

大学英语强化训练丛书

大学英语
六级考试复合式听写强化训练
**COMPOUND DICTATION PRACTICE
FOR CET BAND 6**

尤志文 曹珍芬 编著

上海外语教育出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语六级考试复合式听写强化训练/尤志文,曹
珍芬编. -上海:上海外语教育出版社,2001

ISBN 7-81080-092-2

I. 大... II. ①尤...②曹... III. 英语-视听教学-
高等学校-水平考试-自学参考资料 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2001)第06043号

大学英语强化训练丛书

大学英语六级考试复合式听写强化训练

出版发行:上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内)

责任编辑:谢宇

印刷者:

经 销:新华书店上海发行所

开 本:787×1092 1/16 印张 字数 千字

版 次:2001年2月第1版 2001年2月第1次印刷

印 数: 册

书 号:ISBN7-81080-092-2/G·042

定 价: . 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向承印(订)厂调换

前 言

自全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会在全国大学英语六级考试中采用复合式听写等主观题之后,全国各高校的学生都非常注重自己语言基本功方面的训练。为满足这部分同学的需要,我们花了近两年的时间,收集、挑选材料,编写了这本《大学英语六级考试复合式听写强化训练》。

本书第一部分为六级复合式听写考试指导,目的是使考生了解该题型的具体解题方法和解题思路,内容包括对常考语言点、常见错误的分析,考试中应注意的事项,并对样题进行了详细的分析。

第二部分分三个单元,共由 54 篇复合式听写材料组成。第一单元的篇章在长度和难易度上均比《大学英语六级考试大纲》的要求略低。第二单元力求在篇章的长度和难易度上与六级考试大纲的要求相一致。第三单元则略难一些。考生可根据自己的实际情况,有选择地做。

第三部分为六份模拟试题。其中 Test 5 和 Test 6 略高于大纲所规定的要求。第四和第五部分分别是第二、第三部分的答案,供大家参考。

另外,编者根据多年的教学实践,整理出了中国学生容易拼写错的 200 多个英语单词,作为本书的附录,希望它对广大考生有所帮助。

在编写本书的过程中,我们得到了全国大学外语教学研究会副会长、复旦大学大学英语教学部主任余建中教授的指导和帮助,上海外语教育出版社的谢宇女士向我们提供了许多具体的建议,并始终支持我们的工作,我们在此向他们表示衷心的感谢。

编 者
2000 年 10 月
于复旦大学

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Part I 大学英语六级复合式听写考试指导

(一) 概述

复合式听写(Compound Dictation)安排在听力理解部分内,一般作为听力理解的B节(Section B)。而试题则印刷在试卷二上。试卷上给出一篇长度为250词左右的英语短文,其中有十个空缺,它们分别以S1、S2、S3……S10表示。试题由两部分组成:第一部分是听写单词,要求考生根据磁带内容在S1至S7的空格中准确地填入所缺的英语单词;第二部分为书面表达,要求考生根据所听内容在S8至S10的空格中写出要点,或者把所听到的内容完整地写下来。全文朗读三遍。第一遍是全文朗读,中间没有任何停顿,供考生听懂全文内容。在第二遍朗读时,第一部分在每个空格后略有停顿,让考生填入所缺单词;第二部分之后,即在第二遍读完之后,停顿五分钟,让考生根据所听到的内容写出要点,或者把所听到的内容完整地写下来。第三遍朗读与第一遍一样,中间没有停顿,供考生核对。

复合式听写考试时间共15分钟,主要考核考生英语听的能力、拼写单词的能力、记笔记的能力和书面表达能力。

复合式听写所用的短文与听力理解部分的篇章在难度、题材和体裁方面大体相同,朗读速度略低于大学英语教学大纲所规定的语速。

(二) 样题

Compound Dictation

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

One of the most (S1)_____ features of many community colleges is their wide (S2)_____ of technical training programs. Less than a third of the community college graduates continue their studies for (S3)_____ degrees. Special

occupational programs (S4) _____ students to take only those courses that interest them or that qualify them for better jobs.

Many community colleges have an “ open-door ” (S5) _____ policy. This policy allows students who might not qualify for admission to other colleges to continue their education.

Many community colleges have set up special programs for students who work during the day. The students may have classes until 10 or 11 p. m. , or later. Evening classes are so (S6) _____ that some community colleges have a larger number of evening students than they do day students. Some community colleges have (S7) _____ “ weekend colleges ” so that students can earn associate’s degrees by attending classes on the weekends.

(S8) _____

_____. They may conduct surveys to determine what types of trained personnel the community needs most. (S9) _____

_____. Some community colleges in large cities have developed special social and educational programs for disadvantaged minority groups. (S10) _____

(三) 样题分析

第一部分：

S1 为 attractive。考生要注意此词的拼写 ,不要写成 attractive ,attracted ,attract 等。

S2 为 range。此题应该比较容易 ,但是也要注意不要误写成 ranch(农场)。

S3 为 bachelor’s。这题有一定的难度 ,不仅要求考生能准确拼写出 bachelor 这个单词 ,而且要求考生能根据所听到的内容、上下文以及有关语言知识在瞬间作出反应 ,知道空缺的词要用所有格形式 ,即 bachelor 后必须加上 “ ’s ”。而英文中的 “ ’ ”在朗读时是完全不发音的。根据全国英语六级考试的评分标准 ,即使考生写出了 bachelors ,仍然不能得分。

S4 为 allow。此题似乎很容易。但是 ,有部分学生可能会写下 allows ,因为受到后面 students 这个词的首音 /s/ 的影响 ,以为 allow 为第三人称单数。其实 ,如

果考生充分利用书面信息,即空缺前担当句子主语的 programs 为复数形式,则句子谓语应该为 allow 而不是 allows。本题也容易误写成在发音上与 allows 比较接近的 arouse, arise, 或误拼为 alows 或 allow 等。

S5 为 admissions。本题有一定难度,英文中表示“招生办”、“招生政策”、“学校招生办主任”等短语时都必须用 admissions(复数形式),即“the admissions office”、“the admissions policy”、“the admissions director of a school”。很多学生会写成 admission's, 或者误拼成 admisions, admision's 等。

S6 为 popular。根据书面信息和语法知识,这个空缺处应该是一个形容词。不要写成 popularly。

S7 为 established。通过预读本句的书面内容:“一些社区学院已经_____了‘周末学院’,以便让学生能够通过周末上课获得协士学位”,不难断定,空缺部分要表达“建立”之类的意思。关键要能准确无误地拼写出这个词。

第二部分:

这部分的三个空缺同在最后一段中。最后一段共有 5 个完整的句子。其中第一、第三、第五句被挖掉了。我们通过预读书面信息,已经知道本文的第一部分主要是关于社区学院灵活多样的课程安排的。再通过预读第二部分,即最后一段的书面信息,我们可以预测 S8 可能为这一段的主题句。而且从 S8 后面的本段第二和第四句(书面信息)来判断, S8 可能说各种社区学院会尽力开设有益于本社区的各种课程。S9 则可能承前一句,讲社区学院会如何确定自己的课程以帮助培养“社区最紧缺的人才”(“types of trained personnel the community needs most”)。第四句话讲了一些社区学院为处于不利地位的少数民族群体所开设的特殊课程,我们一般可以预测 S10 和第四句一样,是关于社区学院对某一群体所开设的课程的。(S8、S9、S10 的答案参考下文)

样题参考答案

One of the most (S1) attractive features of many community colleges is their wide (S2) range of technical training programs. Less than a third of the community college graduates continue their studies for (S3) bachelor's degrees. Special occupational programs (S4) allow students to take only those courses that interest them or that qualify them for better jobs.

Many community colleges have an “open-door” (S5) admissions policy. This policy allows students who might not qualify for admission to other colleges to continue their education.

Many community colleges have set up special programs for students who work during the day. The students may have classes until 10 or 11 p. m., or later. Evening classes are so (S6) popular that some community colleges have a larger number of evening students than they do day students. Some community colleges have (S7) established “weekend colleges” so that students can earn

associate's degrees by attending classes on the weekends.

(S8) Many community colleges try to provide educational programs that will benefit local business, industry, and government. They may conduct surveys to determine what types of trained personnel the community needs most. (S9) They may also ask community leaders to help plan courses of study. Some community colleges in large cities have developed special social and educational programs for disadvantaged minority groups. (S10) Many community colleges emphasize programs for older adults, including job retraining and cultural development. (220 words)

(四) 复合式听写常见错误原因分析

(1) 拼写

产生拼写错误的原因主要有以下几个方面：

1) 单词拼写基本功不扎实

考生若没有熟练掌握单词的拼写,在复合式听写考试中根据录音填写前7个空缺的单词时就很容易失分。这部分考生即使知道是哪个单词,也无法准确拼写。在听写以及平时的翻译和作文练习里,一部分学生就暴露出这方面的问题。比如有些学生常常把 develop 误写成 develope,把 envelope 误写成 envelop,把 separation 误写成 seperation。又比如,他们往往在单词的某个字母需要双写时却不双写,而不需要双写时却画蛇添足,双写了。十分典型的例子是把 habit 误写成 habbit,而把 rabbit 误写成 rabit。根据调查,在1999年6月的全国大学英语六级考试中,有34%的考生没有能准确写出复合式听写中第7个空缺的单词 address。“address”是个常用词,应该在中学就学过,考生应该都能听得懂。但可惜的是,不少考生把这个词误写成了 adress 或 addresses 了,所以不能得分。编者根据十几年的教学和观察,总结出二百多个拼写容易出错的英语单词,并在本书的最后单列出来,作为本书的附录。希望它能对大家有所帮助。

2) 没有很好掌握拼读规则

英语里,很多单词的读音与拼写之间有着十分密切的关系。有些考生没有掌握好拼读规则,听到某个单词的音后,不能根据发音准确无误地把该单词拼写出来。例如,1999年6月全国英语六级复合式听写中的第四个空缺要求考生根据录音写出 coordination 一词,结果只有5%的考生能够听懂并正确填写。不少人写了 corporate toward awkward 等。应该说这些单词与正确答案的发音相去甚远。有些单词的读音则与拼写之间的关系并不明显。有些难度稍大的试题就是据此来编写的。例如,根据语法规则,stop、prefer 等一些英语动词的过去时和过去分词形式都需要双写单词的最后一个字母,而 soften 和 whistle 等词中的字母 t 都是不发音等。

3) 不会根据上下文区分同音异义词和近音词

英语中同音异义词的数量很大,近音词数量则更大。这是导致听写时犯拼写错误的一个主要原因。因此在听写时,除了能正确辨音外,还要有根据上下文正确选择单词的本领。例如:father, farther; here, hear; hare, hair; write, right; see, sea; stair, stare; wait, weight; waste, waist; for, four; passed, past; site, sight; their, there等,这些都是同音异义词。而 price, prize; sick, thick; sing, thing; think, sink; company, companion; breeze, breathe; present, pleasant; light, night; fright, flight; pray, play; warm, warn; red, led等,都是近音词。

4) 由于心理紧张或粗心大意而犯拼写错误

十分典型的例子是,有些学生会把 always 误写成 awlays;把 modern 误写成 morden。

(2) 语法

语法错误包括主语和谓语数的一致、名词的单复数、标点符号、大小写和非谓语句形式等。例如,大写的问题,如果复合式听写的前7个空缺中有的空缺位于句首,那么在听到单词后填写这个或这些空缺时不要忘了单词的开头字母要大写。文中的专有名词也要大写。考生可以充分利用书面信息来判断空缺部位是否是专有名词。另外,在第8到10个空缺中,如果要求听写的是一个完整的英文句子,句首也要大写。又如标点符号的问题,有的学生往往把 its 误写成 it 's。另外,根据四、六级的评分标准,在单词需要用复数形式时,若漏写了 s,就不能得分,即使考生正确无误地拼写出了该单词。

有的时候,考生只是根据所听到的读音来填写出一个单词,往往忽略了所要求填写的单词在本句中所起的语法作用,从而出现错误。例如,在1999年6月的全国大学英语六级考试复合式听写中,有这样一个句子:President Clinton later today joins (S1) former presidents Ford, Carter and Bush at "the president's summit for America's future" (S2) _____ at recruiting one million volunteer tutors to provide after-school, weekend and summer reading help for up to three million children. 很明显,这个句子的谓语是 joins,空缺部分应该是非谓语句形式 aimed(过去分词),作为后置定语,修饰前面引号内的 the president's summit for America's future。但是不少考生写下了 aim 一词。这部分考生如果在听写时能充分利用自己的语法知识,就马上会知道这里所空缺的词不应该作此句的谓语,从而就能有效地避免失误。只有15%的考生做对了本题。其余的考生写了 and, ending, end, aim 等。

(3) 背景知识不足

有人会产生一种误解,认为听写训练只是对耳朵的训练。其实不然。它与学生所掌握的有关英美文化、政治经济情况以及一般的常识等都有极大的关系。因此,学生应该在平时注意扩大自己的知识面;在考试中要善于利用自己所熟悉的有关背景知识。

(4) 短时记忆(short-term memory)能力差

在复合式听写的第一部分一般来说不会有什么记忆问题。而在第二部分的三个空格内,所缺少的信息较多,每个空格一般为一个句子。这就需要良好的短期记忆的能力。不少考生听的时候是听懂了,但是到写的时候却忘记了,特别是在写到句子的后半部分的时候。这部分考生需要在平时或考前加强短时记忆能力的培养。

(五) 进行复合式听写考试应该注意的事项

(1) 听之前

物质准备和心理准备。前者包括收音设备、电池及笔等文具。后者则指要有一个良好的心理状态。要心静、放松,千万不要急躁。

另外,如果有时间,可以预读复合式听写试题上的书面信息。大家不难发现,六级考试的复合式听写实际上和完形填空(Cloze)类似。完形填空则要求考生完全根据书面的信息来找到空缺部分的答案。也就是说书面信息里有足够的线索来保证考生思索出正确答案。那么,我们在做复合式听写的时候是否也可以充分利用试题本身所提供的书面信息呢?利用它们来预期空缺部分的内容很重要。

(2) 听的过程中

注意力要迅速集中到所听的内容上来。听第一遍时,不要急于写,而要专心致志地听,争取第一遍时听懂全文内容,耳眼并用,充分利用书面信息、语法知识、背景知识进行预测,预测各个空缺的内容。在听第二遍时,要从容冷静、集中思想,把空缺内容尽量听写下来。注意书写时不要过分紧密,以便在听第三遍的时候作一些修改。

(3) 听之后

在第三遍听的时候,主要检查有无拼写错误,是否应该大写,有无语法错误等。重点可以放在后面第8到第10题。一旦发现错误,可先在试卷上迅速做一个记号,把刚才捕捉到的正确内容记在脑子里(一般所修正的内容不会很多,比较容易记住),紧接着继续听下面的内容。否则会影响到核对下面内容。全部听完之后再 把前面需要修改的部分加以修改。

Part II COMPOUND DICTATION

Unit One

Passage 1

Directions : *In this section , you will hear a passage three times . When the passage is read for the first time , you should listen carefully for its general idea . Then listen to the passage again . When the passage is read for the second time , you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard . For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information . You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words . Finally , when the passage is read for the third time , you should check what you have written .*

Hobby can be any type of activity that people do during their (S1) _____ time. Most people take up a hobby for (S2) _____ , pleasure , or friendships , or to develop new interests. A hobby can also lead to additional income.

People of almost any age can enjoy hobbies. A hobby offers a way to relax after periods of hard work. Hobbies offer (S3) _____ areas of interest and ways to pass the time (S4) _____. Hobbies can be important in helping (S5) _____ recover from (S6) _____ or mental illness because they provide distractions from the (S7) _____ problems. (S8) _____

_____. Hobbies can also be an important form of occupational therapy.

(S9) _____

_____. The average person was too busy earning a living to find time to pursue a hobby. People today generally have more leisure time because of higher incomes and improvements in working conditions. (S10) _____

_____. To fill their free time , they often develop interests in hobbies.

Passage 2

Directions : *In this section , you will hear a passage three times . When the passage is read for the first time , you should listen carefully for its general idea . Then listen to the passage again . When the passage is read for the second time , you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard . For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information . You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words . Finally , when the passage is read for the third time , you should check what you have written .*

Travel agency is a business that helps people arrange trips by handling many travel (S1) _____ . It makes (S2) _____ for hotel rooms and transportation and arranges (S3) _____ tours . It offers customers guidance in (S4) _____ passports and visas , which travelers need for foreign travel . A travel agency also provides customers with information on the travel regulations of the United States and other governments . Travel agencies arrange tours for (S5) _____ and for groups .

Most of the income of travel agencies comes from (S6) _____ paid by airlines , car rental companies , hotels , tour (S7) _____ , and other businesses that serve travelers . (S8) _____

Most travelers pay nothing for a travel agency's services . (S9) _____

_____ . Travel agencies operate in most countries .

During the 1980's ,(S10) _____

_____ . These rules , plus regulations instituted by travel agents' professional associations , helped establish standards of ethical conduct for travel agents .

Passage 3

Directions : *In this section , you will hear a passage three times . When the passage is read for the first time , you should listen carefully for its general idea . Then listen to the passage again . When the passage is read for the second time , you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard . For blanks numbered from S8 to*

S10 you are required to fill in the missing information . You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words . Finally , when the passage is read for the third time , you should check what you have written .

One of the most common ways to learn about job opportunities is by word-of-mouth. Many jobs are (S1) _____ by people who have heard of the job openings from friends , relatives , teachers , and (S2) _____. You should therefore tell the people you know and meet that you are looking for certain kinds of job opportunities. This (S3) _____ is known as networking.

Another common way to locate job opportunities is (S4) _____ the help-wanted section of newspapers. Many (S5) _____ and union newsletters , journals , and other trade publications also carry advertisements for job openings. In (S6) _____ cases , the information (S7) _____ in help-wanted ads can help you decide whether to contact the employer.

Information about job openings is also available from employment agencies. (S8) _____

_____. Private agencies charge the jobseeker or the employer a fee if a person is hired as a result of their efforts. (S9) _____

Telephone directories , the College Placement Annual , and other directories list the names and addresses of employers in various fields. (S10) _____

Passage 4

Directions : *In this section , you will hear a passage three times . When the passage is read for the first time , you should listen carefully for its general idea . Then listen to the passage again . When the passage is read for the second time , you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard . For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information . You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words . Finally , when the passage is read for the third time , you should check what you have written .*

Many insurance experts believe wage earners should buy life insurance only if they have (S1) _____ . They recommend that a family with two or more children have life insurance equal to about four or five times the family's (S2) _____ income.

(S3) _____ disagree on which type of life insurance a person should buy. Some experts recommend whole life insurance because the (S4) _____ remain fixed for the lifetime of the (S5) _____. They point out that whole life insurance results in forced (S6) _____ and so may be attractive to people who find it difficult to save. The cash value of the policy can be borrowed against , or the policy can be surrendered for (S7) _____ cash value.

(S8) _____

_____ . They also criticize the low interest rates paid by many companies on the cash value of traditional whole life policies. These experts point out that a policyholder can earn more interest in other ways.

(S9) _____

_____ . This guide enables a potential buyer to compare the costs of some similar policies offered by different companies. (S10) _____

Passage 5

Directions : *In this section , you will hear a passage three times . When the passage is read for the first time , you should listen carefully for its general idea . Then listen to the passage again . When the passage is read for the second time , you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard . For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information . You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words . Finally , when the passage is read for the third time , you should check what you have written .*

Achievement tests try to measure how much an individual has learned about a (S1) _____ subject , rather than the general ability for learning. Schools use

achievement tests more than any other kind of test. (S2) _____ elementary school , high school , and college , most teachers rely on such tests when (S3) _____ a student 's progress. Special achievement tests are used to (S4) _____ people in such professions as law , medicine , and accounting.

Many teachers prepare achievement tests that (S5) _____ follow their own method of instruction. They also use standardized achievement tests. These tests are available on many subjects or topics , including (S6) _____ of fractions , American history before 1776 , and chemical (S7) _____. (S8) _____

There are two types of achievement tests — norm-referenced and criterion-referenced. In norm-referenced tests , each person's performance is compared with those of others who took the test. (S9) _____

_____. But in criterion-referenced tests , each person's performance is compared with a predetermined standard or criterion. For example , (S10) _____

Passage 6

Directions : *In this section , you will hear a passage three times . When the passage is read for the first time , you should listen carefully for its general idea . Then listen to the passage again . When the passage is read for the second time , you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard . For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information . You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words . Finally , when the passage is read for the third time , you should check what you have written .*

For many teachers , the greatest reward of teaching is the opportunity to work with and influence young people. Teachers enjoy (S1) _____ students succeed at their (S2) _____ and develop into productive , (S3) _____ citizens.

In most U.S. school districts , teachers receive pay raises according to a (S4) _____ salary schedule. The schedule grants salary increases for each (S5) _____

_____ year or other period of service and for additional professional training. Teachers organizations generally (S6)_____ to raise scheduled salaries when they work out a new master contract with a school (S7)_____. Some U. S. school districts use a merit pay system or a differentiated staffing system to grant pay increases. (S8)_____

_____. The differentiated staffing system (S9)_____

_____. Teachers receive raises mainly by being promoted to a higher level.

Many colleges and universities , and some school districts , grant teachers a period of professional leave called a sabbatical(休假年) after a certain number of years of service. Many sabbaticals consist of a semester's leave of absence with full pay. (S10)_____

Passage 7

Directions : *In this section , you will hear a passage three times . When the passage is read for the first time , you should listen carefully for its general idea . Then listen to the passage again . When the passage is read for the second time , you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard . For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information . You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words . Finally , when the passage is read for the third time , you should check what you have written .*

Most people use different reading techniques for different reading (S1)_____. For example , a (S2)_____ enjoyed simply for entertainment may be read rapidly. But a (S3)_____ Russian novel may call for slow , careful reading. Technical texts that could lead to job (S4)_____ or that tell how to fix something usually require (S5)_____ reading.

Good readers can easily shift from one kind of reading to another. For instance , a student (S6)_____ information to write a paper might begin (S7)_____ articles to see if they fit the topic. (S8)_____