

# 大学英语 泛听教程

COLLEGE ENGLISH  
Extensive Listening

总主编 岳进分 王浩勇 田新科



第四册

# 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大学英语教学改革形势发展的需要，又适宜教师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起点不同和学习进度，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四册，包括20个单元，其中最后两个单元为往年的四级真题。每个单元包括以下几个部分：

**Part A Short Conversations** 包括8篇短对话，要求学生在听完每个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，从而可以流利的进行表述。

**Part B Long Conversations** 包括 2 篇长对话，要求学生在听完每个长对话之后对给出的 3~4 个问题做出相应的选择。可以把长对话题型认为是短对话和听力短文的结合，长对话在四级的表现就是听力短文式的问题设置用短对话的形式进行表现。

**Part C Passages** 包括 3 篇短文，每个精选的短文后面都配有 3~4 个问题，要求学生在听完整篇文章之后对于问题做出相应选择。

**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是短语补充完整。

**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，学生学习完每个单元之后可以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，题型各种各样，寓教于乐。

**Part G Listening Tips** 总结归纳的一些关于如何提高听力方面的技巧与方法，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，并且对于教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做为“Notes”部分，学生在学习过程中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

### Words to Know

<b>cheerful</b>	[ˈtʃiəfʊl]	<i>a.</i>	高兴的, 快乐的 happy and lively; in good spirits
<b>overwhelm</b>	[ˈəʊvəˈwelm]	<i>vt.</i>	淹没, 受打击, 压倒 (of feelings) to make (someone) completely helpless, usually suddenly
<b>engineering</b>	[endʒiˈniəriŋ]	<i>n.</i>	工程 (学), 工程技术 the science or profession of an engineer

### 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. Eating in a cafeteria.  
B. Buying something in a store.  
C. Talking on the telephone.  
D. Getting money at a bank.
2. A. She's usually in a good mood.  
B. She doesn't feel as cheerful as she looks.  
C. She enjoys her son's visit.  
D. She's happy because of the weather.
3. A. She took a lot of photographs.  
B. She'd like to take many more vacations.  
C. She missed taking many of the pictures she wanted.  
D. She spent too much money on her vacation.

**Notes:**

4. A. He decided to attend extra history classes.  
B. He hopes to meet the woman at the student center.  
C. He was too sick to work on his paper.  
D. He's been busy working on his paper.
5. A. She needs to have her hair cut more often.  
B. She hasn't had a haircut recently.  
C. The man shouldn't joke about other people's haircuts.  
D. Her hairdresser has been away for at least a month.
6. A. He should find a new job.  
B. He should choose his own career.  
C. He's an engineer.  
D. He is good at math.
7. A. The man should come back later.  
B. The man must complete some paperwork.  
C. The man's application has been misplaced.  
D. The man is not qualified for the job.
8. A. He can't wear the shirt right now.  
B. He can't find the shirt.  
C. He doesn't like the shirt.  
D. He thinks the shirt is inappropriate for the occasion.

### Language and Culture Tips

#### 1. This is my treat.

Treat 在这是名词“身份”的意思，表示“请客、做东”，所以如果你想表示“我做东，我请客”，就可以拍拍胸脯说：It's my treat.

#### 2. for a change: 为了改变一下，为了换换口味

#### 3. Student Center: 学生中心

A student center is a type of building founded on university campuses. In the United States, such a building is more often called a student union, student commons, or student center. The term “student union” in the USA refers to the building, while internationally; students' union means the student government.

#### 4. hairdresser: (为女子做发的) 理发师，美容师

barber 为男人剪发，在理发店工作 (barber shop)，只为男人服务；hairdresser 做各种发型，在美容美发店工作 (beauty shop)，更侧重为女人服务。

#### 5. go into: 从事 (某种职业)；进入 (某行业)；进入 (某种生活状态)



## Part B Long Conversations

### Words to Know

<b>deputy</b>	[ 'depjuti ]	<i>n.</i>	代表, 副手, 代理人 a person, especially one who is next in rank to the person in command, who has the power to take charge when the leading person is away
<b>revise</b>	[ ri'vaiz ]	<i>v.</i>	校订, 修正, 校正 to change ( opinions, intentions etc) because of new information or more thought
<b>furnish</b>	[ 'fə:nɪʃ ]	<i>v.</i>	供给, 提供, 装备 to put furniture in; supply with furniture
<b>denomination</b>	[ dinɒmi'neɪʃən ]	<i>n.</i>	面额 a standard of value
<b>Deutschmark</b>	[ dɔɪtʃmark ]	<i>n.</i>	德国马克 (德国货币) the standard unit of money in Germany
<b>guilder</b>	[ 'gildə ]	<i>n.</i>	盾 (荷兰的货币单位) the standard money unit of the Netherlands

### 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. He is the deputy general manager of Mr. Smith's Company.  
B. He is the HR manager of Mr. Smith's Company.  
C. He is the general manager of ABC Company.  
D. He is the deputy general manager of ABC Company.
10. A. Because he wants to have lunch with Mr. Black, the general director of the Sunshine Chemical Company.  
B. Because he wants to have lunch with Mr. Philips, who will leave for Shanghai in the afternoon.  
C. Because he wants to have a talk with Mr. Philips before lunch time.  
D. Because he wants to contact ABC Company about the prices of their furniture.
11. A. For the R&D Department.  
B. For the Sales Department.  
C. For the Marketing Department.

**Notes:**

D. For the HR Department.

12. A. A computer.

B. A fax machine.

C. Three telephones.

D. A copier.

### Conversation 2

13. A. At the airport.

B. In the hospital.

C. At the bank.

D. In the supermarket.

14. A. She should make sure that she watches the man cash her check.

B. She should make sure that the person cashing her check watches her sign and date it.

C. She should make sure that the man watches her sign and date it.

D. She should make sure that she signs again on the bottom line.

15. A. Deutschmarks and guilders.

B. Deutschmarks and US dollars.

C. British pounds and guilders.

D. US dollars and British pounds.

## Language and Culture Tips

### 1. What do you have in your mind?

这件事你怎么想? 和 “What do you think of it?” 同义。

### 2. Tech Fair

科技成果交易会; Hi-tech fair: 高新技术成果交易会

### 3. What if my checks are stolen or lost?

如果……怎么样? (especially in making suggestions)

What if we move the picture over there? Do you think it'll look better?

## Part C Passages

### Words to Know

<b>dump</b>	[dʌmp]	<i>n.</i>	垃圾场 a piece of land where waste materials are dumped
<b>van</b>	[væn]	<i>n.</i>	带蓬小型货车, 客货两用车 a road vehicle, usually larger than a car but smaller than a truck, having an enclosed box-shaped body and used for carrying goods and sometimes people
<b>range</b>	[reɪndʒ]	<i>n.</i>	山脉 a series of hills or mountains
<b>verbal</b>	['vɜ:bəl]	<i>a.</i>	口头的, 非书面的 spoken, not written
<b>adore</b>	[ə'dɔ:]	<i>v.</i>	崇拜, 爱慕, 敬爱 love deeply and respect highly

**eliminate** [i'limineit] v. 淘汰, 消除, 剔除 to remove or get rid of completely

### 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 passage.

#### Passage 1

16. A. Let others collect their garbage cans.  
B. To load their garbage cans into the backs of their cars and take them to the dump.  
C. To hire someone else to load their garbage cans into the backs of their cars and take them to the dump.  
D. Waiting someone else to help at the dump.
17. A. He wanted to go back home with others.  
B. He wanted someone else to help him because of too much garbage.  
C. The engine of his car died.  
D. He couldn't drive his car because the owner's car was in the way.
18. A. He didn't know which way to push the car.  
B. He just found an excuse to refuse the driver's request.  
C. He was making a joke.  
D. He didn't want to help the driver at all.

#### Passage 2

19. A. The diet of the Caucasians.  
B. The lifestyle of the Caucasians.  
C. The marriage and family life of the Caucasians.  
D. The geographic environment of the Caucasians.
20. A. Hundreds of people.  
B. Thousands of people.  
C. Over one hundred.  
D. Over one thousand.
21. A. They are fond of drinking.  
B. They enjoy working in the field.  
C. They don't smoke.  
D. They get more oxygen.
22. A. Fresh air is the secret of the long life of many Caucasians.  
B. Many Caucasians live to be over one hundred years old.  
C. Experts are not sure why the Caucasians live a long life.  
D. Experts believe that many things contribute to the long life of the Caucasians.

**Notes:**

## Passage 3

23. A. Don't be guided by their own feelings.  
 B. Try to understand their children.  
 C. Voice their opposition and explain why.  
 D. Don't be alarmed by this ordinary fun.
24. A. Children don't understand what it means.  
 B. Children ought to be careful about it.  
 C. Children will learn to drop it as they grow up.  
 D. Children should be stopped from using it.
25. A. Toleration.                      B. Communication.  
 C. Compromise.                      D. Reason.

## Language and Culture Tips

1. **Caucasus**: 高加索山脉 (系)

The Caucasus, also referred to as Caucasia, is a geopolitical, mountain – barrier region located between the two continents of Europe and Asia, or Eurasia, with various altitude highlands and lowlands.

The Caucasus comprises Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan and part of Southern Russia (including the disputed territories of Abkhazia, Chechnya, South Ossetia and Nagorno – Karabakh).

2. **Vodka**: [俄] 伏特加酒

Vodka is one of the world's most popular distilled beverages. It is a clear liquid containing water and ethanol purified by distillation — often multiple distillation

Vodka usually has an alcohol content of 35% to 50% by volume. The classic Russian, Lithuanian and Polish vodka is 40% (80 proof).

This can be attributed to the Russian standards for vodka production introduced in 1894 by Alexander III. However, since spirits in his time were taxed on their strength, the percentage was rounded up to 40 to simplify the tax computation.

3. **beat – up car**: 指的是车身伤痕累累的老式美国大车**Part D Compound Dictation**

## Words to Know

**lunar**    ['lu:nə]    a.    月亮的 of or relating to or associated with the moon

**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.

<p>For generations there have been many things people should or should not do or say during the Spring Festival.</p> <p>From the first to the (S1) _____ day of the first lunar month people visit each other to (S2) _____ their good wishes. It is (S3) _____ to use words wishing good (S4) _____ and good business, such as plenty, surplus and long (S5) _____.</p> <p>To (S6) _____ saying something improper to a child, an adult usually wipes his or her mouth with a piece of paper. (S7) _____</p> <p>(S8) _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>In Zhejiang Province (S9) _____</p> <p>_____ on which is written. (S10) _____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>Notes:</b></p>
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**Part E Self-Evaluation**


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**Part F Further Listening**

**Listen to the film excerpt and fill in the blanks with the missing words**

(In the embassy, everybody is anxiously waiting. )

Minister: Twenty – four hours. They can't all be (1) \_\_\_\_\_.

Anne: They are not.

Minister: But what (2) \_\_\_\_\_ am I to offer their Majesties?

Anne: I was indisposed. I am better.

Minister: Ma'am, you must (3) \_\_\_\_\_ that I have my duty to perform just as Your Royal Highness has her duty...

Anne: Your excellency, I trust you will not find it (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to use that word again. Were I not completely aware of my duty to my family and my country, I would not have come back tonight. Or indeed ever again.

( next day in the press conference )

Official: Ladies and gentlemen, her Royal highness will now answer your questions.

Journalist A: I believe at the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ Your Highness, that I should express the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of all of us at your recovery from the recent illness.

Anne: Thank you.

Journalist B: Does Your Highness believe that (7) \_\_\_\_\_ would be a possible solution to Europe's (8) \_\_\_\_\_ problem?

Anne: I am in favor of any (9) \_\_\_\_\_ which would lead to closer cooperation in Europe.

Journalist C: And what, in the opinion of Your Highness, is the outlook for friendship among nations?

Ann: I have every (10) \_\_\_\_\_ in it. As I have faith in relations between people.

Joe: May I say, speaking for my own press service, we believe that Your Highness's faith will not be (11) \_\_\_\_\_.

Anne: I am so glad to hear you say it.

Journalist D: Which of the cities that you visited did Your Highness enjoy the most?

Anne: Each in its own way was (12) \_\_\_\_\_. It would be difficult to ...Rome. By all means, Rome. I will (13) \_\_\_\_\_ my visit here in memory, as long as I live!

# Unit 2

Score: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Part A Short Conversations

### Words to Know

- hiking** [haikin] *n.* 徒步旅行, 远足 a long walk usually for exercise or pleasure  
**drizzle** ['drizl] *n.* 下毛毛雨 to rain in very small drops or very lightly  
**ashtray** ['æʃtrei] *n.* 烟灰缸 a small dish for tobacco ash

### 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. Turn up the volume.<br>C. Play the music more softly.  | B. Stop talking so much.<br>D. Play different music. |
| 2. A. The weather was miserable all day.<br>B. She got a sunburn.<br>C. The hiking trip was on Sunday afternoon.<br>D. The weather improved in the afternoon.  |  |
| 3. A. It was no good at all.<br>C. It was good.  | B. It was not very good.<br>D. It was just so - so.  |
| 4. A. She went to see her father in the hospital.<br>B. She took her father to the hospital.<br>C. She went to visit Prof. Smith.<br>D. She called Prof. Smith.  |  |
| 5. A. He would prefer calling her next week.<br>B. He will let her decide about the next meeting.<br>C. He would like to buy some refreshments for the meeting.<br>D. He definitely wants to know about the meeting. |  |

**Notes:**

6. A. She isn't a very good student.  
B. She hasn't gotten her grades yet.  
C. She shouldn't worry about her grades.  
D. She doesn't like to talk about grades.
7. A. He hasn't taken extra courses before.  
B. He won't mind the extra work.  
C. He's making a bad decision.  
D. He should be graduating this term.
8. A. He wants the woman to replace it.  
B. He says it doesn't matter.  
C. He says it is not his ashtray.  
D. He says he wants to buy one.

### Language and Culture Tips

1. **call on/upon**: 对……做短暂访问, e. g. We can call on Mary tomorrow.  
2. **brandy**: (一杯) 白兰地酒, 又叫做 cognac.

它是以水果为原料, 经发酵、蒸馏制成的酒。通常, 我们所称的 Brandy (白兰地) 专指以葡萄为原料, 通过发酵再蒸馏制成的酒。而以其他水果为原料, 通过同样的方法制成的酒, 常在白兰地酒前面加上水果原料的名称以区别其种类。比如, 以樱桃为原料制成的白兰地称为樱桃白兰地 (Cherry Brandy), 以苹果为原料制成的白兰地称为苹果白兰地 (Apple Brandy)。“白兰地”一词属于术语, 相当于中国的“烧酒”。



3. **A's and B's**: A, the highest grade that can be given to a student's work. An exam or piece of written work that gets an A is excellent. B, the second highest grade.  
4. **out of his mind**: 精神不正常, 发疯了。

## Part B Long Conversations

### Words to Know

<b>fabulous</b>	[ˈfæbjələs]	a.	极好的, 极妙的 extremely good or pleasant; excellent
<b>cottage</b>	[ˈkɒtɪdʒ]	n.	村舍, 小屋 a small house, especially an old one in the country
<b>canoe</b>	[kəˈnuː]	n.	独木舟, 轻舟 a long light narrow boat, pointed at both ends, and moved by a paddle held in the hands
<b>paddle</b>	[ˈpædl]	n.	桨, 划桨, 明轮翼 a short pole with a wide flat blade at one end or (if a double paddle) at both ends, used for moving a



			small boat along
loyalty	[ˈlɔɪəlti]	n.	忠诚, 忠心 the quality of being loyal
advert	[ədˈvɜ:t]	n.	广告 an advertisement

## 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 fabulous train.                      B. In a wooden cottage.  
C. In an American car.                      D. In a big tent.
10. A. Steve was disappointed because he didn't catch any fish.  
B. The man found his camping trip disastrous and silly.  
C. The two speakers are enjoying their traveling by train.  
D. The woman was admiring the man's photos taken on his tour.
11. A. When fishing in the center of the lake.  
B. When canoeing on the lake.  
C. When swimming in the lake.  
D. When cutting trees on the edge of the lake.

## Conversation 2

12. A. Around midday.                      B. In the early morning.  
C. In the early afternoon.                      D. In the late afternoon.
13. A. Every half an hour.                      B. Every fifty minutes.  
C. Every fifteen minutes.                      D. Every other hour.
14. A. Educational programs.                      B. Music.  
C. Travel programs.                      D. Health.
15. A. Spend more money on music.  
B. Train their broadcasters to a high standard.  
C. Ensure good sound quality.  
D. Broadcast interviews.

Notes:

## Language and Culture Tips

## 1. life - jacket: 救生衣

an air - filled garment worn round the upper body to support a person in water

## 2. canoeing trip: 划独木舟

## 3. note ... down: 将……记录下来

“note” 在对话中名词动用。