

上海外国语大学

专四考试

TEM-4

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# 特色内容 先睹为快

知道哪易出错 平时一一攻克

短文听写

星期  
2  
Tuesday

## 7大常出错误

今日讲堂

### 一、由音变现象而导致的错误

| 正确                                                          | 错误                                                      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. More energy arrives at the earth's surface in an hour... | More energy arrives at the earth's surface in a how ... |

【提示】该句是没有意识到 in an hour 因连读而发生的音变现象。

2. It is up to the tour operator... its up to the tour operator...

【提示】该句是没有意识到 it is up 因连读而发生音变现象。

1. 连读

(2004年)

【例1】  
Flight 5125 scheduled to take off at 11:30 will be delayed for 20 minutes. Please check in half an hour prior to departure.

【提示】句中的 take off, check in, half an hour, prior to 都连读, 注意根据上下文确定拼写正确, 尤其是 check in 不要拼写成 checking, half an hour 不要误拼为 half a now。

讲后马上练习 练后点透词句

短文听写

星期  
2  
Tuesday

## 7大常出错误

答疑解惑

Dictation One

Tourism

【听写提示】

Tourism has become a very [1]big business. For Spain, Italy and Greece it is the largest source of foreign exchange, and even for Britain, it is the [2]fourth. Faced with this huge new income, no government can [3]afford to look down on the business.

此篇听写中的关键 tourism 反复出现, 可用 t 代替, 但要留出空白, 最后补全。

[1]big business 之间不完全爆破。  
[2] 此处显然是对几个国家旅游业收入排序, 理解了句意逻辑关系, 就不会听成 force 或 forth。  
[3]afford to, look down on 连读。

题里淘金

重点句式

1. Faced with this huge new income, no government can afford to look down on the business. 面对这项巨大的新收入, 任何国家都不会轻视这种商业。(Dictation 1)

熟悉常考情景 听透相关词汇

听力对话

星期  
1  
Monday

## 6大常考情景

今日讲堂

### 一、校园生活类

该类情景的对话主要涉及校园生活, 包括对专业的选择、教学情况、宿舍管理、作业或论文、假期安排, 以及学生中存在的现象和问题等内容。常见情景设计如下:

| 情景设计  | 谈论内容                                |
|-------|-------------------------------------|
| 新生入学  | 来时的交通方式, 校园问路, 新生安排 (2006年第1篇对话)    |
| 学校或专业 | 学校概况, 学费高低, 教学水平, 专业好坏, 专业与兴趣, 将来方向 |

【情景词汇】

|                             | 注册                        |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| register 注册, 报到, 登记         | recommendation letter 推荐信 |
| enrolment 登记, 入学            | application form 申请表      |
|                             | 选课                        |
| semester 学期                 | curriculum 课程             |
| optional/elective class 选修课 | outline 大纲, 概要            |

学会听前预测 锁定听音重点

听力对话

星期  
4  
Thursday

## 5招听前预测技巧

今日讲堂

### 三、意思相反的选项往往有一个为答案

如果有两个选项意思明显相反, 那么其中往往有一个为答案, 考生在听音时就可以重点捕捉这两项涉及的内容。

【例3】

(2007年)

|                                                    | 【扫描选项】                                                                                                                     | 【选项分析】                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 6. According to the club's rules, members can play | [A] for 30 minutes only.<br>[B] for one hour only.<br>[C] within the booked time only.<br>[D] longer than the booked time. | 预览选项, [C]、[D] 明显相反, 那么答案可能在两者中, 听音时需注意会员可消遣的时间与预定时间的关系。 |

【听音验证】

W: Mm, and we can play for an hour at a time?

M: You can book the courts for 30 minutes or an hour. But you can carry on playing until the next player arrives.

【答案解析】

选[D]。推断题。But后面内容 you can ...until 说明超过预定时间仍可以消遣, [D]正确。

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## 第一周 短文听写

短文听写(Dictation), 考试时间为15分钟, 总分为15分。共有一篇短文, 长度约150词, 含有15个左右意群, 共朗读四遍: 第一、四遍以正常速度朗读, 语速约为每分钟120个词; 第二、三遍朗读时意群、分句间留出15秒空隙。

星 期

1

Monday

## 6 大 常 考 主 题

### 今 日 讲 堂

纵观历年真题,我们发现听写材料的体裁都为说明文。说明文的优点有主题突出、条理分明、层次清楚、语言简洁、逻辑性强等。文章的开头或段首多半有主题句,之后的段、句则进一步扩展、说明或论证主题句,而且一般是按时间、地点或逻辑顺序展开,提示词语有: first, then, later, until, today 等。

听写材料的主题一般有六种: 1) 介绍某一物体或事物; 2) 介绍某事物发展演变过程; 3) 介绍某一类人; 4) 介绍某种现象; 5) 介绍某一节日; 6) 介绍语言或技巧。

#### 一、介绍某一物体或事物

这类主题在专业四级听写中最为常见。从 1992 年以后的 18 套真题中,共有 7 篇是属于介绍某一物体或事物,占该题型的 40%。如: 2007 年的 Advertising “广告”, 2006 年的 The Internet “因特网”, 2005 年的 The Wrist Watch “手表”, 2003 年的 Salmon “大马哈鱼”, 2002 年的 Disappearing Forests “日益消失的森林”, 1995 年的 Unidentified Flying Objects “不明飞行物”, 1992 年的 Paperless World “无纸的世界”。

【例 1】

(2007 年)

#### Advertising

Advertising has already become a very specialized activity in modern times. In today's business world, supply is usually greater than demand. There is great competition between manufacturers of the same kind of product because they want to persuade customers to buy their particular brand. They always have to remind their customers of the name and qualities of their products by advertising. The manufacture advertises in newspapers and on the radio. He sometimes employs salesgirls to distribute samples of his products. He sometimes advertises on the Internet as well. In addition, he always has advertisements put into television programs that will accept them. Manufactures often spend huge sums of money on advertisements. We buy a particular product because we think that is the best. We usually think so because the advertisements say so. People often don't ask themselves if

the advertisements are telling the truth when they buy advertised products from shops.

【例 2】

(2006 年)

### The Internet

The Internet is the most significant progress in the field of communications. Imagine a book that never ends, a library with a million floors, or imagine a research project with thousands of scientists working around the clock forever. This is the magic of the Internet. Yet the Internet has the potential for good and bad. One can find well-organized information-rich websites. At the same time, one can also find wasteful websites. Most websites are known as different Internet applications. These include online games, chatrooms and so on. These applications have great power, too. Sometimes the power can be so great that young people may easily become victims to their attraction. So we need to recognize the seriousness of the problem. We must work together to use its power for better ends.

【例 3】

(2005 年)

### The Wrist Watch

It is generally believed that wrist watches are an exception to the normal sequence in the evolution of man's jewelry. Reversing the usual order, they were first worn by women, and then adopted by men. In the old days, queens included wrist watches among their crown jewelry. Later, they were worn by Swiss workers and farmers. Until the World War I, Americans associated the watch with fortune hunters. Then army officers discovered that the wrist watch was most practical for active combat. Race car drivers also loved to wear wrist watches, and pilots found them most useful while flying. Soon men dared to wear wrist watches without feeling self-conscious. By 1924, some 30 percent of man's watches were worn on the wrist. Today, the figure is 90 percent. And they are now worn by both men and women for practical purposes rather than for decoration.

## 二、介绍某事物发展演变过程

此类主题也比较适合用说明文这种文体来体现,所以在听写中常被测试。目前为止的真题中,共有 3 篇听写材料介绍事物发展演变过程,占该题型的 18%。如:2004 年的 Money“货币”,1998 年的 The Railways in Britain“英国的铁路”,1994 年的 Change of the American Family“美国家庭的变迁”。

【例 4】

(2004 年)

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

【例 5】

(1998 年)

**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.

**三、介绍某一类人**

这类主题在专四的听写中也经常出现,到目前为止,共有 2 篇是介绍某一类人的,占该题型的 12%。如:2001 年的 Characteristics of a Good Reader“一位优秀读者的特点”;1996 年的 The Medicine Man“巫医”。

【例 6】

(2001 年)

**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 does

not 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 in 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 text books provide and skim-reading for a general survey.

【例 7】

(1996 年)

### 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 supernatural 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 the spirits were helping them, but really these 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 medicines are made from the plants that were used by medicine men hundreds of years ago.

### 四、介绍某种现象

社会中出现的各种不同现象有时被当作当年的听写材料,从历年的真题来看,共有 3 篇属于此种主题,占该题型的 18%。如:2008 年的 Choosing a career“择业”,1997 年的 Legal Age for Marriage“结婚的法定年龄”,1993 年的 Package Holidays“由旅行社等安排一切的一揽子旅游”。

【例 8】

(2008 年)

### Choosing a Career

When students graduate from college, many of them do not know how they want to spend their working lives, and they sometimes move from job to job until they find something that suits them and of equal importance to which

they are suited. Others never find a job in which they are really happy. They remain all their lives square pegs in round holes. When we choose our careers, we need to ask ourselves two questions. First, what do we think we would like to be? Second, what kind of people are we? The idea, for example, of being a painter or a musician may seem very attractive, but unless we have great talent and are willing to work very hard, we are certain to fail in these occupations and failure will lead to unhappiness in life. So it is important to assess our suitability for a certain career in job search.

【例 9】

(1997 年)

### 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 under age 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 non-residents 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.

### 五、介绍某一节日及相关庆典

考生应对英美文化中一些特殊节日以及庆典活动的背景知识多加了解,这样,在听写时就会胸有成竹。历年的真题中,共有 2 篇属于该种主题,就是 2009 年 New Year's Eve“新年前夜”以及 1999 年的 United Nations Day“联合国日”。

【例 10】

(2009 年)

### New Year's Eve

For many people in the west, New Year's Eve is the biggest party of the year. It's time to get together with friends or family and welcome in the coming year. New Year's parties can take place in different places. Some people hold a house party; others attend street parties, while some just go for a few drinks with their friends. Big cities have large and spectacular fireworks displays. There is one thing that all New Year's Eve parties have in

common, the countdown to midnight. When the clock strikes 12, people give a loud cheer and sing songs. It's also popular to make a promise in the New Year. This is called a New Year's resolution. Typical resolutions include giving up smoking and keeping fit. However the promise is often broken quite quickly and people are back into their bad habits within weeks or days.

【例 11】

(1999 年)

### 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.

## 六、介绍语言或技巧



英语语言源远流长,可供作为听写资料的素材也丰富多样,所以考生要留意此方面的背景知识。从历年的听写材料来看,只有一年的听写素材出自于此,即 2000 年的 Language。

【例 12】

(2000 年)

### 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.

从以上的分析中可以看出,历年听写材料所涉及到的题材十分广泛,但不涉及专业知识,考生不必费心去钻研一些高难度的专业词汇,如2003年的Salmon(大马哈鱼),题目可能对学生来说很陌生,但是实际文章非常浅显,只出现nests, riverbed, lay eggs, parent / adult salmon, reproduce, life cycle, salmon fishing fleet等少数几个与Salmon有关的词汇,但这些词都在大纲所列的范围内。

### 今日练习

#### Dictation One



边听边记

#### Dictation Two

#### Dictation Three