

TEM4 新题型全解系列
英语专业四级 听写与听力理解(新题型版)

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听写与听力理解

总 序

英语专业四、八级考试(Test for English Majors,简称 TEM)是我国自主开发的一个考试系列。四级考试对象为在校的二年级英语专业学生,八级考试对象是四年级英语专业学生。TEM 考试根据《高等学校英语专业本科教学质量国家标准(征求意见稿)》的培养规格以及《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》规定的教学要求,阶段性检查学生的英语语言运用能力。

TEM 考试从 2016 年起按照高校外语专业教学测试办公室的《关于英语专业四、八级考试题型调整的说明》命题和实施。

TEM 4 考试的题型、题数、计分、比重和时间列表如下:

序号	题号	各部分名称	题型	题数	计分	比重	考试时间(分钟)
I		听写	作答题	1	10	10%	10
II	(1)-(10) 1-10	听力理解 A 讲座 B 会话	作答题 选择题	20	20	20%	20
III	11-30	语言运用	选择题	20	20	20%	10
IV	31-40	完型填空	选择题	10	10	10%	10
V	41-55 (41-50) (51-55)	阅读理解 A 选择题 B 简答题	选择题 作答题	15	20	20%	35
VI		写作	作答题	1	20	20%	45
合计				67	100	100%	130

TEM 8 考试的题型、题数、计分、比重和时间列表如下:

序号	题号	各部分名称	题型	题数	计分	比重	考试时间(分钟)
I	(A1)-(A15) 1-10	听力理解 A 讲座 B 会话	作答题 选择题	25	25	25%	25
II	11-24 25-32	阅读理解 A 选择题 B 简答题	选择题 作答题	22	30	30%	45
III	(B1)-(B10)	语言运用	作答题	10	10	10%	15
IV		翻译	作答题	1	15	15%	20
V		写作	作答题	1	20	20%	45
合计				59	100	100%	150

TEM 考试开考至今已有二十余年。据统计,2016 年 TEM 4 考试人数达到约 24 万,参考学校近 900 所。TEM 8 考试人数超过 20 万,参考学校 800 余所。目前,TEM 考试的权威性不断提高,在教学中的评估功能也不断凸现,已成为各校英语专业本科教学评估的一项重要指标。

本系列按照高校外语专业教学测试办公室的《关于英语专业四、八级考试题型调整的说明》要求编写,旨在向考生、教师和其他有关人员全面、系统地介绍 2016 年起 TEM 考试的性质、目的、内容等,使读者熟悉和了解考试的基本项目和所涉及的语言技能和能力。本书通过翔实的项目介绍、考生错误辨析及具有针对性的练习,提高学生的语言水平,使单纯的应试准备转变为训练与提高语言运用能力的过程。

来自全国多所著名(外语)高校的专家和教授参与了本系列的编写工作。他们在英语专业教学与研究方面颇有建树,其中大部分编者还在不同时期参与了英语专业考试大纲的修订、阅卷等工作。本系列是他们多年教学研究和实践的结晶。

在编写过程中,我们得到了高校外语专业教学测试办公室的大力支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。

上海外语教育出版社
2016 年 9 月

前 言

本书根据《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》以及 2015 年 8 月《关于英语专业四级考试(TEM4)题型调整的说明》编写而成,供准备参加 TEM4 考试的学生以及对同等难度的听力训练感兴趣的学习者考前模拟训练与自测之用。

本书主要包括以下几个部分:一、TEM4 听力测试各类题型的简介、应对方法以及专项训练题;二、TEM4 听力模拟试题 12 套以及各套模拟试题的录音文字材料和参考答案。

本书主要有以下几个特点:

一、**听力学习方法讲解透**。本书编者都是从事听力教学近二十年的老教师,对中国学生在听力学习中遇到的困惑了如指掌,对如何破解听力学习难题有独到见解。听力方法讲解部分是本书编者多年研究听力教学理论、从事听力教学实践的理论与实践结晶。书中讲解了日常听力训练方法与注意事项,具有较强的可操作性,对于听力水平相对较弱的中国英语学习者如何循序渐进地提高听力能力有很强的指导性。

二、**考试技巧传授针对性强**。TEM4 新题型保留了听写和长对话,增加了讲座,删去了新闻听力。每类题型都有自己的答题规律,都有一定的答题技巧。要想考出好成绩,除了自身过硬的听力能力,一些考试小窍门也能发挥重要作用。本书编者在多年教学实践中总结出的技巧会对读者参加 TEM4 考试有很大帮助。

三、**考前模拟实战效果好**。本书包括了 TEM4 听力测试中每个单项的针对性练习,详细介绍了各种答题技巧,并配有详尽的讲解,非常适合学习者对自己的弱项进行针对性练习。另外,本书提供了与 TEM4 听力测试难度相当的 12 套模拟试题,实战性很强,非常适合学习者考前进行突击训练。

本书还介绍了短文和新闻的听力训练方法与应试技巧,因此,除了对参加 TEM4 考试的考生具有指导意义与使用价值,还适合于参加其他同等水平考试(如大学英语六级考试、PET5、托福、雅思等)的考生与英语自学者。

本书由解放军外国语学院英语系视听说教研室基础阶段的听说骨干教师编写而成,具体分工如下:金兵副教授负责第一至第四章、附录一和附录二的编写工作;崔莉

博士、朱锦平博士和陈春华副教授负责 12 套模拟题的编写;全书由陈春华副教授进行了统稿和最后把关。

本书的专项训练与模拟试题均配有录音,由外籍教师朗读。

上海外语教育出版社以及许高老师对本书的编写工作给予了很多指导与帮助,解放军外国语学院李志雪教授和仝亚辉副教授在编写过程中也给予了大力支持,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,本书一定还存在谬误和需要改进的地方,还请各位读者和同行不吝指正。

编 者
2016 年 7 月

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第一章 TEM4 新题型听力部分简介



一、TEM4 新题型听力的总体特点和要求

2015年8月,教育部公布了《关于英语专业四级考试(TEM4)题型调整的说明》(以下简称《说明》),决定从2016年起对TEM4考试的试卷结构和测试题型作局部调整,其中听力部分的变化较大。听力新题型仍然分为听写和听力理解两大部分,但听写材料的长度明显缩短。听力理解部分删去了原有的短文和新闻听力,代之以微型讲座,长对话得到保留,但长度明显增加,问题不再显示在试卷上,考生必须从录音中获取问题。从难度上看,新题型对听力材料的长度和难度要求更高。从分值上看,听力的比重仍然为30%,但选择题部分每题1分,较之以前失分更为容易。《说明》对各类题型均提出了具体的要求。

I. 听写 (Part I: Dictation)

1. 测试要求:

- (a) 能在全面理解内容的基础上逐字逐句写出所听材料。
- (b) 考试时间10分钟。

2. 测试形式:

本部分采用作答题形式。所听材料共念四遍。第一遍用正常速度朗读,录音语速为每分钟120个单词,让学生听懂材料大意。第二、三遍朗读时意群、分句和句子之间留出15秒的空隙,让学生书写。第四遍再用正常速度朗读,让学生检查。

3. 测试目的:

测试学生听力理解能力、拼写熟练程度以及正确运用标点符号的能力。

4. 选材原则:

- (a) 题材广泛,以学生日常校园和社会生活话题为主。
- (b) 听写材料难度略低于中等难度。
- (c) 听写材料长度约 80—90 个单词。

II. 听力理解 (Part II: Listening Comprehension)**1. 测试要求:**

(a) 能听懂英语国家人士关于日常生活、社会生活和学习的演讲和会话。能理解大意,领会说话者的态度、感情和真实意图。

- (b) 能做简单笔记。
- (c) 能辨别各种英语变体(如美国英语、英国英语、澳大利亚英语等)。
- (d) 考试时间约 20 分钟。

2. 测试形式:

本部分采用填空题和选择题,分两节: Section A 和 Section B,共 20 题。

Section A: Talk

本部分由一个约 500 个单词的微型讲座和一项填空任务组成。要求学生边听边做笔记,然后完成填空任务。考试时间 10 分钟。本部分共 10 道填空题。

Section B: Conversations

本部分由两个约 450 个单词的会话组成。会话后有 10 道多项选择题。本部分每道题后有 10 秒的间隙,要求学生听到问题后从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。录音语速为每分钟约 120 个单词,念一遍。

3. 测试目的:

测试学生获取口头信息的能力。

4. 选材原则:

- (a) 微型讲座和会话部分的内容与日常生活以及社会和学习活动相关。
- (b) 听力材料难度中等。

**二、如何提高听力水平**

对于外语学习者而言,“听、说、读、写、译”是五种必须要培养的能力。在这几种能力

里面,“听”被放到了第一位。这既说明了听力的重要性,同时也反映了学好听力的难度。从教学实践看,听力也的确是众多外语学习者面临的障碍。很多学习者笔头功夫达到了相当高的程度,甚至英汉互译水平也很高,但却听不懂具有一定难度的听力材料。目前,在各类外语考试中,听力都占有极其重要的位置。很多参加大学英语四、六级(目前已加入了新闻听力部分,难度大大增加)或者英语专业四、八级考试的学生都是因为听力水平较低、得分较少而未能顺利通过考试。尽管很多外语学习者在听力上也耗费了大量的时间和精力,但由于未能掌握正确的方法以及使用的材料不当,因而收效甚微。下面我们就来谈谈如何提高听力水平这个问题。

1. 练习听力的先决条件

首先,必须要澄清一个错误认识:很多学习者认为,提高听力就是要多听。当然,这个说法在一定程度上还是很有道理的。但是,听力绝不仅仅是听的问题。听力考查的是外语学习者的综合素质,包括语音知识、词汇量、语法知识、逻辑推理能力、文化背景知识等各个方面。在听力课上我们经常会遇到这样的情况,即使给学生提供了听力材料文本,很多人仍然不能做出正确的选择。原因何在?有时候可能是因为不认识原文中的某些关键词,也可能是因为不能理解原文中的语法现象。类似这样的问题,一味地听并不能解决问题。只有在语音、语法、词汇、背景知识等多方面打下了较好的基础,多听才能取得较好的效果。因此,提高听力水平需要具备一定的先决条件。

1) 语音知识

在练习听力的过程中,大脑接受的原始信号是语音,在对语音进行分析和处理的基础上获得原文的意思。因此,外语学习者必须要了解一些常见的语音知识。例如:

a. 单词的连读。在同一意群里,若前面单词是以辅音结尾或以辅音字母结尾,而紧接着的单词又是一元音开头,那么我们在拼读句子时就应将前一个单词的辅音或辅音字母与后面连着的元音连读。一旦句子中出现了连读现象,就很容易将原文的几个词误听成一个词,从而导致对原文的误解。例如英语中的某些常见连读形式:ain't=am not / are not / is not, didja = did you, dunno = don't know, outta = out of, What'cha = What have you, Wouldja = Would you。

b. 单词的弱读。在英语句子中,介词、冠词、代词或者连词常常被弱读。弱读的单词在读音上会产生变化,如 read and write 中的“and”,一般发音是[ænd],但弱读之后就变成了[ənd]。对弱读的忽视往往会导致在做听写的过程中漏掉某些所谓的“小词”,如冠词、介词等。

c. 单词的重读。在英语句子中,名词、主要动词、形容词、副词、指示词、否定词等一般要重读。完全一样的两个句子,如果重读的位置不一样,那么两句话的涵义往往也会有区别。例如,She called me from the other side of the street。通常情况下,这句话的重读会落在 called, other side 和 street 上面,但是,如果讲话者有意在 me 上重读,就会产生这样的涵义:她不是叫别人,而是叫我。再比如,表示时间的 two to two (1:58),如果重音落的位置

有问题,别人就不知所云了。

d. 疑问句的升降调。通常情况,英语中特殊疑问句用降调,一般疑问句用升调。但我们也经常会接触到一些例外的情况。例如,反意疑问句既可以用升调,也可以用降调,但二者之间有明显的差别。John has been to Washington, hasn't he? 这句话如果用降调的话,就表示讲话者对所说的话比较肯定,并期待听话者表示赞同。而如果使用升调,就表示讲话者对自己说的话不太肯定,希望能够听到他人的观点。

e. 不同的英语变体。虽然英语学习者平时接触的多是美式英语或英式英语,但是,他们也会遇到一些其他英语变体。例如,在新闻节目中,经常会遇到国外领导人用英语讲话。对于习惯了听英音或者美音的学习者而言,他们的语音语调就会显得有点奇怪。其实,即使是英国英语和美国英语,不同区域、教育程度、种族的英语也会有较大差别。因此,适当了解一些英语变体的知识对于提高听力水平还是大有好处的,对那些将来希望参加雅思考试的同学尤其如此。

2) 词汇量

练习听力必须以一定的词汇量作基础。在我国,针对不同层次的外语学习者都有一个专门的词汇表。如果想通过某一级别的考试,那就必须掌握词汇表上的单词。当然,词汇是多多益善,因为听力材料中也经常会出现超纲词汇。听力对词汇的要求并没有写作等产出性练习那么高,主要要求的是被动词汇量,也就是说,在听到别人说出来的时候能够理解。需要注意的是,这里所说的词汇不仅指单个的词,也包括短语(phrase)和习语(idiom)等。

英语学习者接触到的很多材料都是日常情景对话,因此,语言的口语化色彩较浓。在这样的材料中,习语、短语、俚语等出现的频率都很高。有时候,我们在看听力原文的时候,发现自己认识每一个词,但并不明白它的意思。例如:Children like to make believe. 这个句子并没有生词,但是,很多人误解了 make believe 的意思,认为它是“让别人相信”的意思。这样一来,对整个句子的理解也就出现了偏差。其实这个短语的意思是“假扮(游戏)”。又比如,在口语中经常会听到 Are you nuts? 这句话。如果还认为 nuts 表示“坚果”的意思,那就会觉得这句话不知所云,实际上它相当于 Are you crazy?。

3) 语法知识

很多人都知道,语法知识对于阅读理解来说至关重要。其实,语法对于听力来说也很关键。有些比较难的语法现象在听力过程中会对学习者造成很大的障碍。如下面这句话,If Jane had been in town, she would have visited Bill. 句中出现了虚拟语气。实际上,句子中出现的两个动作都没有发生。简没有去城里,因此她也没有去看望比尔。

又例如: Mary has been looking for her cat for two hours. 这句话用到了现在完成进行时,意思是说找猫找了两个小时,一直到现在还在找。对于不熟悉这一时态的学习者而言,要正确理解这句话是很困难的。

如果考生对这些语法知识不能做到了然于胸,在快速语流中要把握细微的意义就会非常困难。

4) 背景知识

绝大多数听力材料与现实生活存在某种联系。听力考试的效度和信度要求考试题目应该尽量避免出现没有听材料、靠背景知识就能够做题的情况。但在现实考试中,这一点很难完全做到。因此,听力考查的不全是耳朵,很多时候,听力材料会涉及社会生活各个方面,如金融、科技、教育、历史、文化等等。如果没有相关方面的背景知识,理解起来难度自然更大。例如,有一篇听力材料讲到了电信的发展。文后有这样一道问题:Why is it possible to send large amounts of information at great speed? 设想一下,如果不听材料,直接让学生回答这道问题,可能很多人会答对:是由于光纤技术的发展才使得人们能够快速传递大量的信息。但是,很多学生听了材料之后反而选错了。原因何在? 主要是由于过于依赖耳朵听到的,没有同现实生活联系起来。当然,我们也不能过分依赖背景知识。最好的方法是将两者结合起来,为听力理解服务。

如果原文讲述的就是知识性的内容,而学习者也正好对此有所了解,那么,即使听的不是特别好,也能够基本抓住大意,完成与材料相关的题目。例如,有一篇听力材料讲到了英国的教育制度。后面问到什么年龄段的孩子应当接受全日制教育以及英国有几种教育体系。如果学习者学习过诸如《英语国家概况》之类的课程,对英国的教育制度有一定了解,完成这样的题目应当不成问题。反之,如果没有任何背景知识,全靠听到的信息,在听力能力不够强的情况下出错也就不足为奇了。

以上提到的都是学习者应当具备的相应知识。当然,听力也与学习者的听力技巧密切相关。经常有学生讲,“我好像什么都听懂了,就是题目没做对。”出现这样的问题,主要是由于学生的短时记忆(short-term memory)能力不够,而他们又没有养成良好的记笔记的习惯。如果原文篇幅较长,而后面的题目中又有一些与数字、日期、价格、时间等细节有关,或者是听力材料的结构比较复杂,那么,记笔记的学生比不记笔记的学生往往表现更好。学生最好能使用自己明白的节略号做些笔记,特别是关键词、地点、时间、年代、数字以及听力材料的框架结构等来辅助自己的短时记忆,以增加确定性。

2. 提高听力的方法

我们经常可以在市面上见到介绍提高听力的捷径之类的书籍。提高听力水平到底有没有捷径呢? 答案是否定的。但是,这并不是说提高听力就没有规律可循了。事实上,采用正确的方法可以让学习者在提高听力的过程中事半功倍。

1) 提高语言综合能力

如上所言,听力同语音、词汇、语法以及背景知识等方面密切相关。因此,提高听力就不能停留在多听这个层面上,尽管多听是提高听力的重要先决条件。学习者应当比较系统地了解英语的语音和语法知识,不断通过各种渠道增加词汇量,并通过阅读参考书、教材、文学作品等来了解英语国家的风俗习惯、历史背景、社会生活、文化渊源等各个方面。提高听力是一个系统性工程,只有将以上各个方面结合起来,全面提高语言综合能力,听力水平才能较快地提高。

2) 循序渐进,由浅入深

练习听力,选择适合自己的材料很重要。很多学习者由于选材不当,导致对听力学习产生畏难情绪,最终使得听力水平长期得不到提高。对于初学者而言,最好选用语速较慢、内容较短的材料。像 TOEFL 单句和 EPT 单句都是很不错的训练材料。这类材料词汇量一般不太大,题与题之间的间隔比较长,使学习者有足够的时间来审题和思考。

经过一段时间的单句训练之后,可以过渡到稍长一些的材料。其中,故事性的材料尤其适合初学者,如《伊索寓言》以及《新概念英语》第二册的录音等等。故事性的材料便于学习者抓住大意,树立信心。如果想进一步提高准确度,学习者还可以采用听写的形式,将听到的内容写下来,然后核对答案。由于听写所花时间较多,没有必要将所有的听力材料都听写出来,而是应该有选择地听写部分材料。通常,听写没有必要超过所有听力练习材料的 20%。在这个阶段,VOA 的慢速英语广播也是很好的训练材料。VOA 慢速英语广播不仅仅包括慢速新闻,还包括“Words and Their Stories”、“American Stories”等。它的特点是语速较慢,词汇量较小,而且由于里面的内容都是国际上的大事、美国的风土人情等,学习者对相关背景往往有所了解,听起来相对比较容易。

听慢速材料要耗费很长的时间,一旦听懂慢速材料已经不成问题,学习者就可以过渡到正常语速的材料的练习上了。但是,正常语速的材料难度也有不同,刚开始听的时候,不宜选用比较难的原声电影来练习。最好是选用一些与日常生活相关的材料进行训练,另外,在这个阶段不妨选听一些 VOA 的正常语速广播材料,这项训练对于快速获取信息有很大的好处。

3) 不断提高短时记忆能力

很多研究听力理解的学者都指出,短时记忆能力对于提高听力理解能力至关重要。我们平时接触的听力材料都有一定的长度,即使是单句,也由好几个词构成。如果短时记忆能力不够,就会遗漏原文的很多信息。因此,学习者应当采取各种方式,不断提高短时记忆能力。

a. **关键词**。对于任何一段听力材料来说,其中各部分的重要性是不同的,一些词要比另一些词更加重要。鉴于人的短时记忆能力有限,学习者就应当把有限的精力放到抓关键词上面。例如有这样一句话:Who admitted breaking the Watsons' living room window? 要求学生选出一个能够回答这句话的答案。四个选项如下:a. I did. b. It was broken yesterday. c. It was in the living room. d. Yes, someone admitted it. 从四个选项不难看出,需要注意的关键词是疑问词,到底是 who, where 还是 when 呢? 在听的过程中,学习者应当重点关注句首的疑问词。

b. **复述**。听完一段材料之后,立即进行复述。这是提高记忆跨度(memory span)的重要方法。只有不断提高记忆跨度,才能在听到较为复杂的句子时游刃有余。刚开始练习时,复述的材料可以选用单句。听完一句话,马上进行复述。这就是口译训练中经常提到的 shadowing。为了检验复述的准确性,可以让朋友拿文本进行对照。随着程度的提高,学习者可以选用一些小故事进行复述,如《初级复述故事》、《中级复述故事》等材料。尽可能地用原文的语句,实在不行,也可以用自己的话复述。如果这样做有困难,不妨多听几

遍,直到能够比较流利地复述为止。

c. **笔记**。听力练习过程中必须辅以适当的笔记。相当多的学习者都没有边听边记的习惯,他们或是过于相信自己的脑子,或是忙于看题思考,根本无暇顾及记笔记,或是根本没有这个意识。大量的实践证明,记笔记对于提高短时记忆能力的效果极其明显。我们注意到,此次《说明》中将“能做简单笔记”列入测试要求中,这也充分证明了记笔记的重要性。

从理论上讲,笔记当然记的是关键词和重要信息,但对于何谓关键词和重要信息却需要学习者长时间的体会和领悟。如何做笔记首先要看所听材料的类型。

- **微型讲座**: 需要特别关注主题句,并将主题句中的最关键的一两个词记下;然后注意说话人在展开主题时使用的衔接词,在笔记中通过缩进的方式将讲座的结构和层次表现出来,进而体现讲话者展开主题的逻辑过程。这样,在做完笔记后,讲座的摘要就能较好地体现出来,也就可以找到讲座最核心的内容。
- **长对话**: 要尽快了解说话者之间的关系、谈论的话题,这一般在对话开始的一两个话轮(turn-taking)中就会出现。然后,要尽快记下与话题相关的词汇,以及与这些词汇相关的动词与形容词等解释性文字。在这一过程中,应始终结合试卷上提供的选项,以这些选项作为记笔记的指南。

另外,做笔记中的页面布局很重要。不少同学在做笔记时采用“线性”笔记法,喜欢按照信息出现的顺序不加处理地线性排列笔记。实际上,在做笔记的过程中,要通过空间位置的摆放帮助回忆、理解说话人的思维逻辑过程。比如,在听故事类的材料时,可以将纸张分成两栏,将具体时间、地点写在左栏,而将事件对应地写在右栏;在听议论文时,可以通过缩进的方式来表现主要观点、次观点和论据之间的逻辑关系,就如在写论文时所作的论文提纲(outline);在听说明文时,在显著位置记录表示顺序的序数词、衔接词。

学习者要努力养成具有自身鲜明特色的记笔记方式。例如,可以采取简化单词,使用各种符号,记提纲等各种方式。学习者应当认识到,记笔记并不会浪费宝贵的做题时间,反而会帮助自己加深理解,提高做题的准确率。

4) 注意提高理解能力

听力理解同阅读理解之间有很多相似之处,阅读理解能力的提高对于听力理解是大有好处的。我们的阅读思维模式不尽相同,有的人是“自上而下”的思维模式,有的人却是“自下而上”的思维模式。也就是说,有的人善于把握阅读材料的主旨,而记不住细节;而有的人却是只能记住细节,而对主要内容不甚了了。这两类人在听力训练中需要采用不同的训练模式。这就首先需要我们对我们的阅读理解和听力理解的模式进行判断:如果你在做题时总是细节题出错,而像 What does the speaker imply 这类的主旨题目准确率高的话,基本可以判断你属于“自上而下”的思维模式;反之,就应该是“自下而上”的思维模式。

对于“自上而下”思维模式的学习者来说,听力训练过程中可以将注意力放在做细节的笔记。这里细节不仅是指时间、地点、人物等容易遗忘的细节内容,还包括各类听力材料中的分观点、论述过程等相对微观的信息。而对于“自下而上”思维模式的学习者来说,听力训练可以结合阅读训练展开。首先,在阅读过程中,多加强归纳总结的训练。看完文

章后,多想想材料的主旨、结构和提纲等。然后,在听力训练中,要在材料开始部分集中注意力找到主旨关键句,然后注意表示论述过程的衔接词,通过速记中页面布局的调整,达到辅助理解整体意义的目的。

其实,不论是哪种思维模式,都会存在以下现象:听力材料中的每句话都听懂了,但不知道各句之间存在的内在逻辑联系,无法回答那些综合性的题目,只能回答与细节有关的问题。在很多情况下,学习者会发现,有的听力材料即使对照文本,也仍然不能正确理解意思。原因何在?主要是因为理解能力不足。因此,学习者面临的问题就不是听的问题,而是理解问题。要提高理解能力,就要大量阅读各种类型、各种难度的英文材料。同时,在练习听力的过程中,要将精听和泛听有机结合。

精听的目的是力图弄清原文的每一句话。在做精听练习的时候,学习者不应追求速度和听的量,而应看自己能否完全理解原文。要检验自己是不是完全理解了,一个很好的方法就是做听写:将自己听到的内容一字不差地写下来。听写最能检验理解的准确性,有时候学习者能够抓住大意,但一旦落实在纸面上,就会错误百出,这样显然不利于精确把握材料的意义。做完听写之后,应和原文仔细对照,找出不符的地方并反复听录音。

泛听对于各个能力水平的学习者都必不可少。其一,泛听可以扩大知识面。其二,泛听可以让学习者熟悉各种听力材料在内容组织上的特点。泛听时,学习者应力图在听完一到两遍之后抓住文章大意。对于个别较难的词汇则不妨放过,不要因为一两个词而影响对后面内容的理解。泛听的材料应当尽量丰富多彩,内容可以涉及社会生活的各个方面。从英语变体的角度来看,既可以选用美式英语,也可以选用英式英语,也可以是非母语者所说的英语。

3. 听力应试技巧

考试是检验听力理解能力的一个重要手段。尽管听力理解能力的提高需要长期艰苦的努力,但是,就应对考试而言,掌握一些应试技巧还是能够马上见到效果的。

1) 要有良好的心态

许多学生在听力考试的过程中精神过于紧张,以至于有时候根本就听不清录音里面念了些什么,或者即使听到声音却不知道什么意思。考试的时候,集中精力是很重要的,但是不能走极端。既然自己平时花费了大量时间来练习听力,就应该对自己有信心:这些努力是不会白费的,是可以反映在考试成绩中的。因此,首先,考生对自己应该有足够的信心。必要的时候,可以自己给自己一些心理暗示,例如“没关系,我肯定行”。

过于紧张会影响水平的发挥,反之,考生如果有良好的心态,往往能够超水平发挥。紧张焦虑会使原来熟悉的信息变得生疏;有时由于害怕成绩差,被其他同学视为水平低而产生的恐惧心理,使考生局促不安,影响正常发挥,结果在心理上对语言理解处于抑制状态,因为情感因素会直接影响语言习得,所以考生一定要保持良好的心情,排除一切心理负担去应试。一般来讲,自信心越强,心情越放松,听的主动性就越高;反之则会丢三落四,影响听力效果。

2) 充分利用时间审题

TEM4 新题型有两处变化:一是增加了微型讲座填空题,一是长对话部分不再在试卷上提供问题,这给考生审题提出了新的挑战。充分利用时间浏览试卷上给出的内容(含填空题中的已知信息和选择题中的选项)是答题过程中的关键一环。有经验的考生总是会利用一切时间(如分发试卷和开考之间的时间、念指令的时间以及题与题之间的间隔)快速读题,通过选项对听力材料进行预测,另外熟悉选项也有助于带着目的去听录音。以下几点尤其值得考生注意:

a. 利用四个选项之间的异同点预测可能遇到的问题。这一策略对于选项之间差异较小的情况尤其有效。例如有一道题的四个选项分别如下:A. Convenient parking. B. More office space. C. Fewer office workers. D. A nearby train station. 从表面上来看,四个选项之间似乎并无多大联系,但仔细思考之后不难发现,这四个选项似乎都是讲好处或便利的,因此,初步推测题目可能问某个地方有什么便利之处。结果录音出来之后,发现问题是 What is a good reason for moving according to Tim? 事实证明,录音与我们的预测差别并不大。养成预测的好习惯可以帮助考生有效地节约答题时间、提高答题效率。

b. 利用语法知识和逻辑关系预测要填的内容。微型讲座填空题材料长,语速快,且只念一遍,这对考生提出了很大的挑战。但是,只要考生方法得当,利用好审题时间,还是可以提高正确率的。考生要牢记三点:一是语法正确,如在并列的情况下,前后的词性要一致;二是逻辑关系正确,如这一题 start a conversation with some personal but _____ questions,前面用了 personal,紧接着就出现了 but 这个词。一般来说 personal questions 是不适宜的,但加上了 but,说明这后面的词应当是没有什么坏处,不会冒犯人的,顺着这个思路,不难填出正确答案。

c. 养成在选择题选项后作出标记的习惯。TEM4 新题型的选择题改变了将每个选项的问题打印在考卷上的做法,这样选择题的难度就提高了。在题目中,通常会出现干扰项,几个选项在听力中都有可能出现,但由于只有等到听力材料结束后才能听到题目,做题时可能就会遗忘每个选项对应的信息。这时笔记就能发挥作用。例如,题目中出现了各种类型的数字,如年份、高度、金额、里程数等,这说明听力材料中很可能出现了不止一个数字,因此,在听到相关数字的时候,一定要下笔记录,在各个数字后附上简短说明,可以是一个单词或几个字母,以便加以区分。这样会大大提高做题的准确率。

d. 大胆运用自己的知识储备和常识。听力材料常常会出现各种知识性的内容,考生如果知识储备比较雄厚,涉猎过这些内容,则正确答题应当不是问题。如一篇关于自由女神像的文章就问道 Where is the Statue of Liberty built? 又如一篇关于红十字会的文章问道 When was the Red Cross established? 这些问题能够听懂自然最好,但即使听不懂,靠学生的知识储备来解决问题也是不错的选择。

3) 合理安排时间

听力考试的答题时间往往较短,很多考生会感到时间不够用,再加上心情紧张,因此答题正确率就会受到影响。其实,考生只要合理安排时间,还是能够发挥较好水平的。在考试开始之前,一般会提前几分钟发下试卷。这段时间虽然不让下笔做题,但考生可以抓

紧时间阅读各个选项,对听力材料的主题、体裁以及考试题目考查的重点做到心中有数。开始播放录音后,一定要跟上讲话者的节奏,并针对重点适当地记些笔记。由于每段话后面会有五道题,因此一定要养成随着听力材料阅读每道题选项的习惯,不要等到录音全部放完再去一道一道做题。只有边听边做才能留出时间去预览下面的题目,否则一道题落后就可能会导致道道落后,并加剧考生的紧张心情。

4) 重视句子的语调和重音

语调和重音能反映出很多信息。语调能反映说话人的态度和说话人的语气,对于正确理解内容非常重要;而重音能帮助听者准确找到说话人想表达的重点,同样的句子会因为重音位置的不同产生不同的意义。很多考生在学习过程中,对语调和重音不太重视。他们在念句子的时候,始终是一种语调,需要重读的地方也没有重读。这样的做法对于听力理解是很不利的。在日常对话中,说话人会运用各种各样的语调和重音的变化表达不同的意思和态度。一般而言,重读总是落在重要信息上,这些重读处会对听者有一定的提示作用。很多情况下,从句子的语调和重音上就能够推测出人物的态度和观点。因此,在平常练习中要多加强这些方面的训练,培养正确把握语气和语义的能力。



听写与听力理解

第二章 如何应对听写



一、听写的题型特点和评分规则

1. 题型特点

听写是检验学生语言基本功和听力能力的一种很好的测验方式,因此,TEM4 新题型保留了听写,仅在字数上进行了调整。老题型里面的听写材料约 150 个词,分为 15 个意群,新题型将材料长度调整为 80—90 个词,分为 10 个意群。仅从长度上来看,难度有所降低。听写材料涉及的内容以学生日常校园和社会生活话题为主,但社会生活话题涉及面很广,包括文化、教育、经济、科学、历史等等。从总体上看,文体属于说明文(exposition),还有个别属于议论文(argumentation)。听写材料中大多数都是常见词,一般不会出现生僻词汇或人名地名。不过,考生如果事先对听写涉及的话题有所了解,对于提高听写的准确性会有很大好处。来看下面这个例子:

Britain has a well-respected higher education system / and some of the top universities and research institutions in the world. / But to those who are new to this system, it can sometimes be confusing. / October is usually the busiest month in the academic calendar. / Universities have something called Freshmen's Week for their newcomers. / It's a great opportunity to make new friends, / join lots of clubs and settle into university life. / However, having just left the comfort of home and all your friends behind, / the prospect of meeting strangers in classrooms and dormitories can be worrying. / Where do you start and who should you make friends with? / Which clubs and societies should you join? / Luckily, there will be thousands

of others in the same boat as you. / They worry about starting their university social life on the right foot. / So just take it all in slowly. / Don't rush into anything that you'll regret for the next three years. / (155 words)

这段话来自 2010 年的专四考试真题,讲的是英国的教育制度。由于不少考生对英国教育制度有所了解,再加上谈论的是考生熟悉的语题,因此并不算难。可以很清楚地看到,这段话被“/”断成了 15 个部分,大部分的单句自成一大部分,但有个别长句被断成了两部分。平均每部分 11 个词,长度比较适中,有利于学生理解和记录所听到的内容。

了解了听写的一般特点之后,考生应当克服畏难情绪。平时加强训练,注意查漏补缺,看看自己的短板在哪里:是词汇量不够,经常遇到生词?还是记忆能力不够,录音上念了 7、8 个词自己只能记下来 3、4 个?抑或是写字速度太慢,跟不上录音?找出问题后,再进行有针对性的训练,往往会事半功倍。

2. 评分规则

有的考生认为,评分规则只有在评分时才能用到,对于自己做听写没有什么用处。其实这是一种误解。了解评分标准会让考生做到心中有数,在必要的时候进行正确的取舍,并最终能帮助自己提高听写成绩。

细心的读者可能已经注意到,在上面的那个例子里面出现了 14 个分隔符,整段话被断成了 15 个意群。这样做是按照老题型评分规则来的。按照新题型评分规则,一篇材料分为 10 个意群,每个意群可能是一个完整的句子,也可能是一个词组或者一个分句。评分的时候,每节最多扣 1 分。

多年来,在 TEM4 试卷批改中主要区分“minor mistakes”(小错)和“major mistakes”(大错)。

小错在形式上主要包括如下方面:

1) 单词拼写错一两个字母。例如 inconvenient — inconvient; satellite — satelite; stock — stork 等。

2) 标点符号错误。例如 the word “sport” often means something ... 写成 the word sport often means something ..., 或者 to solve the problem, the president ... 写成 to solve the problem the president ...。

3) 冠词和单复数错误。这是很多考生都容易犯的错误,反映出他们平时的基本功不够扎实。例如 Yet, accidents still happen 被很多学生写成 Yet, accident still happen。又如 they have not come up with a solution 写成了 they have not come up with the solution。

小错的扣分标准通常为:小错在一节中出现一次,留作总计;出现两次,扣 0.5 分;出现三次,扣 0.5 分后留一小错做总计;出现四次(以上),扣 1 分。未扣分小错的扣分标准:累计 2—4 个:扣 0.5 分。累计 5—8 个:扣 1 分。

大错包括漏词、加词、造词、换词(冠词作小错计),大移位,时态错误,原文一个词变两个词等,大错的扣分标准是每个错误扣 0.5 分。例如,are still paid — is still paid, still paid, still pay; were used — we used; coins were — coin was。

也有一些无需扣分的情况,例如将 World War II 写成 World War Two, 90 percent 写成 90%, well-balanced 写成 well balanced。

了解了评分规则后,考生做题的时候应当抓住重点,避免失分。首先,重视拼写和语法。如果一个意群因为拼错了两个单词就被扣掉 1 分,那是很不合算的。对于语法错误,很多考生在检查的时候无法将它们找出来。这就要求他们平时强化语法意识,对常见的语法现象要做到了然于胸。在平时练习和考试中一定要有检查语法(grammar check)的意识。其次,学会放弃。对于个别较难的意群,如果听不太懂,该放弃就要放弃,切不可因为一句话或个别词语影响到其他部分的听写。要知道,按照评分规则,就算这一个意群全部错了,也就只扣 1 分。所以,对于实在听不出来的意群,干脆放弃掉,集中精力将其他部分做好,争取将损失减少到最小。最后,保持卷面整洁。尽管评分标准里面没有提到有卷面分这一说,但是,不难想象,字迹潦草、涂改较多的试卷很难博得改卷人员的好感。如果他们有足够的耐心去仔细辨读,考生肯定会遭受不必要的损失。

以 2016 年专四考试的听写题为例,很多考生在考完后交流时都表示,除了 contagious 这个词,总体上并没有什么偏词,也没有很难的语法结构。但实际情况是,许多考生考得并不理想,一些很简单的地方也出现了问题。听写的原文如下:

Are you confident or insecure in a difficult situation? / Do you react positively or negatively? / The answer may depend in part on whom you're around. / A study found that negative thinking can be contagious in some cases. / For example, the researchers studied 103 college roommates. / They measured each roommate's tendency towards negative thinking. / It was found that thinking patterns can be contagious. / Students with a negative thinking roommate became more depressed themselves, / and students with more positive thinking roommates / were more likely to become more positive as well. (86 words)

这篇短文仅有 80 多个词,题材也是学生比较熟悉的。但从阅卷情况来看,能拿到 8 分以上的考生相当之少。各种意想不到的拼写错误比比皆是,如 possitive, negetive, contagious, romates, roomates, tendancy, pattens, depressed 等等。除此之外,有的考生严重缺乏语法意识,该有冠词的地方没有,主谓不一致,时态错误,标点符号乱点。孤立地来看,这样的错误好像不是什么大问题,但由于每个意群仅有 1 分,稍有错误可能就 1 分全失。因此,考生在平时的学习和训练中一定要对自己严格要求,尽量做到只要能听懂,就能写对。



二、听写应试技巧

1. 按照指令,合理分派时间

听写练习中,考生的时间一般比较紧张,于是我们经常可以看到考生一听到录音开

始,便忙不迭下笔写起来。这样做表面上看节约了时间,实际上是得不偿失。指令上面说得很清楚:During the first reading, which will be read at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. 第一遍就是要考生抓住大意,抓住了文章的大概内容,在第二遍和第三遍开始写的时候才能心里有底。而且,抓住大意还可以帮助考生在某些细节问题上做出正确的判断。第二遍和第三遍考生的侧重点也稍有不同。在第二遍的时候,考生应当尽量多地记下内容,第三遍主要是做补充的工作。这就对第二遍要求很高,有的考生第二遍的时候只能记下三四个词,把希望都寄托到第三遍上。这样做必然会导致时间更加紧张,心情也会更加紧张,进而影响到最终成绩。第四遍要求考生检查全文,尽管后面还有1分钟的时间检查,但第四遍毕竟有录音可对照,因此检查的效果会更好。考生一定要拿着笔逐字对照,不要漏掉任何一个小词。

例如下面这段话:

Angel Falls

Angel Falls, deep in the jungles of Latin America, is the highest waterfall in the world. / It is 1,000 feet higher than any other fall in the world. / Imagine that you are going there by plane. / For hundreds of miles you fly southeast over green plains, / mountains with forests, and high plateaus. / Suddenly you see a silver thread in the distance. / As your plane flies closer, you see water falling over half a mile straight down the cliff. / It is such an impressive sight that you will never forget it. / In 1941 an American expedition explored and measured the falls. / From the top to the bottom, the water falls more than 3,200 feet.

很多考生在听到标题之后,可能会觉得不知所云,有的学生甚至会猜测是不是天使降落到了人间。可认真听了第一遍之后,他们就会明白,这篇文章讲的是一个瀑布,而该瀑布是以发现者的名字命名的。明白了这一点,他们就会知道 Angel Falls 是个专有名词,应当大写。最后一句话很容易出错,有的学生会写成 From the top to the bottom, the waterfalls more than 3,200 feet. 很明显,这是受了前面 waterfall 这个词的影响了。但是,从语法上来分析,这句话是没有谓语的,因此,需要对它进行调整。而能够做谓语的只有 fall 这个词,另外,在录音中 waterfalls 和 water falls 的读法有所差别,第一个重音会落在第一个音节上,而 water falls 的重音会放在 falls 上。于是,以声音为基础,加上必要的语法分析,我们就可以得出正确答案了。

2. 拼写的准确性

著名外语教育专家陆谷孙曾说过,学习外语最重要的就是准确性(accuracy),不能满足于大致差不多。对于听写这个题型来说,准确性就是生命。在做选择题的时候,即使听错了个别细节,仍然有可能做对题目。但在听写过程中,每一个拼错的单词都会导致扣分。考生必须明白这一点:拼错的并不一定是很难的词,大多数情况下,都是些很常见的、自己认为很有把握的词。正因为有把握,所以检查的时候怎么也看不出来。下面是一些在教学中经常遇到的错误:hobby — hoby; climbing — climing; dependent — dependant; discard — disgard; genius — genious; certify — sertify。拼写的准确性不是一朝一夕就能

提高的,而且有些拼写错误具有顽固性,这就要求考生在平时的学习中要有意识地多下笔,对于拼错的单词要即时更正、定期复习。

3. 强烈的语法意识

听写考试并不以考查语法能力为主要目的,但是,考生有没有较强的语法意识却会直接影响到听写的成绩。常见的语法错误包括主谓搭配不一致,动词的人称、时态错误,名词的单复数,形容词、副词比较级等等。例如下面这个例子:

In the late 1970s, air travel became affordable / for the average family in the UK, / and more people started traveling abroad for their summer holidays. / After all, the British weather wasn't very good, even in summer, / so a lot of people left the country for a vacation. / In the 1980s and 1990s, young people in the UK became wealthier on average. / As a result, they started to go abroad in groups / to places such as Spain and Greece. / Once they arrived at their destination, / they met with other groups of young people, and had one long party. / British holidaying habits have begun to change, however. / Climate change means that the UK now has a hotter climate, / so people do not need to go overseas to find good weather. / Also, going abroad is more expensive. / As a result, more British people are choosing to spend their summer holidays in the UK. (2011年专四真题)

这段话讲的是英国人的度假习惯,句子比较短,难词也不多。但实际上,很多考生仍然拿不到高分。问题主要出在语法上。首先,这段话的时态是一个难点。文中既有过去时,也有一般现在时,很多学生并没有注意到时态的变化。其次,名词的单复数形式。例如文中多次出现 holidays,但有的学生写成了单数,导致失分;最后,冠词的用法。文中很多名词之前都有定冠词或者不定冠词,但很多学生没有注意到这些细节,导致无谓的失分。

其实,对于语法问题,只要仔细检查,一般还是能够发现并纠正的。即使在检查的时候没有录音可以参考,但考生只要平时具有较好的语法意识,单从文本本身就可以发现问题。



三、如何进行听写训练

以上谈到了听写的应试技巧,对于考生来说,技巧当然必不可少,但平时的基本训练才是考出好成绩的根本保障。那么,考生平时可以采取哪些方法来训练听写呢?

1. 养成良好的记单词习惯

从形式上来看,听写就是要把听到单词原样写在纸上,这就对拼写的准确性提出了很

高的要求。很多考生平时在记单词的时候,过于依靠电子词典,或者仅仅念上几遍就放过去了,其结果是很多单词似乎很熟悉,可一旦写下来,就会出这样或那样的问题。针对这种情况,考生在平时就要养成勤下笔的好习惯,平时写顺手了,在时间比较紧张的考试阶段才能够确保不犯错、少犯错。

2. 选择适当的材料反复精听

专四考试大纲对听写有明确的目标要求,而且多年来,几乎没有多大的变化,新题型也只是在长度上有所缩短。考生完全可以根据大纲要求,选择长度和难度适中的材料进行练习。需要注意的是,听写本来考查的就是听和写的精确性,因此,考生不必追求所听材料的数量,而应通过有限的材料练习听和写的精确性。针对练习中出现的问题,要总结经验教训,力图在以后的练习中避免。

3. 注意训练书写的速度和质量

听写考试的时间比较紧张,因此,经常会听到有的考生说自己全都听懂了,可是没有时间写下来。这当然是非常令人遗憾的。书写的速度因人而异,但通过一定的训练,都是可以提高的。在平时的学习中,要有意训练自己在规定时间内书写一定数量的单词的能力。同时,在做到快速的同时,也千万不能忽视书写的质量。我们常常能够看到一些书写潦草、涂改很多的试卷。这样的试卷首先给人的印象就不好,有些难以辨认之处可能就会被当成错误来扣分。所以,不能一味追求书写速度,考生应当多加训练,力求做到又快又好。



四、专项练习及详解

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be done 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 15 seconds. The last reading will be done at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given ONE minute to check through your work once more.

Please write the whole passage on Answer Sheet One.

Dictation One

Old Age

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Dictation Two

Gardening

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Dictation Three

Being Unemployed

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Dictation Four

The Credit Card in the U.S.

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Dictation Five

American Women at Work

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Dictation Six

Success

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Dictation Seven

People's Way of Seeing Things

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Dictation Eight

Education

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专项练习答案及详解

Dictation One**Old Age**

Many people mistakenly believe that / old age is a time of increased illness. / In fact, people do not suddenly change / when they reach the age of 60 or 65. / Consequently, we should not expect more illness / among the 60 to 70 age group than among the 50 to 60. / It's also wrong to believe that old age seriously affects a person's mental abilities. / It's true that older people tend to take longer to learn something new. / Nevertheless, if they are given sufficient time, / they learn as well as young people do. /

详解：这篇文章讲述了对于老年的常见错误认识。从内容上看,多为考生所熟悉。这篇文章的难点在于,部分句子比较长,给考生正确断句和使用标点符号带来了不小的难度。如 in fact, consequently, nevertheless 等词后面均需使用逗号,这些问题很可能为考生所忽视。另外,本文中还有一些容易拼错的词,如 mistakenly 可能会被考生拼成 mistakingly, nevertheless 可能会拼成 neverthless。

Dictation Two**Gardening**

Gardening is one of the oldest of the arts. / The Chinese with their deep sensitiveness to beauty / laid the foundations for a form of garden art / which was later to have great influences upon other lands. / The Greeks gave to the world a new concept of gardening. / Their homes were decorated with flowers, / but it was in their civic design / that they most skillfully applied their garden art. / Their temples were surrounded by rows of trees, / and trees lined the important streets and marketplaces in their principal cities. /

详解：这篇文章讲的是园艺的起源。很多考生对于这一内容可能会不太熟悉。里面的一些单词也并非特别常见,如 *sensitiveness*, *decorate*, *civic*, *principal* 等。文章绝大多数句子都使用了过去时,对于某些对于时态不太敏感的考生来说,可能不会注意到时态的统一。文中还有许多名词用的是复数,这些也是容易出错的地方。

Dictation Three

Being Unemployed

Most people are much more frightened / by being unemployed than they need to be. / Being unemployed certainly has disadvantages, / but there are good things about it too. / One advantage is that you don't have to get up early. / You can stay in bed as long as you like, / and there is plenty of time to read the newspaper / and have a leisurely breakfast. / But the best thing of all is that you are your own boss / and there is no one to tell you what to do and when to do it. /

详解：这篇文章探讨了失业的好处。文章用词比较简单,语言比较口语化。考生要在细节上严格追随录音,例如文中出现了缩写形式 *don't*,考生不要改成 *do not*。另外,录音中有一个较难的词 *leisurely*,有的考生可能会误以为是一个副词。

Dictation Four

The Credit Card in the U.S.

Today, more and more people in the U.S. are using credit cards / instead of money to buy what they need. / With a credit card, you can buy a car, / eat a dinner, take a trip, / and even get a haircut by charging the cost to your account. / In this way, you can pay for purchases a month or two later. / Or you may choose to spread out your payments / and pay only part of the total amount each month. / This of course can be a problem / if you charge more than you can pay for. /

详解：这篇文章讲了信用卡给人们带来的便捷。对于现代人来说,信用卡并非陌生事物,因此文章的大意考生一般都能抓住,关键在于细节的准确。例如,第一句话中的 *credit cards* 用的是复数,如果受标题影响使用单数,就会犯错。第二句中出現 5 个 *a*,而这些不定冠词从语法上来讲是不能省掉的,因此考生一定要严谨细致。

Dictation Five

American Women at Work

In America, most women, including wives and mothers, work most of their lives. / But until recently, few have had real careers. / As in Japan, most fields are dominated by men / and opportunities for women have been restricted, / salaries low, chances for promotion rare. / American women work mainly because they have to. / In these days of inflation and expensive living, / only one income per family is simply not enough. / So American women actually have two jobs: / one outside the home, and the other round-the-clock job such as wife, cook and nurse. /

详解：这篇文章讲到美国女性的工作情况。文章的很多句子都很长,考生在写的过程中一定要注意速度,要跟上朗读者的节奏。在标点符号方面,本文也有难点,例如第一句话中的第二个逗号(插入成分),很多同学以为可以直接连上句子后面的谓语部分。另如第三句共有 3 处逗号,漏掉任何一处都会被扣分。最后一句话中出现了冒号,这也是容易出错的一个地方。文中还有些独立成分以短语的形式出现,考生切忌自作主张,将它们补充完整,如将 *salaries low* 写成 *salary is low*。

Dictation Six**Success**

Success depends to a great extent on what is meant by success. / To some people, money is the only real indication of achievement in the modern world / and their judgment of success is based on the state of their bank balance / and the power that goes with it. / Their life is devoted to making money / and they're at a loss to understand people / whose ideas are different from their own. / There are people, however, who consider their lives successful / if they are doing what they enjoy doing / that may not bring them any great financial reward. /

详解: 人们对成功的认识各不相同,这篇文章讲的就是这个观点。本文出现了一些短语,如 to a great extent, at a loss,考生很容易漏掉不定冠词 a。另外,本文还有一处容易出现错误,be devoted to 后面应使用动名词,有的考生可能会误以为 to 在此是不定式标记。

Dictation Seven**People's Way of Seeing Things**

The way we see things is affected by what we know or what we believe. / We only see what we look at. / To look is an act of choice. / As a result of this act, what we see is brought within our reach, / though not necessarily within arm's reach. / To touch something is to situate oneself in relation to it. / We never look at just one thing. / We are always looking at the relation between things and ourselves. / Our vision is continually active, continually moving, / continually holding things in a circle around itself. /

详解: 这篇文章讲述了人们看待事物的方式。文章没有什么生僻词,但考生一定要理解本文的主题,脑子里面对人们看待事物的方式形成正确认识。否则,类似 within arm's reach, situate oneself in relation to, holding things in a circle 这样的短语根本就无法理解,本文充分证明了熟悉背景知识的重要性。

Dictation Eight**Education**

Some people may say that it is energy that makes the world go round, / but in my opinion there is something else which is equally important. / That is education. / A poorly educated nation can never be a rich one. / The most advanced countries all place great emphasis on education. / Nations which have a low percentage of educated people can, / in most cases, barely produce the basic necessities of life, / let alone develop their science, technology and economics. / Such nations might face extinction in this highly developed world. / Therefore, education cannot be emphasized enough in a developing country. /

详解: 这篇文章讲述了教育的重要性。文中有几个很容易拼错的词,如 percentage, necessities, extinction, emphasize 等。另外,文中有个别长句需要正确断句,如第五句的单词多达 28 个,句中出现了 4 处逗号,这些都需要考生给予足够的注意。



听写与听力理解

第三章 如何应对微型讲座



一、微型讲座的题型特点和应试技巧

微型讲座是此次题型调整后的新增题型。按照《说明》的要求,讲座的文字长度约为 500 词,听完一遍后完成 10 道填空练习,每个空最多只能填 3 个词。这种题型很容易让人联想到专八考试中的 mini-lecture。所不同的是,专八考试中的听力材料字数更多,难度更大。微型讲座对许多专八考生来说都是一个很大的挑战,专四考试中的微型讲座题虽然难度稍低,但许多考生仍然觉得难以应对。要做好这种题,首先要对该题型的特点有清晰的认识。

1. 题型特点

首先,微型讲座涉及的题材十分广泛,“与日常生活以及社会和学习活动相关”。目前市面上见到的各种模拟题中,微型讲座的主题包括交流技巧、学习习惯、文学、艺术、文化差异、互联网、迎新等等。这就对考生的知识面提出了很高的要求,如果考生事先具有一定的相关背景知识,在完成部分填空练习的时候就会非常轻松。考生应当认识到,听力部分考查的不仅仅是听力理解能力,而是综合语言能力。因此,考生平时就要注意扩大阅读面,尽可能地增加知识储备。

其次,微型讲座的脉络十分清晰,很容易列出其提纲。考生在答题卷上看到的内容是该讲座的要点,空出来的部分既包括要点,也包括重要的细节。考生在听录音的过程中,一定要跟上讲话者的思路,理顺要点,并对要填的内容进行预判。

最后,微型讲座听完之后要求用不超过 3 个词填空。有些空只需要用录音中的原词

填空,这类题一般不会给考生制造太大障碍,但有的空需要考生自己归纳推理,最后用自己的话填在相应的空上。这时考生一定要十分小心,既要所填内容意思正确,又要符合表达习惯、语法要求,还不能超出字数限制。

2. 应试技巧

清楚了微型讲座题的一般特点之后,考生可以有针对性地进行训练,力求在考试中发挥出最佳水平。

1) 充分利用录音开始之前的宝贵时间审题

微型讲座题是听力部分的第二题,许多考生将这部分开始之前的时间都放在了 dictation 的检查上面,这样做是得不偿失的。事实上,考试只需要利用好 dictation 的第四遍录音进行检查就够了,接下来的时间一定要用来分析填空题。首先要通过快速浏览讲座的标题和一级小标题,形成对讲座内容的总体印象,明白接下来要听到的材料主题。然后快速分析每个空需要填什么词,例如名词、动词还是形容词、副词,动词是用原形还是分词形式。这种分析耗时并不多,但对于后面实际填空而言十分重要,因为它缩小了可填单词的范围,使考生在听的过程中能够有所侧重。

2) 将待填内容前后的关键词进行标记

这其实也是审题的一部分,但由于其重要性,有必要单独进行讲解。一般而言,10 道填空题有一半以上都需要填来自录音中的原词。但录音非常长,语速又较快,有的考生会感觉难以抓住要点。这往往是因为听的时候过于专注,将精力平均分配到录音上,使得一些本应得到重点关注的内容混在其他旁枝末节的细节中间。要避免这种情况,考生一定要事先将关键词标记出来,在听的时候,重点关注关键词附近的内容。很多时候,要填的内容与关键词就在同一句中。如下面这个例子:It shipped around \$ 100 million in colorful _____. 考生在看题的时候,就要将这里的数字进行标记,在录音中去找相应的数字。相关部分的文字为 the village shipped around \$ 100 million in colorful ornaments and decorations. 考生如果在听到 \$ 100 million 之后集中注意力,不难听到后面的两个名词。有时候要填的内容在前,而关键词在后,这时考生就需要用到短时记忆能力,回忆刚刚听到的内容填在空里。

3) 充分利用语法和语义分析

有的空难以在录音中找到原词进行填充,考生需要真正理解录音,并根据语法和语义分析得出正确的答案。如下面这个例子:_____ rereading chapters into the active steps, 录音中的相关部分原文为 make sure to use active steps like charts, shrinking outlines, and practice tests and follow up with rereading your chapter. 即使是对照原文填这个空也不容易,原文根本就没有 into 这部分。考生只能进行语义分析,原文讲的是把几个积极的步骤同复习章节结合起来,再进行语法分析,此处需要填一个动词,且必须能够同 into 搭配。经过这番分析,能够填的词的的范围就大大缩小了。有学生填了 combine,显然不符合语法。综合语法和语义分析,此处可以填 integrate 或 incorporate。

4) 适当地发挥灵活性

考生需要明白一点:本题只要求所填内容语法和语义正确,且不超过3个词,而并没有规定用录音中的原词填空。因此,部分填空题的答案可能不止一个,考生不必纠结于找到那个唯一的正确答案,要相信出题方和阅卷老师的判断力。例如下面这个例子:Living conditions for most workers were _____,录音中的相关部分原文为 living conditions for the majority of working people in East London were very basic indeed。有的学生严格按照录音填了 very basic indeed,但也有学生仅仅填了 basic 一个词。做完题后一经讨论交流,仅填了 basic 的学生觉得很不安:原文有三个词,我这样填会不会算错呢?实际情况是,答案给出的是 basic,但按照原文填了三个词显然也不能算错。因此,在微型讲座题的答案部分,经常会出现有的空答案给出了两种甚至三种选择。当然,如果原文的相关部分超出了3个词,考生也应当在保持基本意思不变的情况下,压缩至3个词以内。

5) 密切关注近义词和变换说法

为了增加难度,出题者会在答题卷上使用与录音中不同的单词或短语/结构。在这种情况下,考生有时听不到答题卷上的关键词。要做对这类填空,考生需对相关部分有准确的理解,快速甄别变换了的单词或短语并进行还原,最终得出正确答案。例如下面这个例子:Construction of facilities for the building of _____ stimulated international trade,录音中的相关部分原文为 the first dock was dug where ships were constructed, eventually making the East End the focus of massive international trade。答题卷中出现了 construction,录音中出现了 construct,可是并没有 build 这个词,那应该怎么填呢?考生首先要听懂录音,明白造船的重要性,然后将 construct 与 build 联系起来,这两个词是近义词,都可用来指造船,所以正确答案是 ships。

以2016年专四考试的真题为例:

What Is Grit?

My questions

- Why isn't I.Q. the only difference between students?
- What is the key to (1) _____?

My research

- Investigation of all kinds of (2) _____, including:
 - West Point Military Academy
 - (3) _____
 - private companies

My finding: grit as predictor of success

- Grit is (4) _____ for very long-term goals.
- Grit is working hard for years to make (5) _____.
- Grit is living your life like a (6) _____.

My survey

- High school juniors took grit questionnaires.

- (7) _____ kids were more likely to graduate.

Grit-building

- Little is known about how to build grit in students.
- Data show grit is unrelated to (8) _____.
- Growth mindset is the belief that the ability to learn is (9) _____.
- Kids with grit believe failure is (10) _____.

Conclusion

- We need to be gritty about getting our kids grittier.

很多考生在看到试卷的时候心里可能会咯噔一下,因为这个讲座的关键词 *grit* 无疑是一个生词。但此时考生切忌惊慌失措,既然标题是 *What Is Grit*,那就静下心来,听演讲者是如何进行解释的。具体到做题上,考生需要提前对各空要填的内容进行预测,并结合录音进行适当的变通。1、3、7、8 空前一行文字全部给出,这就是给考生的提示,听到这个地方,就要警惕,下面马上会出现要填的关键词。有的空可以有多种填法,考生在确保意思准确的情况下可以有一定的灵活性。如第 9 空按照录音应该填入 *not fixed*,但填入 *changing* 显然也是对的。又如第 10 空,相应的原文是 *they don't believe that failure is a permanent condition*,但试卷上将 *don't believe* 改成了 *believe*,如果考生也直接加上 *not*,填入 *not a permanent condition*,那就超出了字数限制。因此,考生可以填入 *a temporary condition* 或 *impermanent* 或 *temporary*。



二、专项练习及详解

In this section you will hear a talk. You will hear the talk ONCE ONLY. While listening, you may look at the task on ANSWER SHEET ONE and write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each gap. Make sure what you fill in is both grammatically and semantically acceptable. You may use the blank sheet for note-taking.

You have THIRTY seconds to preview the gap-filling task.

Now listen to the talk. When it is over, you will be given TWO minutes to check your work.

Talk One

Life and Works of Sylvia Plath

1. Family background

- Father: (1) _____ (1) _____
- Mother: housewife
- Had a (2) _____ two years after birth (2) _____

2. Major events in life

- Born in Boston on October 27, 1932
- Father became ill in 1936
- (3) _____ later her father died (3) _____
- (4) _____ by Smith College in 1950 (4) _____
- Became winner of (5) _____ in 1953 (5) _____
- Died (6) _____ (6) _____

3. Literary achievements

- A common theme of her works: (7) _____ figure (7) _____
- Published a poem called “(8) _____” in 1950 (8) _____
- *The Bell Jar*, (9) _____, was published just before her death (9) _____
- About to win (10) _____ before her death (10) _____

Talk Two

Facial Recognition

1. Traditional methods of facial recognition

- Each face has peaks and (1) _____ (1) _____
- A faceprint is a (2) _____ (2) _____
- Can compare such (3) _____ images as photographs (3) _____
- No variance in (4) _____ or lighting (4) _____
- Any variance will make the system (5) _____ (5) _____

2. A new way of recognizing faces

- One advantage: enjoy (6) _____ (6) _____
- Another advantage: recognize a person from (7) _____ (7) _____
- Each individual gets a unique code

3. A new development — Skin Biometrics

- Uses the uniqueness of skin texture to (8) _____ (8) _____
- Can be used in (9) _____ (9) _____
- Not perfect because of (10) _____ to lighting conditions (10) _____

Talk Three

Reasons behind the Formation of Early States

1. Definition of states

- Determining factor: the level of (1) _____ (1) _____
- States: groups that are the largest and most (2) _____ (2) _____ complex

- (3) _____ levels besides states (3) _____
- 2. The environmental approach
 - The main force: (4) _____ (4) _____
 - A small population
 - Families living (5) _____ can meet their basic needs (5) _____
 - Always follow (6) _____ (6) _____
 - A large population
 - Need (7) _____ to produce enough food (7) _____
 - (8) _____ is needed (8) _____
 - Three social levels
 - Upper class: rulers
 - Middle class: (9) _____ (9) _____
 - Lower class: crop producers and agricultural laborers
- 3. Weaknesses of the approach
 - Some (10) _____ of the environmental approach can (10) _____ be identified

Talk Four

Aristotle's Ethical Theory

- 1. Focus of the theory
 - What is (1) _____ (1) _____
- 2. Two important (2) _____ (2) _____
 - Extrinsic value
 - Things are valued (3) _____ (3) _____
 - Intrinsic value
 - Things are valued for (4) _____ (4) _____
- 3. Happiness
 - Has the (5) _____ intrinsic value (5) _____
 - Highest good for Aristotle: (6) _____ (6) _____
 - Aristotle is (7) _____ by its definition (7) _____
 - A couple of criteria
 - Whether it is (8) _____ (8) _____
 - Whether it is obtained (9) _____ (9) _____
- 4. Conclusion
 - True happiness is the (10) _____ (10) _____

Talk Five

Successful Advertising

1. Necessity of developing a systematic approach
 - Can (1) _____ the service or product you want to sell (1) _____
 - Waste money
 - Drive away (2) _____ (2) _____
2. The “(3) _____” of a systematic advertising plan (3) _____
 - Market
 - Should have (4) _____ about your possible customers (4) _____
 - Media
 - Include television, radio, newspapers, magazines and (5) _____ (5) _____
 - Try to reach the most potential customers for (6) _____ (6) _____
 - Money
 - Spend (7) _____ wisely (7) _____
 - Important to (8) _____ to get the best results (8) _____
 - Message
 - Can make (9) _____ easier, or safer (9) _____
3. Concluding remarks
 - Get ready to (10) _____ after group discussions (10) _____

Talk Six

GM Foods: Pros and Cons

1. Introduction
 - Effects of GM foods are (1) _____ (1) _____
2. Benefits of GM foods
 - Potentially produce (2) _____ (2) _____
 - Reduction of manpower leads to (3) _____ (3) _____
 - Improved food quality and extended (4) _____ (4) _____
 - Provide sufficient yields despite a severe, (5) _____ (5) _____
 - Have a high content of (6) _____ (6) _____
3. Issues with GM Foods
 - Able to (7) _____ in humans (7) _____
 - Lead to reduced numbers or (8) _____ of a certain organism (8) _____
 - Many new diseases will possibly (9) _____ (9) _____
4. Conclusion
 - (10) _____ is needed to make the final decision (10) _____

Talk Seven

Note-Taking

1. (1) _____ of note-taking (1) _____
 - Have to take notes to learn (2) _____ (2) _____
2. Benefits of note-taking
 - Help you (3) _____ in school (3) _____
 - Help you learn a lot of subjects and / or (4) _____ (4) _____
3. Necessity of note-taking
 - Encounter a difficult subject
 - Do well in a difficult class
4. Strategies of note-taking
 - Don't (5) _____ with difficult things (5) _____
 - Your (6) _____: take notes on the key points (6) _____
 - Should (7) _____ the difficult concepts (7) _____
 - (8) _____ as soon as you can (8) _____
 - New information (9) _____ old information (9) _____
 - Make sure to ask questions (10) _____ (10) _____
if the professor prefers that

Talk Eight

Future of the Phone

1. Evolution of the mobile phone into (1) _____ (1) _____
 - Main feature: transmitting and receiving video, (2) _____, (2) _____
data and text
2. New developments of phones
 - (3) _____ personal computer and the television (3) _____
 - Lightweight phones outfitted with (4) _____ (4) _____
 - Absorb many of (5) _____ of the desktop computer (5) _____
 - Provide personalized services: (6) _____, gambling, (6) _____
shopping, etc.
3. Telecommunications revolution
 - SIM card facilitates (7) _____ (7) _____
 - Add (8) _____ for a second smart card (8) _____
 - Images as important as sound
 - A pair of ordinary glasses fitted with (9) _____ (9) _____
 - Mobile videophones: the major source of (10) _____ (10) _____



专项练习答案及详解

Talk One

Life and Works of Sylvia Plath

Today we're going to look at the life and some of the works of one of America's finest modern female poets, Sylvia Plath.

To understand the continued growth in interest in her work, we have to look at the issues which her life and work address. As Susan Bassnett writes in her book on women writers, "Dying as she did in 1963, Sylvia Plath never knew that so soon afterwards the problems of what and how women write was to become such a crucial matter and was to be debated by so many other women." So, Sylvia Plath was a woman writing about women's issues before they were recognised as being of any importance.

Sylvia Plath was born at Robinson Memorial Hospital in Boston on 27th October, 1932. She was the first born child of Otto and Aurelia Plath, both highly educated academic people. Her father Otto was a professor of biology at Boston University, but her mother had been subjugated into a domestic role as housewife despite her level of education. Her father was not too pleased with the birth of his daughter and demanded that his wife have a son within the next two years. Amazingly enough, his wife obliged by giving birth to a son almost exactly two years later.

This domineering father figure became a common theme that recurred throughout Plath's writing. With the birth of her brother, Sylvia had to work much harder to win her father's attention and approval. When in 1936 Plath's father became ill, access to him became even more restricted, and Plath's main means of getting attention from her father was by achieving academic success. This meant that from an early age she began to equate love with success.

In 1940 Plath's father died and this left the family in a very difficult financial situation. They were forced to move away from the seaside home that Plath had enjoyed so much and into a suburb of Boston and her mother had to take a part-time job to support the family.

In 1950 Plath graduated from Bradford High School and won a scholarship to Smith College. In the same year she published a short story entitled "And Summer Will Not Come Again" and a poem called "Bitter Strawberries".

Plath's time at Smith was difficult as she had very high expectations of herself. She wanted to achieve perfect grades, but she also wanted to be accepted by her peers and an important part of being accepted was being popular and dating lots of boys. This was difficult because as a scholarship girl she had only a very small allowance to spend on clothes and going out, and each year's continued scholarship was dependent on the level of her grades.

In 1953 Plath won a fiction contest sponsored by *Mademoiselle* Magazine and was offered the opportunity to go to New York as a guest editor. She grasped this opportunity to spend a month working in a professional publishing environment, but Plath returned from New York feeling exhausted and after hearing news that her application to a creative writing course had been rejected, she fell into what was to become one of many depressions.

At the time of her death in 1963 Sylvia Plath was on the verge of the critical success and recognition that she had sought for most of her life. Her first novel *The Bell Jar* had just been published and the publication of her collection of poems *Ariel* had just been agreed.

1. professor of biology

从下面讲母亲的身份为 housewife 可以得知,此处考查父亲的身份。录音中提到 Her father Otto was a professor of biology at Boston University,此处限定为三个词,因此填 professor of biology 即可。

2. little / younger brother

此处需要填补与家人有关的信息,作家两岁的时候家里又添丁了,录音中提到 his wife obliged by giving birth to a son almost exactly two years later,因此这里应该填相当于“弟弟”的词组,故 little brother 或 younger brother 均可。

3. Four years

此部分明显按照时间顺序排列,因此这里需要填入时间,但此题的难度较大,因为录音中没有直接提到,考生需要根据录音自行计算。录音中提到, in 1936 Plath's father became ill 以及 In 1940 Plath's father died,故而父亲在 4 年后离世。

4. Admitted

此处缺少动词,而 by 之后是一所大学的名字,因此这里应该是被大学录取,填入 admitted 即可。需要注意的是,字母 a 需要大写。

5. a fiction contest

此空之前的关键词是 winner,因此这里需要填的是比赛。录音中提到, In 1953 Plath won a fiction contest sponsored by Mademoiselle Magazine。此外,填空题中的 1953 年也是一个重要提示,考生应该对该年发生的事件重点关注。

6. in 1963

按照这部分的格式规范,此处需要填入具体时间。而对于一篇介绍作家生平的文章而言,生卒年份属于重要信息。录音中明确提到 At the time of her death in 1963,因此需要填入 in 1963。

7. a domineering father

这个空需要填入作家作品中反复出现的形象。录音中有这样一句话 This domineering father figure became a common theme that recurred throughout Plath's writing,但填空是显然不能直接填入 this domineering father,因为没有上下文, this 毫无意义。最终需要填入 a domineering father。如果没有不定冠词 a,也可接受,因为提纲中的句子可以是不完整的。

8. Bitter Strawberries

此空需要填入作品名称,考生需要注意的关键词是时间 in 1950,作品名的复数形式容易被忽略。

9. her first novel

此空从语法进行分析,句子缺少同位语,那么这部作品到底有什么特殊之处呢?录音中提到, Her first novel *The Bell Jar* had just been published,提纲中将作品名与 first novel 颠倒了位置,因此需要填入 her first novel。

10. critical success / critical recognition

此处需要填入名词,关键词是 win,但录音的结尾部分并没有出现带有 win 的句子,因此这道题在录音的基础上进行了变化。录音中有这样一句话, Sylvia Plath was on the verge of the critical success and recognition that she had sought for most of her life, on the verge of 也就是 about to 的意思,那么 win 的宾语就应当是 critical success and recognition,但四个词已经超出限制了。考生需要适当变通,填入 critical success 或 critical recognition,两个词组为近义词。

Talk Two

Facial Recognition

Hello class, so today we're going to be looking at facial recognition, and at the different sorts of technology that go into facial recognition. Let's start with the more traditional methods of facial recognition. Every face has peaks and valleys, and these can be translated into what is termed as nodal points. Each face has about 80

of these, and they include distance between the eyes, the length of the jaw, the width of the nose, and things like that. These measurements can be used to create a numerical code, and this is called a faceprint. This system is good, because it can compare two dimensional images, such as photographs. The problem is that the images have to be controlled. The person has to be staring straight at the camera. There must be no variance in facial expression or lighting, because any variance in these parameters reduces the effectiveness of the system. So they had to come up with another way.

So the new way of recognizing faces is by using a 3D model. It has better accuracy, allegedly. 3D imagery detects distinctive features in the face, such as the curves of the eyes, nose and chin — features which do not change over time. These are measured at the sub-millimeter level. Interestingly, a 3D image can be taken not only from a live scan but also from a 2D photograph. And another good thing about the 3D system is that it can recognize a person from a range of angles; the person doesn't have to be directly facing the camera, as in 2D technology. Once again, the system gives each individual a unique code — a set of numbers that represents the face.

It's easy to match a 3D image to another 3D image, if you already have a 3D image in your database. It's less easy to match 3D images to 2D images. But what they can do is pull certain measurements from the 3D image, such as the size of the eye and so forth, and use this to convert the 3D image into a 2D image, and this image can be more easily compared to the 2D images in the database.

But it's not just the measurements which can be used to recognize faces. There's also a new development called Skin Biometrics. This uses the uniqueness of skin texture to get its results. The process takes a picture of a patch of skin, and the system will then identify any pores, lines, moles, blemishes and other features of skin texture. This method can be used to identify identical twins, something that cannot be done with the 3D technology. Its other advantages over 3D imagery are that it's insensitive to changes in expression, blinking, smiling and so forth, and can compensate for changes in facial features — such as the growth of a beard, or wearing glasses. It's not perfect, though, as it is sensitive to lighting conditions and poor camera resolution, and if there is glare from the sun.

1. valleys

此题为原词填空,难度并不大。录音中提到,Every face has peaks and valleys,因此填入 valleys 即可,但考生要避免犯下拼写错误。

2. numerical code

此空对 faceprint 进行定义,考生需要关注录音中诸如 called 一类的词。事实上,录音中有这样一句话,These measurements can be used to create a numerical code, and this is called a faceprint。此空的难点在于,录音中先出现对 faceprint 的解释,而提纲中先出现 faceprint,考生可能会出现听到后面忘了前面的情况。

3. two dimensional

此处考查录音中的细节,考生需要关注录音中 compare 之后的部分。相关部分如下 because it can compare two dimensional images, such as photographs,因此需要填入 two dimensional。

4. facial expression

此空同样考查细节,考生需要关注 variance 这个关键词,答案就在这个词附近。录音中提到,There must be no variance in facial expression or lighting,因此正确答案就是 facial expression。

5. less effective

此空紧跟上一题,讲的是一旦重要参数出现变化将造成的后果。录音提到后果的相关部分为 because any variance in these parameters reduces the effectiveness of the system,但根本没有出现 make 这个词。如果直接照搬 reduces the effectiveness,语法上是错误的。考生这时候一定要善于灵活变通,原文说降低有效

性,有没有其他表述,可以和 make 搭配呢? 答案就是 less effective, 它既保留了意思,语法上也正确。

6. better accuracy

此空讲的是新技术的优势,关于这点,录音中明确提到 It has better accuracy, allegedly, 录音中用到 has, 而提纲中用的 enjoy, 这多少会对考生造成干扰效果。

7. different angles

此处之前的关键词是 recognize, 录音中的相关部分为 it can recognize a person from a range of angles。本空的难点在于,考生即使听出了 a range of angles, 也不能直接填入这个词组,因为它超出了 3 个词的限制。怎么办呢? 只能选择意思相近但用词更少的词组了,因此填入 different angles 是一个很好的选择。

8. get its results

此空考查细节。提纲中的句子几乎与录音中一模一样,原文为 This uses the uniqueness of skin texture to get its results, 考生直接填入原文中的三个词 get its results 即可。

9. identifying identical twins

此空涉及新技术的用途,录音中提到 This method can be used to identify identical twins, 但原文用的是不定式短语,此空之前的介词为 in, 因此考生需进行适当的变通,填入分词形式 identifying identical twins。

10. sensitivity

此空涉及新技术的缺陷。录音中最后一句清楚提到了这一缺陷, It's not perfect, though, as it is sensitive to lighting conditions and poor camera resolution, and if there is glare from the sun。但此空之前的短语为 because of, 录音中用的是 as, 考生无法照搬录音中的原词。根据语法正确的原则,唯有填入 sensitivity 最为合适。

Talk Three

Reasons behind the Formation of Early States

One of the big questions when we look at prehistory is "Why did the earliest states form?". Well, to begin we'd better define exactly what we mean when we talk about states. The human groups that are the smallest and have the least social and political complexity, we call bands. The groups that are the largest and most socially and politically complex, we call states. So, the level of complexity here refers to the organization of people into large, diverse groups, and densely populated communities. And there are four levels in total: bands, tribes, chiefdoms and states.

But, but back to my original question. Why did early states form? Why not just continue to live in small groups? Why become more complex?

One theory called the environmental approach hypothesizes that the main force behind state formation was population growth. It assumes that centralized management was critical to dealing with issues caused by sudden population surges, like a strain on limited food supplies.

At the least complex end of the spectrum, the few families living in bands are able to meet their own basic needs. They usually hunt together and search for whatever foods are available to them, instead of domesticating animals and planting crops. In order to efficiently take advantage of the wild foods available, bands are often nomadic and move around following herds of animals. This strategy is feasible when you have a small population.

But when you have a large population, well, the whole population can't just get up and move to follow a wild herd of animals. So you need sophisticated technologies to produce enough food for everyone. And there is an increased need to resolve social problems that arise as people begin to compete for resources. To manage intensified food production, to collect, store and distribute food, you need centralized decision-making and centralized decision-makers.

It's the same thing when it comes to maintaining social order. You need to create and efficiently enforce a

formal legal code. It makes sense to have a centralized authority in charge of that, right? So a hierarchy forms. By definition, states had at least three social levels. Usually, an upper class of rulers, a middle class comprised of managers and merchants, and a lower class of crop producers and agricultural laborers.

The environmental approach hypothesizes that states appear in certain environmental settings, settings which have a severe population problem or a shortage of agricultural land. But not everyone agrees with the theory. It definitely has some weaknesses. For example, states have developed in places like the mild lowlands of Mesoamerica and in Egypt's Nile River Valley. Both places had vast areas of fertile farmland, no shortage of agricultural land. And what about population increase? Well, there were some early states that formed where there wasn't any sudden population increase. So it seems that these are valid criticisms of the environmental approach.

1. complexity

本题考查细节,录音中提到了 socially and politically complex,下文中紧接着又提到了 the level of complexity,因此本空只需填入原词 complexity 即可。

2. socially and politically

本题对国家进行定义,提纲中出现的内容与录音中几乎一样,同时根据语法分析可知,此空需要填入副词,录音中有这样一句话 The groups that are the largest and most socially and politically complex, we call states.由此可知此处需要填入 socially and politically。

3. Three

此空考查数字,但存在一个陷阱。录音中提到了 there are four levels in total,有的考生可能会受误导,填入 four。出现该错误的主要原因是没有仔细审题,此空之后的3个词为 levels besides states,既然排除了国家,那就只剩下3个层次了,因此只能填 Three。

4. population growth

此空考查原文中的细节,考生需要重点关注 main force,而录音中正好有一句专门谈到了 main force,相关部分为 the main force behind state formation was population growth,不难推出,此处应填入 population growth。

5. in bands

此空需填入状语成分,考生要注意 families 以及 basic needs 等关键词,准确定位这些关键词出现的句子。录音中的相关部分为 the few families living in bands are able to meet their own basic needs,因此考生只需要填入原词 in bands 即可。

6. herds of animals

此空应填入宾语,关键词是 follow,而录音中出现 follow 一词的相关部分为 bands are often nomadic and move around following herds of animals,正好可以填入原文的三个词 herds of animals。

7. sophisticated technologies

此空也是考查细节,考生应注意到话题已经转入 a large population 并关注关键词 produce enough food,录音中与此相关的部分为 So you need sophisticated technologies to produce enough food for everyone,此空需填入 need 之后的两个词 sophisticated technologies。

8. Centralized decision-making

此句给出的已知信息非常少,考生只能从 need 这个词入手,密切关注原文中出现 need 的句子。录音中相关部分有两句出现了 need,分别是 there is an increased need 和 you need centralized decision-making,但前一句中 need 为名词,故需填入后一个 need 的宾语 centralized decision-making。

9. managers and merchants

此空涉及社会阶层的划分,这类空要填的内容原文中都会明确提到,考生只需对号入座。录音中提到了 a middle class comprised of managers and merchants,因此考生正好可以填入原词 managers and merchants。

10. valid criticisms

此空涉及对该理论的批评意见。但录音中只提到了具体的批评问题,并总结说这些问题都是 valid criticisms,而提纲中的这句话属于总结性质,考生只能填入 valid criticisms。

Talk Four**Aristotle's Ethical Theory**

OK. Another ancient Greek philosopher we need to discuss is Aristotle — Aristotle's ethical theory. What Aristotle's ethical theory is all about is this: he's trying to show you how to be happy — what true happiness is.

Now, why is he interested in human happiness? It's not just because it's something that all people want to aim for. It's more than that. But to get there we need to first make a very important distinction. Let me introduce a couple of technical terms: extrinsic value and intrinsic value.

To understand Aristotle's interest in happiness, you need to understand this distinction.

Some things we aim for and value, not for themselves but for what they bring about in addition to themselves. If I value something as a means to something else, then it has what we will call "extrinsic value". Other things we desire and hold to be valuable for themselves alone. If we value something not as a means to something else, but for its own sake, let us say that it has "intrinsic value".

But how does all this relate to human happiness? Well, Aristotle asks: is there something that all human beings value ... and value only intrinsically, for its own sake and only for its own sake? If you could find such a thing, that would be the universal final good, or truly the ultimate purpose or goal for all human beings. Aristotle thought the answer was yes. What is it? Happiness. Everyone will agree, he argues, that happiness is the ultimate end to be valued for itself and really only for itself. For what other purpose is there in being happy? What does it yield? The attainment of happiness becomes the ultimate or highest good for Aristotle.

The next question that Aristotle raises is: what is happiness? We all want it; we all desire it; we all seek it. It's the goal we have in life. But what is it? How do we find it? Here he notes, with some frustration, people disagree.

But he does give us a couple of criteria, or features, to keep in mind as we look for what true human happiness is. True human happiness should be, as he puts it, complete. Complete in that it's all we require. Well, true human happiness ... if you had that, what else do you need? Nothing.

And, second, true happiness should be something that I can obtain on my own. I shouldn't have to rely on other people for it. Many people value fame and seek fame. Fame for them becomes the goal. But, according to Aristotle, this won't work either, because fame depends altogether too much on other people. I can't get it on my own, without help from other people.

In the end, Aristotle says that true happiness is the exercise of reason — a life of intellectual contemplation of thinking.

1. true happiness

此空涉及讲座的主要话题,录音中开门见山地提到,What Aristotle's ethical theory is all about is this: he's trying to show you how to be happy — what true happiness is,因此亚里士多德的伦理论的核心是 true happiness。

2. technical terms

此空需要填入一个标题来总结 extrinsic value 和 intrinsic value,录音中在提到这两种价值之前就界定了它们的属性,Let me introduce a couple of technical terms: extrinsic value and intrinsic value,因此需要填入 technical terms。

3. not for themselves

此空解释 extrinsic value, 根据下面对 intrinsic value 的解释, 此空也应该填入带 for 的短语。录音中的相关部分为 Some things we aim for and value, not for themselves, 因此考生填入 not for themselves 三个词即可。

4. their own sake / themselves alone

此空与上一空正好相反, 所不同的是给出了 for 这个介词, 表示目的。录音中与此相关的部分为 Other things we desire and hold to be valuable for themselves alone, 所以考生填入 themselves alone 即可。但需要注意的是, 如果有的考生根据后一句 If we value something not as a means to something else, but for its own sake 而填入 its own sake, 就会出现问题, 因为此处主语用的复数形式 things, 考生需要进行适当变化, 填入 their own sake。

5. ultimate

此空考查细节, 应填入形容词。考生需关注关键词 intrinsic value, 录音中有这样一句话 happiness is the ultimate end to be valued for itself and really only for itself。这句并没有直接出现 intrinsic value, 但所谓的 valued for itself and really only for itself 就是之前所说的内在价值, 因此正确答案就是 ultimate。

6. attainment of happiness / to attain happiness / attaining happiness

此空同样考查细节。考生需要关注关键词 highest good, 录音中的相关句子为 The attainment of happiness becomes the ultimate or highest good for Aristotle, 由于字数的限制, 考生只需填入 attainment of happiness 即可。如果填动名词短语 attaining happiness 或动词不定式形式 to attain happiness 亦可。

7. frustrated

此空显然需要填入动词的过去分词形式。但此题难度很大, 因为原文中并没有直接出现合适的动词。关于幸福的定义以及如何找到幸福, 录音中是这样说的: But what is it? How do we find it? Here he notes, with some frustration, people disagree. 也就是说, 亚里士多德也不能给出令人满意的定义, 这让他感到沮丧。因此可以对录音中的 frustration 进行适当变化, 填入 frustrated。

8. complete

此空考查细节。录音中明确提到 a couple of criteria, 标准一为 True human happiness should be ... complete, 考生只需填入一个形容词即可。

9. on one's own

此空考查幸福的第二条标准, 找到原文中的相应位置比较容易, 因为录音中明确提到 second, true happiness should be something that I can obtain on my own, 但要填入合适的内容并不容易, 考生不能照搬 on my own, 因为提纲中并没有出现第一人称。需要对 my 进行变形, 改为泛指 of one's, 最终的答案是 on one's own。

10. exercise of reason

此空对讲座进行总结, 考生比较容易找到录音中的相应部分: Aristotle says that true happiness is the exercise of reason。这类空只需要将录音中的原文填入即可。

Talk Five**Successful Advertising**

Let's get started. Um, last time we were talking about the need for advertising. Now, let's look at how you can successfully call attention to the service or product you want to sell. To succeed, you've got to develop a systematic approach. If you don't come up with a system, um, a plan, you risk making decisions that waste money, or even drive away potential customers.

But what does a systematic advertising plan look like? Well, it covers what we call — the “Four Ms”. The “Four Ms”: Market, Media, Money, Message. All are important areas to focus on when creating your advertising plan. We will look at them one by one.

The first step is to look at your Market, that's the people who might become customers, buyers of your service or product. You need to know all about your possible customers: Who are they? What age group are they in? What do they like, or dislike? How do they shop? So, you got that? A market is a group of potential customers.

Next, Media. Obviously the major media are television, radio, newspapers, magazines, um, billboards, and so forth. There are all avenues of communication. And you need to figure out: Which media you should advertise through? Which media will reach your intended audience — your market? So, you do research, trying to determine which media will reach the most potential customers for the lowest cost. For instance, if you have a product, that ... oh ... say teachers would like, then teachers are your market. So you ask yourself: What magazines do the majority of teachers read? What TV programs do teachers watch? Do teachers listen to much radio? At what times of the day?

You have an advertising budget to spend, but how do you spend it wisely? Again, research is the key. Good research gives you facts, facts that can help you decide, well, as we've already mentioned, decide the right market to target, and the best media to use. But also: When to advertise? Or how to get the best rates? Like, maybe you're advertising sports equipment, and you have been spending most of your budget during the holiday season when people buy gifts for each other. Now, in theory, that would seem a great time to advertise, but maybe research shows that you're wrong, that the customers who buy sports equipment tend not to give it as a holiday gift, but want to use it themselves. In that case, advertising during a different season of the year might give you better results. But you need to get the facts — facts that come from good research to be certain and know for sure that you're getting your money's worth.

OK, finally, there is your message: What you want to say about your product? Why buying it will make the customer's life easier, or safer or better somehow? Whatever the message is, make sure you get it right.

Now, I want everyone to get into small groups to have discussions and come up with some examples. And then we'll get back together and share.

1. call attention to

此空考查细节。考生只要关注后面的 service or product 就可以找到录音中的对应位置,录音中正好三个词 call attention to。

2. potential customers

此空同样考查细节。考生需注意听录音中 drive away 后面的词,录音中的相应部分为 even drive away potential customers,因此答案是 potential customers。

3. Four Ms

此空对下面的 market / media / money / message 进行总括,考生很容易就发现这四个词均以 m 开头,因此录音中用了 Four Ms。需要注意的,考生一定要大写 M,另外,如果 4 用英文单词,也需要大写 F。

4. all the knowledge

此空需要填入名词。意思也不难推断出来,就是要了解客户。原文中的相关部分为 You need to know all about your possible customers,显然,考生不能填入 know all,因为提纲中的 have 限制了能填的内容。在保持意思不变的前提下,考生需要对 know all 进行变换,最后得出的正确答案是 all the knowledge。

5. billboards

此空同一系列名词并列,明显考查细节。这里需要填的单词 billboards 比较偏,很多考生可能不熟悉,这就要求考生平时注意扩大词汇量。

6. the lowest cost

此空考查细节。因为放在句子的结尾处,考生需要根据此空之前的关键词 potential customers 定位在

录音中的相应位置。这句话的原文为 you do research, trying to determine which media will reach the most potential customers for the lowest cost, for 之后正好是三个词可以填在空内。

7. the advertising budget

此空位于 spend 之后,应该是与钱有关,但录音中仅提到 but how do you to spend it wisely,显然不能直接填入 it。考生必须能够快速反应出 it 的指代对象,这个对象就在前面的一个分句中 You have an advertising budget to spend,录音中用的是不定冠词 an,但提纲中要转换成定冠词 the。

8. get the facts

此空考查细节。怎样才能得到最好的结果呢?录音中提到 advertising during a different season of the year might give you better results,但有个先决条件 But you need to get the facts,因此这里可以填入 get the facts。

9. the customer's life

此处考查细节。考生需要注意形容词 easier / safer 之前的关键词,录音中的相关部分为 Why buying it will make the customer's life easier, or safer or better somehow,因此考生需要填入 the customer's life,要注意所有格的正确使用。

10. provide / offer some examples

此处考查细节,教授最后要求学生讨论并举例:I want everyone to get into small groups to have discussions and come up with some examples. 讨论完了之后要 come up with some examples,但显然直接填入这个短语是不行的,必须将字数控制在3个以内。考生需要开动脑筋,最后可行的答案是 provide / offer some examples。

Talk Six

GM Foods: Pros and Cons

With all of the controversy around genetically modified (GM) foods, sorting through huge volumes of information can seem like a daunting task. Many members of the public are asking questions about GM foods and they are also raising concerns about the effects these foods may have on their health or the environment. There are different advantages and disadvantages of GM foods, although to what extent they can help or harm humans and the environment is a debatable aspect of this technology.

We'll start to talk about the benefits of GM foods. A proposed benefit of GM foods is that they can potentially produce higher crop yields, which could help by feeding more people in developing countries. They are also cited as more economical, despite the initial higher cost of the seeds. The rationale is that they reduce the need for pesticides and herbicides as well as reducing the manpower needed to successfully grow the crops, which should translate into improved financial gains.

Improved food quality is another benefit associated with GM foods. A tomato, for instance, can be engineered to stay fresher for longer, thereby extending its shelf life in the supermarket.

Yet another benefit is that crops can be engineered to withstand weather fluctuations and extremes. This means that they can provide sufficient yields and quality despite a severe, poor weather season.

Another benefit is that GM foods can be engineered to have a high content of a specific nutrient that is lacking in the diet of a local population group. The vitamin A rich "golden rice" is one example of a GM food that has been engineered to have high levels of a nutrient.

But these benefits do not come without concerns.

A worrisome issue in GM foods is the ability of a food to trigger an allergy in humans. Some of the genes used in GM technology might be taken from a food that causes allergies in some people. Inserting that gene into another organism could cause the host organism to express that allergen as a trait. Alternately, a new allergen could be produced when genes are mixed across different species.

Another potential downside to GM technology is that other organisms in the ecosystem could be harmed, which would lead to a lower level of biodiversity. By removing one pest that harms the crop, you could be removing a food source for an animal. Also, GM crops could prove toxic to an organism in the environment, leading to reduced numbers or extinction of that organism.

Given that some GM foods are modified using bacteria and viruses, there is a fear that we will see the emergence of new diseases. The threat to human health is a worrisome aspect of GM technology and one that has received a great deal of debate.

There are many other potential benefits and risks related to GM foods, which you will likely learn about as you investigate the topic further and decide whether or not you want to support or avoid GM foods and the related technology.

1. controversial

此空考查概括能力。快速浏览提纲可以发现,本讲座讲了转基因食品利弊,说明人们的认识并不统一。另外,讲座第一句即提到 With all of the controversy around genetically modified (GM) foods,说明转基因食品的效果是存在争议的,因此应填入形容词 controversial。

2. higher crop yields

此空考查细节。考生需要密切关注 potentially produce 后面的内容,录音中提到 they can potentially produce higher crop yields,因此考生填入录音中的三个词 higher crop yields 即可。

3. improved financial gains

此空考查细节。但由于提纲中所用的句型不同于录音中的句型,考生需要在脑中进行转换。录音中提到,they reduce the need for pesticides and herbicides as well as reducing the manpower needed to successfully grow the crops, which should translate into improved financial gains,这句话非常长,而且出现了一个比较难的词组 translate into。在此处,它的意思同 lead to 比较接近,因此可填入其后的三个词 improved financial gains。

4. shelf life

此空考查细节。考生需要关注 extend 这个关键词,录音中出现这个词的那句话为 thereby extending its shelf life in the supermarket。需要注意的是,录音中 extend 用的分词形式,而提纲中用的过去分词,考生需去掉录音中的 its,直接填入 shelf life。

5. poor weather season

此空考查细节。提纲中提供的信息较多,考生抓住其中的个别关键词即可定位本句在录音中的位置,相关内容为 This means that they can provide sufficient yields and quality despite a severe, poor weather season,因此 severe 之后即可填入原词 poor weather season。

6. a specific nutrient

此空考查细节。横线之前的关键词是 a high content,考生应密切关注录音中 content 之后的内容,相关句子为 Another benefit is that GM foods can be engineered to have a high content of a specific nutrient,介词 of 之后正好是三个词 a specific nutrient。

7. trigger an allergy / trigger allergies

此空考查细节。录音中提到,人们对转基因食品的第一个担忧就是 A worrisome issue in GM foods is the ability of a food to trigger an allergy in humans,也就是说,转基因食品可能会引发过敏,因此填入 trigger an allergy 即可。从语法上讲,此处用复数也没有问题。因此,考生若填 trigger allergies 也应算对。需要注意的是,allergy 是一个很容易出现拼写错误的词。

8. extinction

此空同样考查细节。考生需要注意 reduced numbers 之后的内容,录音中相关部分提到 GM crops could prove toxic to an organism in the environment, leading to reduced numbers or extinction of that organ-

ism, 因此填入一个词 extinction 即可。

9. emerge

此空考查考生的词汇转换能力。从语法上进行分析, 此空需填入动词, 而录音中的相关部分为 there is a fear that we will see the emergence of new diseases, 显然不能填入录音中的 see 这个词, 考生需要根据语义和语法进行转换, 将 emergence 转换成动词形式 emerge。

10. More investigation

此空同样考查考生的转换能力。讲座最后提到, 转基因食品利弊难以定论, which you will likely learn about as you investigate the topic further and decide whether or not you want to support or avoid GM foods and the related technology, 要做出最后决定, 需要 investigate the topic further。但根据语法分析, 此空只能填入名词。因此, 在保持意思不变的前提下, 将 investigate ... further 转换成了 more investigation。

Talk Seven

Note Taking

Note taking is an extremely important part of the learning process. It doesn't matter whether you're trying to find a way to study the material later or you're just trying to learn the material. You simply have to take good notes to learn some of the more complex concepts that people are supposed to learn in high school and / or college.

In fact, a good set of notes will not only help you do better in school, but it will also help you learn the math, English, language, science, history, and / or other similar concepts that you need to learn to enter virtually any of the careers that you may be planning to enter. Unfortunately, it is important to note that there's a big difference between taking notes and taking good notes, and a lot of people have trouble determining whether a particular note-taking strategy is a good way to take notes or not.

There's a pretty good chance that you will encounter a subject at some point that you just don't understand. It may be a class that's too complicated, a class that requires you to learn too much in the time given, or a class that you just can't wrap your head around. This means that, for you to do well in a difficult class or do well on a difficult test, you have to know how to take notes on a subject that you just can't figure out.

Fortunately, if you're having trouble understanding a subject, there are a couple of techniques that can help.

First, try not to obsess too much on the things that you don't understand. This is important because your primary goal is always to take notes on all of the key points that your teacher or professor covers, and you don't really have time to worry too much about whether a particular topic makes sense. It is important to note, however, that this doesn't mean that you should ignore the concepts that you don't understand, but instead that you should make a note next to each concept that doesn't really make sense to you. This will allow you to take your notes now and find the information that you need to understand the concepts that you don't quite get later.

Secondly, if you need help with a particular subject, ask for help as soon as you can. This is important because the information that you learn in your current class will typically build on the information that you have already learned. This means that you have to make sure that you ask for help as soon as you can, so you can get the help that you need to understand the concepts that you need to know now and the concepts that you will learn later. In most cases, you should raise your hand and ask any questions that you have as soon as you have them. However, if you have a teacher or a professor that prefers that you ask questions after class, make sure to ask all of your questions as soon as you have an opportunity to do so.

1. Importance

此空考查归纳能力。所填内容显然为名词, 但讲座的开始部分并没有合适的名词可用。再看提纲中

的下句是 have to, 涉及记笔记的重要性或必要性, 但 necessity 已经在下面出现。结合第一句话 Note taking is an extremely important part of the learning process, 因此答案应为 importance, 如果填写 extreme importance, 也可接受。

2. some complex concepts

此空考查细节。但需要注意的是, 录音中提到 You simply have to take good notes to learn some of the more complex concepts, learn 之后的词多达 6 个, 显然不符合不超过 3 个的要求。考生必须进行适当变通, 可填入 some complex concepts。

3. do better

此题为原词填空。考生只需要注意关键词组 in school, 录音中的对应部分为 a good set of notes will not only help you do better in school, 故答案为 do better。

4. other similar concepts

此空考查细节。录音中提到 it will also help you learn the math, English, language, science, history, and / or other similar concepts, 因此只需要填入原词 other similar concepts 即可。

5. get / be obsessed

此空考查考生的转换能力。讲座中给出的第一条建议是 try not to obsess too much on the things that you don't understand. things that you don't understand 相当于提纲中的 difficult things, 但 don't 后面怎么填呢? 录音中只有 not to obsess, 显然不能直接填入, 而且此空后面有 with 限制了所填内容。综合上述因素, 在保持意思不变的情况下, 可填入 get / be obsessed。

6. primary goal

此空考查细节。空后面的 take notes on the key points 是关键信息, 考生在听录音过程中应重点关注。相关部分为 your primary goal is always to take notes on all of the key points, 因此此空应填入 primary goal。

7. not ignore

此空考查细节以及推理能力。关键词为 difficult concepts, 考生应关注其前后的动词, 录音中的相关部分为 this doesn't mean that you should ignore the concepts that you don't understand, 但如果考生直接填入 ignore 就会出现错误, 因为主句部分有否定词 not, 考生需要推出否定在 ignore 上, 所以正确答案应为 not ignore。

8. Ask for help

此空考查细节。录音中清楚地提到两点策略, 其二是 Secondly, if you need help with a particular subject, ask for help as soon as you can, 因此直接填入原词 ask for help 即可。

9. typically builds on

此空考查细节。从语法上分析, 此处应填入谓语动词。录音中的相关部分为 the information that you learn in your current class will typically build on the information that you have already learned, 此句连接 new information 与 old information 的部分为 will typically build on, 但 4 个词超出了限制, 因此应改用一般现在时。

10. after class

此空考查细节。从语法上分析, 需要填入状语成分。录音中的相关部分为 if you have a teacher or a professor that prefers that you ask questions after class, 提纲中所做的调整并不大, 考生填入原词组 after class 即可。

Talk Eight

Future of the Phone

The mobile phone is set to become one of the central technologies of the 21st century. Within a few years, the mobile phone will evolve into a multi-functional communicator capable of transmitting and receiving not only sound, but also video, still images, data and text. A whole new era of personal communications is on the way.

Thanks in part to the growth of wireless networks, the telephone is converging with the personal computer and the television. Soon lightweight phones outfitted with high-resolution screens will be connected to satellites enabling people to talk, send and receive email, or take part in video conferences anytime, anywhere. These phones might also absorb many of the key functions of the desktop computer. Mobile devices are expected to be ideal for some of the new personalized services that are becoming available via the Internet, such as trading stocks, gambling, shopping and buying theater and airline tickets.

The telecommunications revolution is already taking shape around the globe. In Europe, mobile phones are already being used for electronic commerce. Most phones contain a Subscriber Identification Module (SIM) card to identify a user to the phone network. But the card could also facilitate limited financial transactions. Deutsche Bank and Nokia, for example, are working together to develop mobile banking services. Some manufacturers plan to upgrade the SIM card to an all-in-one personal identification credit card.

Another approach is to add a slot to mobile phones for a second smart card designed for mobile e-commerce. These cards could be used to make payments over the Internet or to pay for things like public transportation, movie tickets or drinks at a bar. It will soon be possible to receive almost all forms of electronic communication through a single device, most likely in a three-in-one phone that serves as a cordless at home, a cell phone on the road and an intercom at work. "The mobile phone will become increasingly multi-functional," says Brughardt Schallenberger, vice president for technology and innovation at Siemens Information and Consumer Products in Munich. "Fingerprint technology and advanced speech recognition will ensure that only one or two authorized users will be able to operate it."

Images will be just as important as sound to the future of mobile communications. At British Telecom's research laboratories near Ipswich, England, engineers are evaluating how a tiny screen fitted to the side-frame of a pair of ordinary glasses can be linked to the human eye. The micro-PC is carried in a shoulder bag and connected to a tiny screen in the glass frame. The PC accepts incoming data in standard TV format via an aerial and converts it into PC format images. The image on the screen is reflected onto the human eye via a prism fitted onto the lens. A person wearing such glasses could be on the move while staying tuned in to incoming TV images, Web sites, video conferencing links or email messages. Some even suggest that mobile videophones could overtake television as the major source of visual information, giving the phrase "something to phone home about" a whole new meaning.

1. a multi-functional communicator

此空考查细节。讲座在谈到移动电话的演变时提到 the mobile phone will evolve into a multi-functional communicator, 应当填入 a multi-functional communicator。但此处容易出现一个错误,那就是有的考生不知道 multi-functional 为合成词,从而造成字数超过限制。

2. still images

此空考查细节。录音中此处在进行列举,考生只需要将缺少的项目补上即可,但需要注意的是,有的考生可能对 still 这个词反应不过来,因为他们习惯于将其理解为副词。

3. Converge with

此空考查抓取细节的能力以及语法意识。录音中明确提到 the telephone is converging with the personal computer and the television,但考生如果填入 converging with 或 is converging with 就错了。因为下面几个并列项都是用动词原形开头,所以正确答案应当是 Converge with,且字母 C 要大写。

4. high-resolution screens

此空考查细节。考生需要注意关键词 lightweight phones,录音中提到 Soon lightweight phones outfitted with high-resolution screens will be connected to satellites,但此处的高-resolution 是一个合成词,考生如果分开写仍然是错误的。

5. the key functions

此题为原词填空。考生应重点关注 absorb 之后的内容,录音中提到 These phones might also absorb many of the key functions of the desktop computer,因此需要填入 the key functions,但考生不可漏掉定冠词 the。

6. trading stocks

此题也为原词填空。本空出现在列举中,考生需要注意 services 后面的列举部分,录音中相关部分为 some of the new personalized services that are becoming available via the Internet, such as trading stocks, gambling, shopping and buying theater and airline tickets。个别考生可能会对 stock 作名词用不熟悉,造成错误。

7. limited financial transactions

此空考查细节。考生需要根据关键词 facilitate 确定句子在录音中的相应位置,然后填入原词。此部分的原文为 But the card could also facilitate limited financial transactions,考生正好可以填入 facilitate 后面的三个词。

8. a slot

此空考查细节。考生需关注关键词 add 之后的内容,录音中提到 Another approach is to add a slot to mobile phones for a second smart card,但 slot 这个词有的考生可能并不熟悉,这就要求他们扩大词汇量。

9. a tiny screen

此空考查细节。考生应注意关键词 fit,到底安装什么呢?录音中的相关句子为 a tiny screen fitted to the side-frame of a pair of ordinary glasses can be linked to the human eye,因此正确答案应为 a tiny screen。

10. visual information

此空同样考查细节。考生应注意关键词 major source 之后的内容,录音中的相关内容为 mobile video-phones could overtake television as the major source of visual information,考生填入 of 之后的两个词即可。



第四章 如何应对长对话



一、长对话的题型特点和应试技巧

TEM4 新题型的长对话部分包括 2 个长对话,每个对话约 450 个单词,对话后录音里面将出现 5 道选择题,共 10 题。本部分的主题涉及日常生活和学习,对于背景知识的要求一般并不高。但新题型将问题置于录音中,这在一定程度上增加了本部分的难度。本部分经常出现的问题包括如下方面:

1. 考查对话的诸要素

对话的基本要素包括对话发生的时间、地点和参与对话的人物,因此,这些要素往往成为考查的对象。

1) 对时间提问

考查的时间既可以是对话中明确提到的时间,也可以是通过运算得到的时间。例如:

When does the conversation take place?

How long will the man have to wait for the bus?

How long will the man rent the car?

When will the woman go on holiday?

When is the auction scheduled to take place?

如 2009 年 TEM4 考试中就有这样一道题:

When will the lunch be held?