

- ◎知识性
- ◎趣味性
- ◎实用性
- ◎可思性

大学英语 听力新目标

*New Listening
Objectives*



上海外语音像出版社
上海外语电子出版社

2

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大学英语听力新目标 2/石玲主编

—上海:上海外语音像出版社/上海外语电子出版社,2005 ©

ISBN 7-900681-19-1

出版发行: **上海外语音像出版社**

上海外语电子出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编:200083

电 话: 021-63248699

网 址: <http://sflaph.com.cn>

责任编辑: 杨伟菁

印 刷: 上海财经大学印刷厂

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张: 11 字数: 328 千字

版 本: 2005 年 12 月第 1 版 2005 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 6 000 册

书 号: ISBN 7-900681-19-1

定 价: 27 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向本社调换

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
2005年秋

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。

本套听力练习册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
2005年6月

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Unit One

Home Is Where Your Heart Is

Part One Dialogue

Marriage Of The Only Child

I. Study the following before listening.

obvious / 'ɒbvɪəs / *adj.* 明显的

resource / rɪ'sɔːs / *n.* 资源, 财力

contradiction / ˌkɒntrə'dɪkʃn / *n.* 矛盾, 对立

interference / ˌɪntə'fɪərəns / *n.* 干涉, 干预

friction / 'frɪkʃn / *n.* 摩擦

compromise / 'kɒmprəmaɪz / *vi.* 以折衷的办法解决分歧

be at odds / ɒdz / 与...不合

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

1. What's Ms. Wu's attitude towards the marriage of children from single child families?
A. Positive. B. Negative. C. Neutral. D. Pessimistic.
2. Which group of words can be used to describe the children from single child families?
A. Spoiled and self-centered. B. Self-centered and stubborn.
C. Considerate and dependent. D. Introverted and critical.
3. How many disadvantages are mentioned in the dialogue?
A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
4. Why is supporting the old considered a big burden for the couples?
A. Because young people today are unwilling to shoulder responsibilities.
B. Because supporting the old requires not only money but also time.
C. Because young people are too busy with their careers.
D. Because young people have to spend more time looking after their own children.
5. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the dialogue?
A. Parents of the one-child families often expect more for their children's marriage.
B. Young people often can't afford time accompanying the old.
C. Usually there are less domestic contradictions for couples from single child families.
D. There are more disadvantages than advantages about the marriage of the only child.

III. Listen to the dialogue again and match the right opinions of the two persons with the left frames.

Jim Zhang's
opinions

A: Frictions between husband and wife

B: Plentiful financial resources

C: Better education for kids

D: Parent's interference

E: Simple relationship of the family

F: Big burden of supporting the old

Ms. Wu's opinions

Part Two Passages

Passage One

Empty-nest Families In Shanghai

I. Study the following before listening.

resident / 'rezɪdnt / *n.* 居民

household / 'haʊshəʊld / *n.* 家庭

companion / kəm'pænjən / *n.* 伴侣, 伙伴

senior / 'si:njə / *adj.* / *n.* 年长的; 老年人

ensure / ɪn'ʃʊə / *vt.* 保证

consultation / /kɒnsəl'teɪʃən / *n.* (医) 会诊

urge / ɜ:dʒ / *vt.* 敦促

volunteer / /vɒln'tɪə(r) / *n.* 志愿者

account for 占...比例

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

1. How many old people live with disabled children or grandchildren?

- A. 11,500 B. 709,600 C. 254,000,0 D. 584,000
2. How many people over 60 live without younger companions?
A. More than a quarter of the residents. B. More than 22 percent.
C. Over 23 percent. D. Nearly 28 percent.
3. What changed the accepted view that old people live with their children in China?
A. Old people are not willing to depend on the young.
B. China develops and is open to foreign ideas.
C. The younger generations is too busy to accompany the old.
D. There's a generation gap between the old and the young.
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
A. More and more seniors don't have anyone to look after them.
B. About 584,000 old people live alone in Shanghai.
C. Safety, daily care and mental health can help provide old people with happiness.
D. All local communities try to attract more volunteers to communicate with the old.
5. What's the author's attitude towards the problem in the passage?
A. Indifferent. B. Critical. C. Worried. D. Optimistic.

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

1. According to a _____, more than _____ over the age of 60 in Shanghai live by themselves or _____.
2. Traditionally, elderly Chinese would _____, but with the country's development and _____, that is changing like many other customs.
3. A government official _____ that it is _____ to ensure their _____ because _____ help them live a happy life _____.
4. He said about 16 percent of seniors _____ need someone to go to their houses _____ to _____. More than 22 percent need some forms of _____ at least once a month.
5. To _____ of those old people, the city government is urging all _____ to ensure seniors to _____. In addition, it has tried to attract more _____.

Passage Two

Congratulations, it's a girl!

I. Study the following before listening.

fatherhood / 'fɑ:ðəhʊd/ n. 父亲的身份

pregnancy / 'pregnənsɪ / n. 怀孕

reconciliation / ˌrɛkənˌsɪlɪ'eɪʃn / *n.* 调和, 和谐

transition / træn'sɪʒən / *n.* 过渡, 转变

routine / ru:'ti:n / *n.* 例行公事

innovative / ˌɪnəʊvətɪv / *adj.* 革新的, 创新的

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

- According to the speaker, what do people think of becoming a father?
 - It brings a feeling of excitement to some men.
 - It has a different meaning for those who have daughters.
 - It makes some men feel proud and others uneasy.
 - It means nothing but imposes more responsibilities.
- Which of the following is stated in the passage?
 - Some parents are not prepared to have a child.
 - Young couples do not like children at all.
 - Working couples do not have much time to take care of children.
 - Many couples look forward to having a boy as their first child.
- What does the transition to the mother's role require a wife to do?
 - To change her life completely.
 - To make a complete change in her daily routine to deal with the new situation.
 - To stay at home to take care of the baby.
 - To help her husband in his reconciliation process.
- Compared with a mother, what do some writers think of the change of a father's role?
 - They have to shoulder more burdens.
 - They have to make more difficult adjustments.
 - They have an easier job to do.
 - They can usually do a better job.
- What can be inferred from the passage?
 - The author complains about the heavy burden fathers have to shoulder.
 - The author excuses the American writers for ignoring the difficulties of being a father.
 - The author thinks that the chief role of a father is to earn money for the family.
 - The author criticizes fathers for not being responsible enough in raising their children.

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

- Fatherhood is going to be of a _____ and causes a different reaction from every man who _____.
- There are indeed some men who like children and may _____ them. Others do not particularly _____ children and _____.

3. Obviously _____ of husband to that of father is a difficult task no matter how a father _____ of a child. Unfortunately, _____ fathers in this reconciliation process.
4. Some writers argue that although _____ is difficult, it is _____ that the wife must make to the mother's role.
5. However, although the fact has been mentioned that more and more women are _____, many people still hold that the father is _____ in a family.



Part One Dialogue

Beijing Opera

Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question.

What does Carol think of Beijing Opera?

A. Fascinating. B. Noisy. C. Boring. D. Interesting.

Which of the following is NOT one of Beijing Opera's characteristics?

A. It is performed in Anhui. B. It is performed in Beijing. C. It is performed in China. D. It is performed in the world.

Which of the following is NOT discussed in the dialogue?

A. The history of Beijing Opera. B. The performance of Beijing Opera. C. The characters of Beijing Opera. D. The music of Beijing Opera.

What does Carol think of Beijing Opera's performance?

A. It is very good. B. It is very bad. C. It is very interesting. D. It is very boring.

Unit Two

Music

—The Most Beautiful Language Of Human Beings

Part One Dialogue

Beijing Opera

I. Study the following before listening.

combination / kəmbi'neɪʃən / *n.* 结合

costume / 'kɒstjʊ:m / *n.* 戏服

gesture / 'dʒestʃə / *n.* 姿势, 手势

acrobatic / ækrə'bætɪk / *adj.* 杂技的

piercing / 'pɪəsɪŋ / *adj.* (声音) 尖锐的

sinister / 'sɪnɪstə / *adj.* 邪恶的

cunning / 'kʌnɪŋ / *n.* 狡猾

stubbornness / 'stʌbənɪs / *n.* 倔强, 固执

self-restraint / ɪselfri'streɪnt / *n.* 自制



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

1. What does Carol think of Beijing Opera?
A. Interesting. B. Noisy. C. Fascinating. D. Confusing.
2. Which of the following is NOT one of Beijing Opera's origins?
A. Xi-Pi from Anhui. B. Er-Huang from Hubei.
C. Other operas in China. D. Local opera in Beijing.
3. Which of the following is NOT discussed in the dialogue?
A. The costumes of Beijing Opera.
B. The main characters of Beijing Opera.
C. The origin of Beijing Opera.
D. The makeup of the actors in Beijing Opera.
4. Which statements about Beijing Opera is NOT true according to the dialogue?
A. In ancient times, it was often performed on open-air stages.
B. It's a combination of paintings, costumes and gestures.
C. It originates in Beijing.

- D. It is thought of as the highest expression of Chinese culture.
5. What does a green face stand for in Beijing Opera?
- A. Stubbornness and lack of self-restraint.
- B. Bravery and loyalty.
- C. Innocence and purity.
- D. Disloyalty and cunning.

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

Beijing Opera	
Origin	Though called Beijing Opera, it does not 1) _____; Absorbed music from 2) _____ in China, Beijing Opera got its two main melodies from Xi-Pi and Er-Huang.
Music	The music is 3) _____ because in ancient times it was 4) _____. The orchestra had to play loudly and the 5) _____ a piercing style of singling in order to be heard.
Costumes	The costumes are of 6) _____ because the stages were dim and lit only by oil lamps in ancient times.
Facial paintings	Facial paintings stand for different characters. For example, a red face describes a role's 7) _____; a white face symbolizes a sinister role's 8) _____.

Part Two Passages

Passage One

The Mozart Effect

I. Study the following before listening.

signify / 'sɪgnɪfaɪ / vt. 表明

induce / ɪn'dju:s / vt. 导致

verbal / 'vɜ:bl / adj. 文字的

string orchestra / strɪŋ'ɔ:kɪstrə / n. 管弦乐队

recall / rɪ'kɔ:l / *vt.* 想起, 回忆

visual / 'vɪzjuəl / *adj.* 视觉的

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

1. What is the Mozart Effect?
 - A. It refers to the power of music in health, education and well-being.
 - B. It refers to the popularity of Mozart's music all over the world.
 - C. It refers to the effect that Mozart's music has on people.
 - D. It refers to the fact that Mozart's music has magical powers in helping children.
2. Which is NOT the function of music, according to the passage?
 - A. It can reduce stress.
 - B. It can help people fall asleep.
 - C. It can improve awareness.
 - D. It can make people feel happy.
3. When did the research with Mozart's music begin?
 - A. In the early 1950s.
 - B. In the late 1950s.
 - C. In the mid 1950s.
 - D. In the early 1960s.
4. Which group of children was the first to be studied in France?
 - A. Children with hearing disorders.
 - B. Children with troubles focusing their attention.
 - C. Children with speech disorders.
 - D. Children experiencing troubles with their studies.
5. Which statement is NOT true based on the passage?
 - A. France is the first country where the research with Mozart's music began.
 - B. Children with music training have better visual memories than those without musical-training.
 - C. Music can reduce anxiety.
 - D. By 1990, many centers used Mozart's music to help children with speech disorders.

III . The following table is about the new study mentioned in the passage. Listen to the passage again and fill in the table with the information you've heard.

A New Study of Mozart Effects	
Experimental Subjects	<p>90 boys between six and fifteen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Half of them were in the 1) _____ and had one to five years training in classical music. ◆ Another half had no such training.
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The boys with musical training 2) _____ on a test of their ability to learn new words and did 3) _____ better at recalling words after a 30-minute break. ◆ No differences were found between the two groups in a test of 4) _____.
	<p>(A year later)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 17 boys from the non-musician group who had joined the orchestra had made the 5) _____ in the past year. ◆ 9 boys who had dropped out from the orchestra showed no progress, but their performance was still 6) _____ who had never played. ◆ Those who stayed with the orchestra also 7) _____.
Conclusion	<p>Musical training during childhood helps 8) _____.</p>

Passage Two

Campus Ballads: Youth Diary

I. Study the following before listening.

campus ballads 校园民谣

far-reaching *adj.* 影响广泛的

cradle / 'kreɪdl / *n.* 摇篮

brand-new *adj.* 全新的

lyrical / 'lɪrɪkl / *adj.* 抒情的

capture / 'kæptʃə / *vt.* 赢得

critic / 'krɪtɪk / *n.* 评论家

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

1. Why is Taiwan called the cradle of Chinese campus ballads?

