

- ◎ 知识性
- ◎ 趣味性
- ◎ 实用性
- ◎ 可思性

大学英语 听力新目标

*New Listening
Objectives*



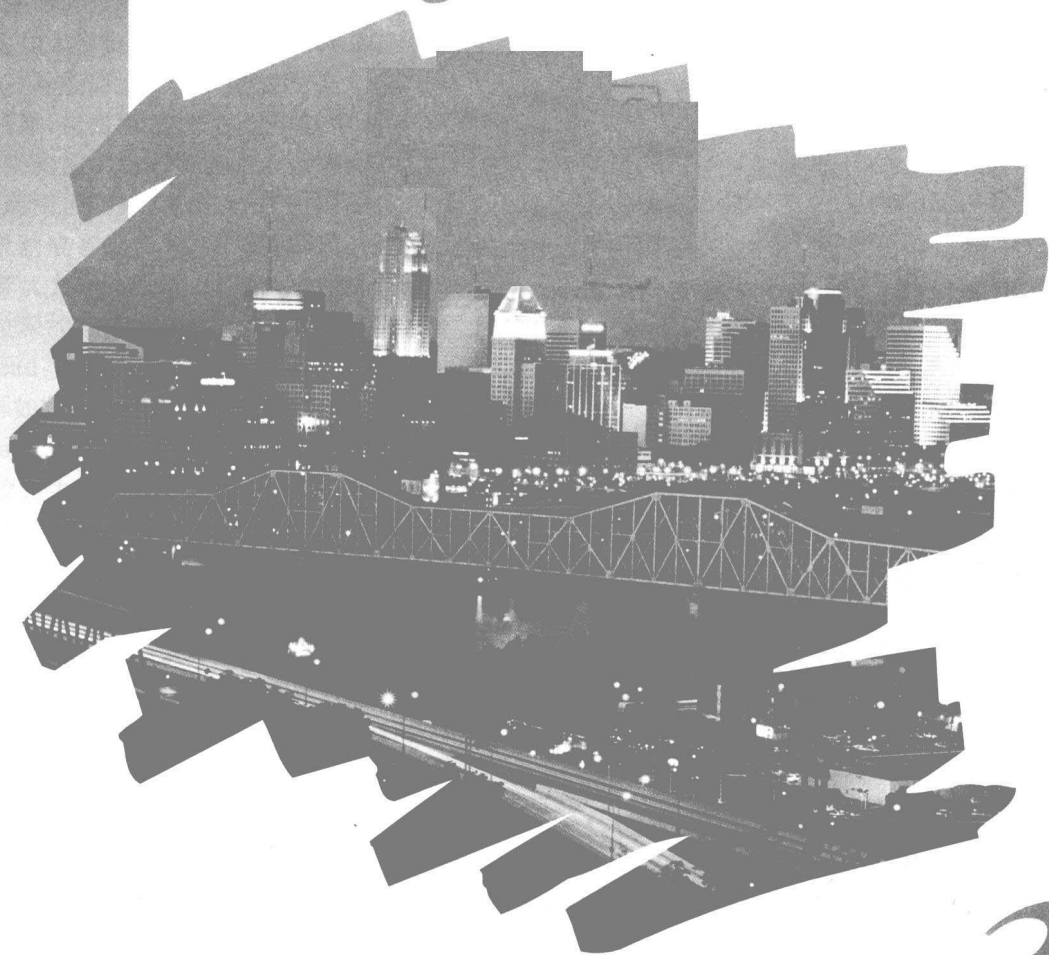
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序

在国内,外语教育界有关英语听力训练方面的教科书甚丰,一般的听力教科书都倾向于针对各种考试(托福、雅思、四、六级考试等),有的强调听力的应试技巧,也有的侧重于针对考试题型的各种训练。然而,将各种考试本身的特点和差异与听力理解训练结合起来的教科书,则不是很多。石玲等编写的《大学英语听力新目标》在这方面应该说有了较为成功的突破,该教科书以大学英语的国家课程要求为训练目标,既考虑到各类考试的需要又特别强调听力微技能(micro skills)的综合训练,旨在全面提高学生的听力理解水平。

阅完全部书稿,我发现《大学英语听力新目标》编有大量源于英美国家文化的题材和内容,涉及面很广,是一套具有鲜明特色的听力教科书:

首先,《大学英语听力新目标》构思新颖,紧扣国家课程要求。本套教材共三册,以专题为主线进行编写。每个单元围绕一个专题,力求将语言知识、语言应用技能及文化交际信息有机地融合在一起,并按照国家课程要求的三个层次(一般要求、较高要求和更高要求)设计了大量的训练内容,循序渐进,逐渐深入,全面兼顾,强调教材内容和微技能综合训练的知识性、趣味性、实用性和可思性。

其次,《大学英语听力新目标》练习多样,体现个性。这些特点主要表现在本套教科书的内容、练习及版面设计上。内容在很大程度上贴近各类考试(托福、雅思、四、六级考试等)中常见的题型,包括填表、排序、配对、信息转移、简短问答等。练习旨在使学生的个性充分地发挥,如强调主观题的答题能力训练。版面设计上,除用双色印刷外,还配有一定的风景照片,适当运用了图片、表格、柱状图等形式,使得版面清新活泼,突出教科书的个性特点。听力内容录制成音带和 MP3 光盘形式,更能满足学生个性化的要求。

再者,《大学英语听力新目标》题材广泛,生动有趣。本套教科书内容丰富,各单元主题都具有较深的英美文化内涵,这些在内容标题上都有所反映,如“A Still Tongue Makes A Wise Head:沉默是金(寡言为智)”、“Every Jack Has His Jill:人各有偶(有情人终成眷属)”。再如“Once A Use, For Ever A Custom 约定俗成”、“One Eyewitness is Better than Ten Hearsays:眼见为实”、“Good Health is Over Wealth:千金难买好健康”等等。这些标题都是较为生动的谚语,不仅很有特点而且具有较深的文化内涵,能引起学习者的兴趣,使学习者产生遐想和探究的欲望。

本套教科书的编者都是长期从事大学英语教学的教师,不仅有丰富的教学实践经验,而且具有很高的教学理论素养,因此所编教材体现了诸如图式理论与建构主义理论的最新研究成果和教学原则。我相信使用本套教材的学生定能受益非浅,教材标题中有“Once a use, for ever a custom”,套用这一句型,可以预见“Once listening, for ever progress”。

上海外国语大学教授
上海外语音像出版社总编辑

陈坚林

2006年夏

前 言

作为英语学习的重要技能之一,听力在英语学习中占有十分重要的位置。目前国内流行的各类考试都加大了听力的比重,可见提高听力能力的重要性。从历年四级考试的听力成绩来看,大学生的听力水平普遍较低;学生在英语学习的自我评估中,也迫切希望提高听力水平。

为了满足学生自身发展和社会的需求,我们编写了这套听力教材。

本套听力教材是以教育部修订发行的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》为纲要和最终目标,以学生的英语基础、兴趣爱好和社会对大学毕业生的实际需求为出发点,主要为普通高校非英语专业的本科生编写的。

本套教材力求从编写思想、素材选编、练习设计和版面设计上反映当代外语教育中较为先进的研究成果和学术流派,着重体现以下特点:

1. 在编写思想上,本套教材共分三册,集中体现了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》对大学阶段英语教学要求的三个层次,即一般要求、较高要求和更高要求。将语言知识学习、语言应用技能训练有机地融合在一起,并以专题为主线向学生提供大量的跨文化交际信息。听力练习的长度和难度也随着要求的提高而递进。上册每篇的长度控制在220~240个词之间,生词量为6个左右;中册长度为250~270个词,生词量为8个左右;下册长度为270~300个词,生词量为10个左右。

2. 在题材选择上,本套教材从学生的英语语言基础和个人兴趣爱好出发,选用了题材广泛、短小精悍的时事英语作为学习素材,让学习者了解世界各地时事的同时,兼顾了不同国家文化背景的介绍,将知识性、趣味性、实用性和可思性融合在一起,充分调动学生学习的主动性和积极性,提高英语学习的效率。

3. 在练习设计上,本套教材在保留传统的选择题的同时,很大程度地引用了一些国际性考试如雅思、托福中常见的主观题型,包括填表、排序、配对、信息转移、简短问答等。这旨在一方面提高学生主观题的答题能力,更好的适应国家大学英语四、六级考试的新题型;另一方面也帮助学生更快地熟悉一些国际性的英语考试,如 TOEFL 和 IELTS,为将来出国深造打下基础。

4. 在版面设计上,本套教材包括听力练习、练习答案、素材文本、生词解释等内容,适当运用了图片、表格、柱状图等形式,使得版面清新活泼,充分体现趣味性和实用性。听力内容录制成音带和 MP3 光盘形式,更能满足学生个性化的要求。

参加本套教材编写的作者大都长期从事大学英语教学,有的还常年担任雅思考试的培训工作,有大量的教学实践经验和较强的科研能力,在练习的素材选择、内容难度和练习形式的把握方面具有丰富的经验。

由于编者水平有限,书中存在的不足之处在所难免,恳请专家、读者不吝赐教。

编 者

2006年6月

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Unit One

A Picture Is A Poem Without Words

Part One Dialogue

Chinese Classical Painting

I. Study the following before listening.

stroke / strəʊk / *n.* (绘画等)一笔

landscape / 'lændskeɪp / *n.* 风景画

ideal / aɪ'diəl / *n.* 理想

court / kɔ:t / *n.* 朝廷

role / rəʊl / *n.* 角色

calligrapher / kə'lɪgrəfə(r) / *n.* 书法家

seal / si:l / *n.* 印, 图章

unique / ju:'ni:k / *adj.* 唯一的, 独特的

II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the questions you hear.

- A. She felt confused about classical Chinese painting.

B. She knew how to appreciate classical Chinese painting.

C. She quite enjoyed classical Chinese painting.

D. She had no interest in classical Chinese painting.
- A. It is less expensive than silk.

B. It is the only paper ancient Chinese people could use.

C. It enables the brush wet with ink and strokes varying from dark to light.

D. People could get it very easily.
- A. Two.

B. Three.

C. Four.

D. Five.
- A. The content of paintings.

B. The material painters use.

C. Poems on paintings.

D. Seals on paintings.
- A. The outstanding skills of Chinese painters.

B. Chinese people's love of nature.

C. Beautiful sceneries China has.

D. The central place of nature in Chinese thought.

III. Listen to the dialogue again and decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Mentioned (N).

- _____ 1. Susan didn't enjoy the exhibition of classical Chinese painting because she knew little about it.
- _____ 2. People painted on silk instead of paper because the invention of paper is later than that of silk.
- _____ 3. Susan found that some Chinese classical paintings are quite similar in their contents.
- _____ 4. Bird-and-flower paintings reflect painters' ideas and characters.
- _____ 5. All classical Chinese paintings have poems on them.

IV. Listen to the dialogue again and fill in the following summary with the information you've got.

Chinese classical painting is _____ Western art in the paper it uses. It's called Xuan paper. It is believed that xuan paper is most _____ for Chinese painting. What seems _____ is that many early Chinese paintings were on silk instead of xuan paper. The reason is that silk is _____ than paper.

Classical Chinese painting falls into several categories. Landscapes and bird-and-flower paintings _____ the important role nature plays in Chinese thought. Bird-and-flower paintings reflect painters' own _____ and _____. And the purpose of figure painting is to _____.

It is very common to see poems and seals on classical Chinese paintings since many Chinese painters are a _____ and calligrapher as well. That's why classical Chinese painting is considered to be a _____ of four arts—poetry, calligraphy, painting and seal-cutting.

Part Two Passages

Passage One

Die For Art

I. Study the following before listening.

Rembrandt / 'rembrænt / *n.* 伦勃兰特(1609-1669, 荷兰画家)

unparalleled / ʌn'pærələld / *adj.* 无比的, 无双的

tragic / 'trædʒɪkəl / *adj.* 悲剧的, 悲剧性的

preacher / 'pri:tʃə(r) / *n.* 传教士

misery / 'mɪzəri / *n.* 痛苦, 不幸

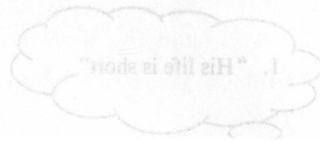
poverty / 'pɒvəti / *n.* 贫穷, 贫困

impressionism / ɪm'preʃənɪz(ə)m / *n.* 印象派艺术家, 印象流派

delusion / dɪ'lju:ʒən / *n.* 错觉

ironically / aɪə'rɒnɪkəli / *adv.* 讽刺地

take hold 确立



II. Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to the following questions.

1. A. French. B. Dutch.
C. Germany. D. English.
2. A. Use of color. B. High skills of painting.
C. Reflection of his own character. D. Original ideas.
3. A. A waste of time. B. A great suffering.
C. A total failure. D. A meaningful journey.
4. A. He learned to paint from his brother.
B. He learned to paint when working as an art dealer.
C. He learned to paint largely by himself.
D. He learned to paint from impressionists in Paris.
5. A. He used brighter colors to replace dark colors.
B. He drew people in cities instead of peasants.
C. He adopted the skills of impressionism.
D. He developed his own style of painting.



III. Listen to the passage again and fill in the table with the information you've got.

Chronology of Van Gogh	
Year	Event
___	He was born in _____.
1869	He _____ as an art dealer.
1873	He was _____ the position of art dealer.
___	He _____.
1886	He went to Paris to _____.
___	He _____ and died two days later.

IV. Here are some comments on Van Gogh. Listen to the passage again and fill in the blanks in the right column. Then match the items in the left column with the items in the right column.

1. "His life is short"

A: He _____ greatly from extreme poverty and _____ illness.

2. "He had an unhappy childhood."

B: He had a _____ lonely childhood.

3. "His life is troubled and tragical."

C: He was highly _____ and lacked _____.

D: He died at the age of _____.

4. "He is not popular before his death."

E: He _____ his left ear.

F: He sold only one painting when he was _____.

1. →



2. →



3. →



4. →



Passage Two

Want To Laugh? Watch Cartoons!

I. Study the following before listening.

compile / kəm'paɪl / v. 编辑, 汇编

succession / sək'seʃən / n. 连续

scapegoat / 'skeɪpgəʊt / n. 替罪羊

ridiculous / rɪ'dɪkjʊləs / adj. 荒谬的, 可笑的

bigger-than-life adj. 夸大的

distort / dɪs'tɔ:t / v. 扭曲, 歪曲 (真理、事实等)

stereotype / 'stɪərɪəʊtaɪp / n. 陈腔滥调, 老套

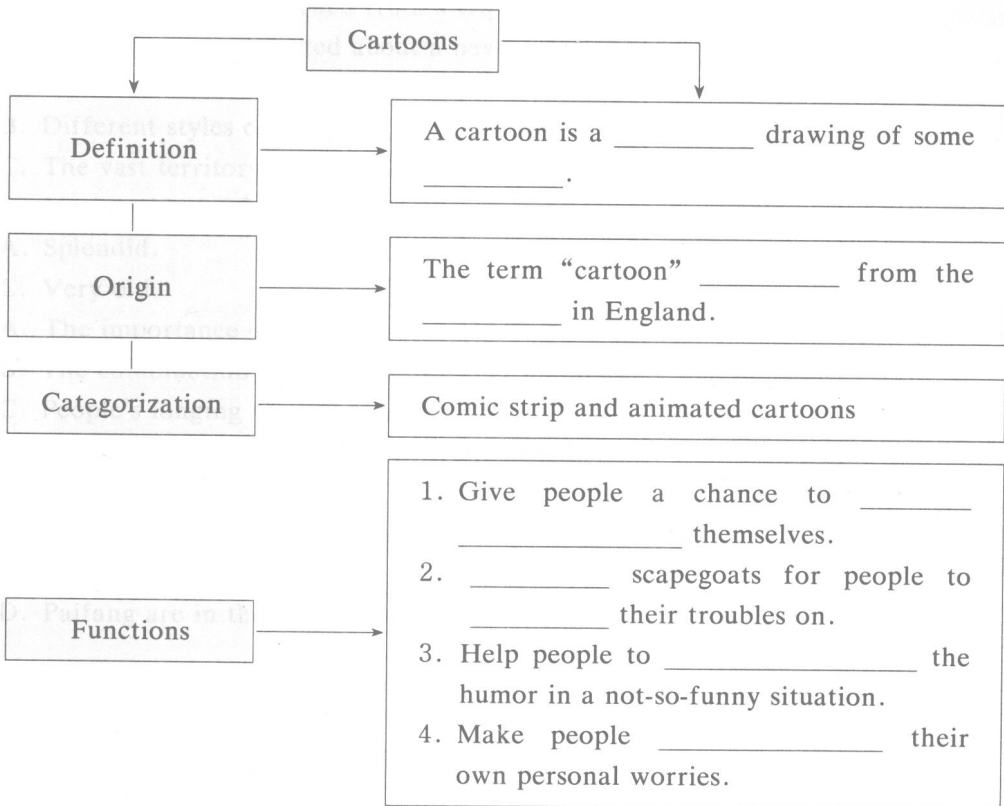
comic strip 连环漫画

animated cartoon 卡通片, 动画

II. Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to the following questions.

- 1. A. About 200 years. B. About 160 years.
- C. About 100 years. D. About 130 years.
- 2. A. Two.
- B. Three.
- C. Four.
- D. Five.
- 3. A. They are usually shown on television.
- B. They are usually shown on cinema screens.
- C. To create animated cartoons is an easy job.
- D. To create them, thousands of drawings are drawn.
- 4. A. They may feel insulted(侮辱).
- B. They may feel sorry.
- C. They may feel indifferent.
- D. They may feel better about their own situations.
- 5. A. They want to make more money.
- B. They want someone or something to blame.
- C. They want to search for a better job.
- D. They want to urge the government to take actions.

III. Listen to the passage again and fill in the chart with the information you've heard.



IV. Listen to the passage again and answer the questions with the information you've heard from the passage.

1. How to create animated cartoons? (hints: individual drawing, succession, movement)

1) First _____.

2) And then the drawings are _____.

2. What do you know about comic strips? (hints: worldwide, compile)

_____.

3. What does cartoons reflect?

_____.

4. How many questions can be asked to analyze a cartoon? Can you list one of them?

_____.

Unit Two

What Is Important In Architectures?

Part One Dialogue

How Amazing They Are

I. Study the following before listening.

archway / 'ɑ:tʃweɪ / n. 拱门, 拱道

tile / taɪl / n. 瓦片, 瓷砖

beam / bi:m / n. 梁, 桁条

inscription / ɪn'skrɪpʃən / n. 题字

II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the questions you hear.

- A. Because she had a good rest in summer vocation.
B. Because she just returned from her home in America.
C. Because she just returned from a trip in China.
D. Because she was excited about a new semester.
- A. Beautiful sceneries in China.
B. Different styles of buildings in China.
C. The vast territory of China.
D. Various kinds of customs in China.
- A. Splendid.
B. Very beautiful.
C. Very old.
D. Delicate.
- A. The importance of natural beauty in Chinese culture.
B. The combination of the environment, architecture and human.
C. People's longing for happiness.
D. Chinese people's excellence in architecture.
- A. Jessica enjoyed her trip in China.
B. The gardens in Suzhou are often landed in suburban areas.
C. The Forbidden City is the biggest palace in the world.
D. Paifang are in the form of archway.

III. Listen to the dialogue again and fill in the blanks with the information you've heard.

Architecture	Introduction
The Forbidden City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * It covers as big an area as _____ square meters and consists of more than _____ palaces and other structures. * It is the _____ and biggest palace in the world.
Suzhou Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Suzhou gardens are _____ of classical Chinese garden design. * Most of them are _____ gardens. * They are small, _____ and very _____.
Paifang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Paifang is an architecture form that is _____ Chinese. * They are in the form of archway made of wood or stone. * They are _____ and _____ with tiles. * Some moral inscriptions are _____ onto the middle beam.

IV. Here are some statements from the dialogue in the left column. Listen to the dialogue again and fill in the blanks in the right columns. Then match the items in the right columns with those in the left.

Jessica looked refreshed after her trip in China.

I had _____ in my trip. There are many _____ memories.

He who builds a garden builds happiness.

What _____ me most is the buildings.

Paifang witness history.

Many Paifang were built to commemorate _____ events and important _____ in the history.

Because the _____, architecture and human are in full harmony in a garden.

Part Two Passages

Passage One

My Architectures And I Are Just Like Bamboos

I. Study the following before listening.

bachelor / 'bætʃələ / *n.* (文,理)学士

master / 'mɑ:stə / *n.* 硕士

undergo / ˌʌndə'gəʊ / *v.* 经历, 遭受, 忍受

extending construction / ɪks'tendɪŋ // kən'strʌkʃən / *n.* 扩建

frustrated / frʌ'streɪtɪd / *adj.* 沮丧的, 灰心的

pyramid / 'pɪrəmɪd / *n.* 金字塔状

landmark / 'lændmɑ:k / *n.* 地标, (喻)里程碑

the Eiffel Tower 艾菲尔铁塔

Pritzker Prize 普利茨克尔建筑奖

Leoh Ming Pei 贝聿铭(美国著名建筑学家, 当今世界成就最高、最负盛誉的建筑大师之一)

the Fragrant Hill Hotel 香山饭店(北京)

the Grand Louvre 卢浮宫(巴黎)

II. Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to the following questions.

1. A. Founding of his own firm.
B. Being busy with his designing career.
C. Participation in the tasks against Fascist Germany.
D. Returning to his homeland.
2. A. His origin.
B. His design of glass pyramid.
C. His misunderstanding of French culture.
D. The lack of support from the government.
3. A. The project of the Fragrant Hill Hotel.
B. Grand Louvre's extending construction.
C. The project of the Eiffel Towel.
D. John F. Kennedy Library.
4. A. He thought highly of other's criticisms.
B. He never paid attention to other's criticism.
C. He thought other's criticisms are worthless.
D. He thought some of them are worth considering while some are worthless.
5. A. He holds an optimistic view toward future.
B. He has faith in himself.

- C. He never gives up when facing trouble.
D. He pays no attention to other's criticism.

III. Listen to the passage again, fill in the blanks with the information you've heard in the squares and match the items in the left column to the items in the right one.

1. 1946

A. He returned to Harvard for _____ study.

2. 1917

B. He went to the United States.

3. 1983

C. He _____ his own firm.

4. 1934

D. He received a bachelor's _____ form MIT.

5. 1940

E. He _____ the Pritzker Prize.

6. 1944

F. He was born in China.

7. 1955

G. He completed his Master of _____.

H. He was _____ the project of Grand Louvre's extending construction.

1 →

2 →

3 →

4 →

5 →

6 →

7 →

IV. Listen to the passage again and decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Mentioned (N).

- _____ 1. Leoh Ming Pei went to America to study architecture at 16.
_____ 2. The Fragrant Hill Hotel is a modern architecture of Chinese form.
_____ 3. About half of the projects designed by Pei have been award winners.
_____ 4. Pei's style absorbed different cultures of west and east.
_____ 5. The biggest challenge in his life was the Fragrant Hill Hotel project.
_____ 6. Pei's success attributes to his ability to combine cultures of west and east.