepted notion
	that	will eventually slow the expansion of the universe which was believed
	to be	by the Big Bang some 13 billion years ago.
2.	Using the U.S	. space agency's NASA Chandra X-ray, Alexey Vikhlinin and
	his colleagues	observed 86 tightly-packed clusters.
3.	David Spergel	is an at Princeton University in New Jersey.

◇参考 答案

- 1. observation; gravity; created
- 2. observatory; galaxy
- 3. astrophysicist

听力原文

The observation that the universe is ever expanding is at odds with the accepted notion that gravity will eventually slow the expansion of the universe which was believed to be created by the Big Bang some 13 billion years ago.

A team of astrophysicists at Harvard university's Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Massachusetts says it's found evidence that energy, generated by mysterious dark matter, is behind the universe acceleration.

Using the U.S. space agency's NASA Chandra X-ray observatory, Alexey Vikhlinin and his colleagues observed 86 tightly-packed galaxy clusters.

Vikhlinin says in time, dark energy will edge out the visible universe.

"It's not tomorrow but it's roughly double the age of the universe today, and you will see strong... very strong effects on observable galaxies."

David Spergel is an astrophysicist at Princeton University in New Jersey.

"One way of thinking about this is that even nothing—empty space—weighs something. And because in our universe we have a lot of nothing, it has a major effect on our evolution and causes space itself to accelerate."

The research provides crucial evidence that dark energy exists.

Study co-author William Forman says the findings add another dimension to Einstein's Theories of Relativity which underlie scientists: understanding of the universe.