

第三册

大学英语 泛听教程

COLLEGE ENGLISH
Extensive Listening

总主编 岳进分 王浩勇 田新科

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College English Extensive Listening

大学英语泛听教程

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前 言

《大学英语泛听教程》是专为非英语专业大学生和具有相当英语水平且又想提高听力能力的英语学习者所编写的。该教程是依据教育部最新颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求》中对于英语听力能力的要求而编写的，编者还参考了大学英语四、六级最新考试大纲并研究了历年真题题型，可以说该教程的编写既适应了大学英语教学改革形势发展的需要，又适宜教师在课堂内进行教学安排以及学生课后自主学习，本教程特别注重训练语言学习者业余时间自主练习听力并讲授如何提高听力的方法，充分满足广大教师和学生学习英语的新需求，是一本有特色的听力教材。

《大学英语泛听教程》以培养和提高学生实际应用语言能力为宗旨，立足于最大限度地调动学习者的积极性和主动性，将语言知识、文化知识和听力技巧有机地结合起来，并巧妙地将教师要讲授的内容纳入教材练习之中，使学习者能根据自己的实际情况有针对性地进行练习，做到有的放矢，有效地提高学习效率。选材注重思想性、时代性、科学性、趣味性和实用性相结合，内容涵盖广泛。背景知识配有简明、有助于理解的注释。每册都附有录音文字材料和练习参考答案。学习者可根据自己的实际能力和水平，选择听力教程的内容，确定学习进度，并且可以对本次的学习效果进行自我评价，有利于总结经验不断进步。由于该教程充分考虑到了学习者的不同起点和学习进度，使学习者能更有效地利用学习时间和业余时间。

本套教程分为4册，每册重点明确，循序渐进，形成一个有机的整体，系统性强。每一册为一个级别，可供四个学期使用。同时也适用于英语爱好者根据自己的水平自主选择学习。

本书为本套教程的第三册，包括20个单元，每个单元包括以下几个部分：

Part A Short Conversations 包括8篇短对话，要求学生在听完每篇对话之后根据问题做出相应的选择。学生通过循序渐进的练习后，不但可以提高听力水平，听懂日常生活对话，还可以逐渐掌握一些地道的英语表达方式，从而可以流利地进行表述。

Part B Long Conversation 包括2篇长对话，要求学生在听完每篇对话之后根据问题

对话，还可以逐渐掌握一些地道的英语表达方式，从而可以流利地进行表述。

Part C Passages 包括两篇或三篇短文，每个精选的短文后面都配有问题，要求学生在听完整篇文章之后进行作答。

Part D Compound Dictation 要求学生根据听到的短文内容把文章中空出来的单词或者短语补充完整。

Part E Self-Evaluation 是本书的一大亮点，每个单元的练习都设定了分值，学生学完之后可以给自己打分并进行自我评价，对本章学习进行总结，将收获或教训记录下来，便于积累提高。

Part F Further Listening 节选自一些影片、歌曲、新闻等，内容丰富多彩，题型各式各样，寓教于乐。

Part G Listening Tips 总结归纳的一些关于如何提高听力的技巧与方法，能帮助学生进一步系统地进行听力提高方面的练习与学习。

该教程亮点之一：根据大学生求新、求鲜的求知心理，设计了多种题型，并且对于题材中难点部分和文化知识部分进行了讲解，既训练了听力，又扩大了知识面；亮点之二：每单元在练习的右侧都留出一定的空白作为“Notes”部分，在学习过程中，学生可以将所遇到的问题或是收获随时记录下来，便于积累提高；亮点之三：为每单元配有的 Self-Evaluation 部分，其特点在前面已有详述；亮点之四：循序渐进地训练学习思路，在培养学生听懂基本语言单位的基础上，逐步过渡到短对话、长对话、短文等语篇层次上，以逐步培养学生的理解、归纳、总结等综合能力。

时间有限，谬误难免，望广大同仁和使用者不吝指正。

编者

2009年7月

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Unit 1

Score: _____ Date: _____

Part A Short Conversations

Exercises (1 * 8)

Directions: In this section, you are going to hear eight short conversations. After each conversation a question will be asked about what you've heard. Choose the best answer to the question you hear.

1. A. The trees are being cut down.
B. He needs more air conditioning.
C. The trees help cool his house.
D. The trees are blocking his view.
2. A. The machine works like the other one.
B. The man should change machines.
C. The machine might not be turned on.
D. The man might be charged for the copies.
3. A. Watch the clock carefully during the final exam.
B. Pick up their papers on the twelfth.
C. Finish their assignment early.
D. Discuss their paper topics after class.
4. A. She doesn't like to exercise.
B. She's trying to work out a new exercise schedule.
C. She hasn't had a chance to go to the gym lately.
D. She goes to the gym as often as possible.
5. A. The classes have improved his health.
B. His new glasses fit better than the old ones.
C. He's thinking of taking exercise classes.
D. He's unhappy about his health.

Notes:

6. A. She didn't go skiing last year.
B. She's just learning to ski.
C. She doesn't travel very often.
D. She enjoyed her vacation very much.
7. A. She'd rather go later.
B. She'd be in the library for an hour.
C. The library is only open an hour more.
D. The library closed an hour ago.
8. A. The woman likes smoking.
B. The man doesn't smoke.
C. The man wants to smoke less than before.
D. The woman doesn't smoke.

Language and Culture Tips

1. **Colorado:** 科罗拉多 (州) (美国)

It is a state in the western US, mostly in and around the Rocky Mountains. Its capital city is Denver. Colorado is a popular place for both winter and summer holidays.

2. **cut down:** 削减

例如: They cut down unnecessary expenditure. 他们削减了不必要的开支。

Part B Long Conversations

Words to Know

campaign [kæm'peɪn] *n.* 运动, 活动 a series of actions advancing a principle or tending toward a particular end

hallway ['hɔ:lwei] *n.* 走廊, 玄关 an interior passage or corridor onto which rooms open

Exercises (1 * 7)

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. Listen to the conversations and choose the right answer to each question you hear after the conversation.

Conversation 1

9. A. That the library opens at 8:00.
B. That no one else has read the articles.
C. That none of the material he needs is available.
D. That reserve materials can be taken out of the library.

10. A. He is not cooperative.
 B. He will be in his office all afternoon.
 C. He has not read any of the articles himself.
 D. He already brought in extra copies of the articles.
11. A. Return early the next day.
 B. Photocopy the articles he needs.
 C. Ask professor Grand for a copy of the articles.
 D. Wait until the girl has finished with her articles.

Notes:

Conversation 2

12. A. The election for senator. B. The election for treasurer.
 C. The election for secretary. D. The election for president.
13. A. They are competing against each other in an election.
 B. The man is writing the woman's speech.
 C. The man is interviewing the woman.
 D. The woman is planning the man's campaign.
14. A. Make posters. B. Write a speech.
 C. Answer questions. D. Study chemistry.
15. A. Compare their lectures.
 B. Review the man's talk.
 C. Prepare questions to ask candidates.
 D. Vote in the school election.

Language and Culture Tips

- check out:** 离开 (登记) announce one's departure from a hotel.
 例如: I am checking out early tomorrow morning. 我明天一大早结账离开。
- go out of:** 从……离开
 例如: She dare not go out of the house. 她不敢离开房子。
- come up with:** 提出
 例如: He came up with some awkward attempt at conversation. 他走过来笨嘴拙舌地搭讪了几句。

Part C Passages**Words to Know**

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|----|---|
| jujube | [ˈdʒuːdʒu (ː) b] | n. | 枣树 spiny tree having dark red edible fruits |
| shampoo | [ʃæmˈpuː] | n. | 洗发剂 cleansing agent consisting of soaps or deter- |

lipstick	['lipstɪk]	n.	口红 something used for adding color to your lips, in the shape of a small stick
symptom	['sɪmptəm]	n.	症状, 征兆 (medicine) any sensation or change in bodily function that is experienced by a patient and is associated with a particular disease
quarrel	['kwɔrəl]	v.	吵架, 争论 have a disagreement over something
ecosystem	[i:kə'sistəm]	n.	生态系统 a system formed by the interaction of a community of organisms with their physical environment
predator	['predətə]	n.	食肉动物 any animal that lives by preying on other animals
owl	[aʊl]	n.	猫头鹰 nocturnal bird of prey with hawk - like beak and claws and large head with front - facing eyes
carnivore	['kɑ:nivɔ:]	n.	食肉动物 any animal that feeds on flesh
exterminate	[iks'tə:mineɪt]	v.	根绝 destroy completely, as if down to the roots
formidable	['fɔ:midəbl]	a.	强大的, 可怕的 extremely impressive in strength or excellence

Exercises (1 * 10)

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. Listen to the passages and choose the right answer to each question you hear after the passages.

Passage 1

16. A. It is a bush. B. It is a tall plant.
C. It is a tree. D. It is a hard plant.
17. A. Only one experimental farm.
B. Only in Arizona, California and Mexico.
C. On poor land if it has a lot of water.
D. On fertile fields with very little water.
18. A. Seed. B. Root.
C. Leaf. D. Fruit.
19. A. Indians in Arizona.
B. People in the whole of the United States.
C. Farmers in Africa.
D. Farmers all over the world.

Notes:

Passage 2

20. A. Because he hadn't got married.
 B. Because he didn't feel good.
 C. Because the weather was getting cold.
 D. Because he was afraid that he was getting some disease.
21. A. Some medicine. B. His illness.
 C. An article. D. A prescription.
22. A. Very bad. B. Very good.
 C. No feeling. D. Very frightened.

Passage 3

23. A. A predator is an animal of great strength and size.
 B. An animal that eats plants can also be a predator.
 C. An animal that kills other animals and eats plants.
 D. A large animal that kills and eats small animals.
24. A. Lions. B. Frogs.
 C. Foxes. D. Giraffes.
25. A. People have a lot to learn about predators.
 B. Predators would not kill their prey if they had enough food.
 C. Tigers do not have an easy time killing their prey.
 D. Predators can kill whenever they want.

Language and Culture Tips

1. Wales: 英国威尔士

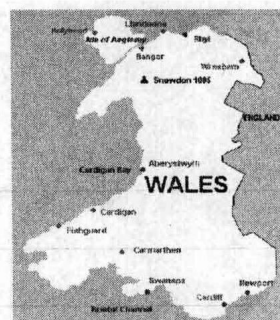
A country in the United Kingdom, west of England, which was an independent country until it was brought under English rule in 1284.

2. Arizona: 亚利桑那(州) [美国]

It is a state in the southwest of the US, north of Mexico, known for containing a large area of desert.

3. become very much of: [遭遇] 某种糟糕的情况

become of; to happen to, often in a bad way (常指坏事) 发生。very much 是修饰 become of, 表示程度加重。



Part D Compound Dictation

Words to Know

exhibit [ig'zibit] *vt.* 陈列, 展览 show or demonstrate something to an interested audience

Exercises (1 * 10)

Directions: In this section you will hear a passage. Listen to the passage for three times and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

The 24th of October is (S1) _____ as the United Nation's day. It is a day that (S2) _____ to everyone and it is celebrated in most countries of the world. Some countries celebrate for a week (S3) _____ of a day. In many parts of the world, schools have special (S4) _____ for a day. Boys and girls in some communities (S5) _____ a UN tree; in other communities young people put on a play about the UN. Some libraries (S6) _____ children art (S7) _____ from around the world. (S8) _____
_____. No matter how the day is celebrated, (S9) _____
_____. The UN encourages people to learn about other lands and other customs, (S10) _____
_____.

Notes:

Part E Self-Evaluation

Part F Further Listening

Directions: *Listen to the speech and fill in the blanks with correct words.*

1. We dare not _____ today that we are the heirs of that first _____. Let the word so _____ from this time and place, to friend and _____ alike, that the torch has been passed to a new _____ of Americans—born in this century, _____ by war, disciplined by a hard and _____ peace, proud of our ancient _____—and unwilling to _____ or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today at home and _____ the world.
2. Let every nation know, whether it _____ us well or ill, that we shall pay any _____, bear any _____, meet any hardship, _____ any friend, _____ any foe, to assure the _____ and the success of liberty.
3. Let both sides _____ what problems unite us _____ of belaboring those problems which divide us.
4. Let both sides, for the first time, formulate _____ and precise proposals for the _____ and control of arms—and bring the absolute power to _____ other nations under the absolute control of all nations.

Unit 2

Score: _____ Date: _____

Part A Short Conversations

Exercises (1 * 8)

Directions: In this section, you are going to hear eight short conversations. After each conversation a question will be asked about what you've heard. Choose the best answer to the question you hear.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. A. Having an interview. | B. Filling out a form. |
| C. Talking with his friend. | D. Asking for information. |
| 2. A. Five lessons. | B. Three lessons. |
| C. Twelve lessons. | D. Fifteen lessons. |
| 3. A. A writer. | B. A teacher. |
| C. A reporter. | D. A student. |
| 4. A. It was boring. | B. It was entertaining. |
| C. It was touching. | D. It was encouraging. |
| 5. A. The boy's mother knows about his condition. | |
| B. The boy's mother doesn't know of his condition. | |
| C. The boy's mother has had an accident. | |
| D. The boy's mother has received the news of the accident. | |
| 6. A. She is an extremely fast reader. | |
| B. She enjoys reading novels. | |
| C. She reads the book straight through. | |
| D. She seldom reads novels. | |
| 7. A. In a hotel. | B. At a dinner table. |
| C. In the street. | D. At the man's house. |
| 8. A. She likes to see a film. | B. She wants some change. |
| C. She wants to change her clothes. | D. She likes to go dancing. |

Notes:

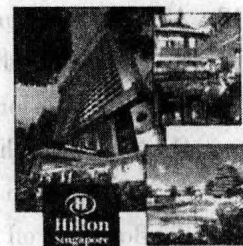
Language and Culture Tips

1. go over: 仔细检查, 复习, 重做

例如: I think you ought to go over to another instrument. You're clearly not suited to the piano. 我认为你应该改选另一种乐器, 你显然不适宜弹钢琴。

2. room service: 客房服务

It is an accommodation available at many hotels where workers at the hotel bring food and other items to hotel rooms, by request of the guest and usually for extra charge.



Part B Long Conversations

Words to Know

awfully	['ɔ:fuli]	<i>adv.</i>	可怕地, 非常地 used as intensifiers
split	[split]	<i>vt.</i>	分离, 分开 separate into parts or portions
deposit	[di'pɒzɪt]	<i>n.</i>	存款, 定金 money deposited in a bank
priority	[prai'ɔ:ɪti]	<i>n.</i>	优先权, 优先 status established in order of importance or urgency

Exercises (1 * 7)

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. Listen to the conversations and choose the right answer to each question you hear after the conversation.

Conversation 1

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 9. A. In a college bookstore. | B. In a lecture hall. |
| C. In a library. | D. In a dormitory. |
| 10. A. English. | B. Biology. |
| C. Introduction to English Literature. | D. A required course. |
| 11. A. He lives on the 10th floor of Butler Hall. | |
| B. He never wants to listen to students. | |
| C. He used to teach biology. | |
| D. He is an excellent professor. | |

Conversation 2

12. A. When to move.
B. Where to live the following year.

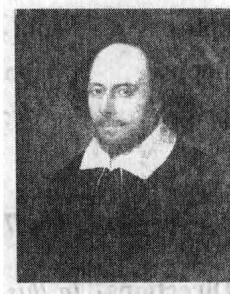
Notes:

- C. How much time to spend at home.
D. Whose house to visit.
13. A. Take some money to the housing office.
B. Inform the director of student housing in a letter.
C. Fill out a form in the library.
D. Maintain a high grade average.
14. A. Both live on campus.
B. Both live off campus.
C. The man lives on campus; the woman lives off campus.
D. The woman lives on campus; the man lives off campus.
15. A. Grades. B. Privacy.
C. Sports. D. Money.

Language and Culture Tips

1. Shakespeare: 莎士比亚

He is an English writer of plays and poems, born in Stratford-on-Avon in England, whom most people regard as the greatest of all English writers. His many famous plays include the tragedies *Romeo and Juliet*, *Julius Caesar*, *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, *Othello*, and *King Lear*; the comedies *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *Twelfth Night*, and *As You Like It*; and the historical plays *Richard III* and *Henry V*. Many well-known English sayings come from Shakespeare's work, and he had a great influence on the English language and English literature. Shakespeare also wrote poetry, including the Sonnets, and worked as an actor at the Globe Theatre in London.



2. **wrap up**: 完成, 结束 (业务协定, 会议等) finish a task completely
例如: I'd like to wrap up things now. 我很想现在就结束。

Part C Passages

Words to Know

talent ['tælənt] *n.* 才能, 人才, 天资 natural abilities or qualities
同义词: endowment, gift, natural endowment

Exercises (1 * 10)

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. Listen to the passages and choose the right answer to each question you hear after the passages.

Passage 1

16. A. Positive. B. Negative.
C. Objective. D. Indifferent.
17. A. To do business with people speaking that language.
B. To better understand a foreign country.
C. To read books in that language.
D. To compare it with their mother tongues.
18. A. They need to go abroad to learn a foreign language.
B. They learn a foreign language mainly to read books and reports in it.
C. They'd better learn a foreign language slowly.
D. Machines can be of great help to them in foreign language learning.

Passage 2

19. A. Washington, Adams and Jefferson are most famous in the history of the United States.
B. Washington, Adams and Jefferson had many different interests.
C. Washington, Adams and Jefferson returned home after they were retired.
D. Washington, Adams and Jefferson were the first three Presidents.
20. A. Living on his farm. B. Riding and hunting.
C. Writing about politics. D. Designing the buildings.
21. A. Living on a farm and hunting.
B. Speak foreign languages.
C. Going to bed early.
D. Playing the violin and singing.

Passage 3

22. A. Close to the city center. B. In the suburb.
C. Inside the city. D. Far away from the city.
23. A. Saving money. B. Traveling by bus.
C. Enjoying city life. D. Traveling on foot.
24. A. Sunday newspaper. B. Television program.
C. Information agency. D. All the newspapers.

Notes: