



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材
大学英语自主系列教材

总主编 余建中

主 编 季佩英 黄 莺

College English Listening
大字英语
自主
听力
Guidance Book
指南

4

高等教育出版社
Higher Education Press



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前 言

随着我国改革开放日益深化及加入世界贸易组织,社会各领域参与国际交流的机会越来越多,新的社会需求对大学生的英语能力提出了更高的要求,教育部制定的《大学英语课程教学要求》也提出了新的大学英语课程教学目标,即在培养学生英语综合运用能力的同时,增加其自主学习能力,提高综合文化素养,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要。

鉴于现有的教学内容和教学学时不足以满足人才培养的需要,要切实保证大学英语课程教学目标的实现,我们需要充分利用学生的课余时间,激发学生课后的自主学习兴趣,提高他们的自主学习能力,不断扩大学生广泛接触英语的天地,使得他们的课堂学习内容在课后能得到进一步延伸。课后广泛的听说训练,不仅能使学生巩固课堂掌握的学习方法和学习策略,更能增加人文和科学知识,提高综合素养。

本套教材为现有大学英语教材的补充和延伸,与现有课堂教学内容交相辉映。我们期待本教材能够引导学生最终成为快乐的英语学习者、终身的英语学习者、集技能与策略于一身的英语学习者,从而使《教学要求》的目标最终得以实现。

本套教材的编者充分研究了国内外各种英语听力教材的编写特点,从思想性、知识性、科学性、人文性、时代性、实用性及趣味性等多角度入手,以注重打好语言基础为出发点,同时注重培养学生的实际应用能力。

本套教材的特点是:

1. 强调自主学习特征。作为对现有大学英语教材的延伸和补充,本套教材强调发挥学生在学习过程中的自主作用,每单元都以学习任务为出发点,反复操练,逐步深入,旨在有步骤、有目的地引导学生开发各种学习潜能。

2. 突出语料的真实性和语境的实用性。大量语料选自英、美人的日常生活会话,真实自然,便于学生今后对外交流时直接应用。

3. 注重文化信息。在注重英语语言基础知识和基本技能训练的同时,注意将文化内容与语言材料相融合,话题覆盖英美文化生活的方方面面。

4. 融教学与考查为一体。除了课文训练之外,本教材还有期中、期末自测题,供学生自我检查学习效果。

5. 辅助课堂教学。本套教材既可以用于学生自主学习,又可以作为普通听力教程。本教材配套指南包含了详细的学习目标与学习计划,对文化信息、语言信息也有相应的补充和解释。

6. 帮助学生应对大学英语四、六级考试。随着大学英语教学改革的深入,英语听力在大学英语教学和考试中的比重已经显著增加。本教材第三册的难度约与大学英语四级考试相当,第四册的难度在四级以上。因此,学完本教材的学生在听力方面不仅能够从容应对大学英语四级考试,还能挑战大学英语六级考试。

《大学英语自主听力》由复旦大学余建中教授担任总主编,本册主编是季佩英、黄莺,参加编撰的还有景蓉、俞蓓迪。

本教材是适应教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》全新理念的尝试和探索,由于编者水平所限,敬请广大师生在使用过程中多提宝贵意见和建议。

编者

2009年4月

使用说明

本套教材共分4册,每册共16个单元,并配有两套水平自测题。每单元按照不同的学习任务展开,题材广泛,涉及生活的各个领域。本册的各个单元由以下5个部分组成:

Part A Language Focus

该部分是本单元的准备阶段,提供本单元基本词汇和部分句型。为方便学习者使用,句子或词组中较难的词汇用斜体表示,并加以中文注释。教师(如果上课使用本教材,以下省略)可以带领学生将所有词汇和句型通读一遍,并进行必要的解释和指导,使学生熟悉本单元的语境,预先融入到本单元的任务话题之中,为接下来的进一步语言训练做好准备。

Part B Authentic Conversations

该部分基本由6段短会话、2段长对话组成,语料具有真实性和实用性,能够帮助学习者在真实语言情景中锻炼英语听力。

教师可以在操练前启发学生进入到会话情景中,让学生预先将注意力集中于相关语境。整个操练过程中,教师可以将重点放在指导学生有效获取听力信息,抓住交谈要点。如果时间和条件许可,可以根据实际情况适当增加模拟会话练习,反复操练基本听力任务。

Part C Talks from Radio/TV Programs

该部分取材于英语国家的电台或电视节目,有人物介绍、新闻、故事、评论、访谈等内容,主要培养学生听懂英语电台广播、看懂英语电视节目的能力。

教师可以从大众传媒对公众影响的角度讲解这部分的练习,指导学生领会特定的语言表达。

Part D Dictation

该部分主要训练学生的听写能力。学生在完成听写任务前,可以先熟悉一下有关生词或词组,以免在听写过程中无法继续。

Part E Fun Time

该部分一般包含幽默故事、诗歌、英语成语、英语歌曲等,是轻松的英语娱乐时间,其目的是培养学生对英语语言学习的兴趣,并缓解听力训练给他们带来的紧张情绪。教师可以在学生听后组织各种活动,如对幽默故事的诙谐之处加以点评,朗诵诗歌、演唱英语歌曲等。课堂时间不足时,也可以由学生自行完成。

本册中所含的水平自测题完全按照大学英语四级考试的框架编写,但是内容跟试卷前面的各单元相关。

本《指南》包含教学目的、教学安排、听力文本、答案、注解等内容,学习者可以选择使用。

本套教材拟定两个学年完成,建议一学期完成一册的学习任务,每周安排一个单元。

编者
2009年4月

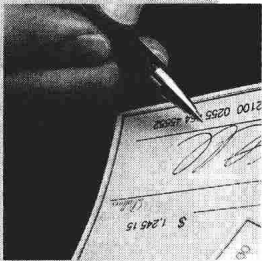
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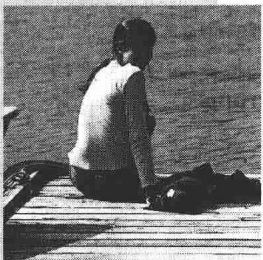
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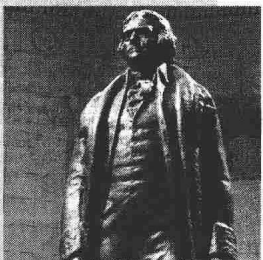
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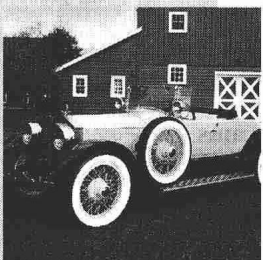
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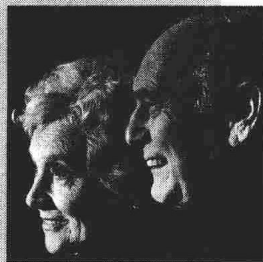
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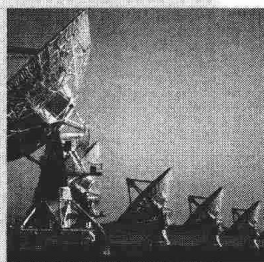
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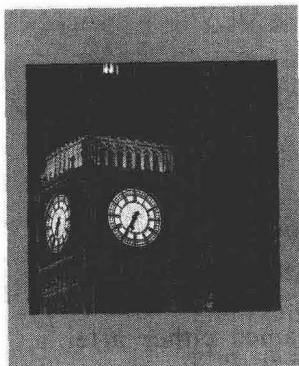


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Unit 1



Studying Abroad

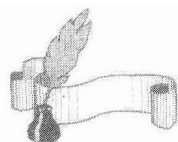
Preview

This unit integrates various useful expressions and authentic talks about studying abroad.

Objectives

After studying this unit, the learners are expected to:

1. know the basic words and expressions about studying abroad;
2. understand conversations and short talks about life and studying abroad;
3. be able to seek information about studying abroad using the words and expressions learnt in this unit.



Part A Language Focus

Notes

1. subject, field, major

Subject is an area of knowledge that you study at a school or university.

e. g. *English is my favorite subject.*

Field is a particular subject or activity that somebody works in or is interested in.

e. g. *Professor Smith is one of the main experts in the field of animal behavior research.*

Major refers to the main subject that a student studies at college or university.

e. g. *a math major, an English major*

2. professor, associate professor, etc.

Academic rank varies in different countries. The commonest ranks in the United Kingdom are:

Professor

Reader

Senior Lecturer

Lecturer

The commonest ranks in the United States are:

Professor

Associate Professor

Assistant Professor

Instructor (sometimes "Lecturer")

Sometimes a full professor is awarded a specific, endowed chair named either after a founder or donor or in order to commemorate someone.

e.g. *the William Henry Bishop Professor* at Yale, *the Charles Eliot Norton Professor of Poetry* at Harvard

Generally, a named chair is more prestigious than one without a name.



Part B Authentic Conversations

Purpose

This part aims to familiarize the students with authentic conversations that can be heard in our daily life about studying abroad.

Detailed Plan

1. Study the new words and expressions in *Word Bank*.
2. Do the required exercises.
3. Check the answers.
4. Listen to the conversations again. Pay special attention to the parts you didn't understand or misunderstood. You may refer to the script if necessary.

Short Conversations

Listening Script

Directions: You will hear 6 conversations between two speakers. Listen to them and answer the

following questions by choosing the right options.

1. Woman: Mr. Abebe, would you tell us something about yourself and how you came to the United States?
Man: Well, my name is Daniel Abebe. I came from Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia. I came to the United States as an international student when I was 20, and it wasn't until I approached my 40th birthday that I became a citizen of the United States.
Question: Which of the following description of Mr. Abebe is correct?

2. Woman: What language course did you take in high school?
Man: I am interested in Chinese but I actually took French. I took French since Grade Three and then just kind of jumped at a scholarship that I'm getting next year. I'm studying abroad for the whole year, so I thought having some Arabic in an Arabic-speaking country would give me some help there.
Question: What language is the man learning now?

3. Woman: Hi, Josh, what about the study abroad program for the anthropology students you joined?
Man: Oh, well, it took me to China. I learned a little bit of the language there, taught in a small school, and made a lot of friends. Sometimes I felt like being a pop star.
Question: What can we learn about Josh?

4. Man: Good afternoon. I'm an international student from Egypt, and I've been here for — I don't know, six years probably. I've just graduated from the student program here at the medical university.
Woman: Yes. And you will be planning to head home soon?
Man: Yes, actually I'm leaving in four days. I just talked to my advisor in New York to say goodbye.
Question: Which of the following is not true about the man?

5. Woman: How can you receive so many scholarships? Eight altogether!
Man: It's not just good grades. There are more average students that can also qualify for some scholarships as well. They are often based on an interest you have and your background. But get the information about colleges and their scholarships and start early. That's the No. 1 thing.
Question: What does the man think is the most important for getting scholarships?

6. Man: There's a lot to go through with some of your students before they go traveling abroad. Are there some concerns you have about not allowing them to study in certain places?
Woman: Absolutely, we make sure that information about safety and security is available to the students and their families. All of our students who study abroad have to acknowledge the risk inherent in travel and study abroad.
Question: According to the woman, what must the teachers make sure before the students go traveling abroad?

Key

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. D 6. B

Notes

1. Addis Ababa

Addis Ababa is the capital of Ethiopia. It is also the largest city and commercial center of Ethiopia. The city is situated on a plateau in the central mountains of Ethiopia.

2. Ethiopia

Ethiopia is one of the largest and most populous countries in Africa. It is also one of the oldest countries in the world. It is located in northeastern Africa, in an area known as the Horn of Africa.

With a population around 74,778,000, the average life expectancy at birth is about 45 years for males and 49 years for females.

3. an Arabic-speaking country

An Arabic-speaking country is one whose official language is Arabic. The Arabic language is one of the world's most widely used languages. It is the official language of many Arab nations in the Middle East and northern Africa, including Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Syria.

4. Egypt

Egypt is a Middle Eastern country located in the northeast corner of Africa. The Nile River flows northward through the desert and serves as a vital source of life for most Egyptians. Most Egyptians consider themselves Arabs. About 90 percent are Muslims. Islam, the Muslim religion, influences family life, social relationships, business activities, and government affairs.

Longer Conversations

Conversation One

Listening Script

Directions: You will hear a conversation between two speakers. Listen to the conversation twice and answer the questions by choosing the right options.

Woman: What have you learned in your time here? Obviously, you've learned a great deal.

Man: Oh yes! See, I'm a Muslim. My advisor was Jewish. My, you know, co-workers were Catholic, Indians, Chinese — so the number one thing I learned from this six-year experience is you can be different from people, and yet, you still can be a friend. And you can interact with them easily. That's — I think the number one lesson even before — number two is lung cancer prevention, which is my field.

Woman: Two quick questions. What are you going to look forward to most when you get back home to Saudi Arabia?

Man: First, I'm really very excited that I will serve my country, serve Arabia in the field I got training education. Secondly, I'll be telling people that you have different kinds of people that you may interact with. They may think in a different way, than how you think. Yet, you can again live with them in a very peaceful way. I think that is a very important thing, I believe.

Woman: Yes, and I think that answered my second question. That was if the goal was mutual understanding. It sounds like it worked.

Questions:

1. What is the religious background of the man's advisor?
2. What is the most important lesson the man learned from his six-year experience?
3. What is the man so excited about?
4. What is the woman's second question concerned about?

Key

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. D

Notes

1. Muslim

A Muslim is a follower or believer in Islam, who worships Allah (one and only God of Islam) alone and holds Muhammad (about 570—632) to be the last and chief prophet. Today, there are about 935 million Muslims worldwide.

The word *Muslim* can also be used as an adjective.

2. Jewish

Any person whose religion is *Judaism* (犹太教) is Jewish. In a wider sense, any member of a worldwide ethnic and cultural group descended from the ancient Hebrews is Jewish. Judaism has more than 14 million followers throughout the world. More than a third of those live in the United States. Many other Jews live in *Israel* (以色列).

3. Catholic

Any member of a Catholic Church, especially *Roman Catholic Church* (天主教会), is Catholic. Roman Catholic Church is the largest body of Christians in the world. It has about 1 billion members, nearly a fifth of the world's population.

4. six-year experience

This refers to the six years through which the speaker completed his medical study in the USA.

5. Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia is a large Middle Eastern nation that ranks as the world's leading producer of petroleum. Nearly all the people who live in Saudi Arabia are Arab Muslims.

6. Arabia

Arabia refers to the *peninsula* (半岛) of Southwest Asia, bordering the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea, and the Red Sea. It includes the nations of Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait, and the State of Bahrain.

Conversation Two

Listening Script

Directions: You will hear a conversation between two speakers. Listen to the conversation twice and answer the questions by choosing the right options.

Woman: You actually got a full-ride to Stanford, is that right?

Man: Yes, full tuition, room and board.

Woman: OK, but you also got these additional scholarships. And just so people understand, the additional scholarships you got were very helpful to you throughout your college career, right?

Man: Definitely. They helped pay for all my books, which are very expensive, and also my computer which is a large expense. Transportation back to my home city of Moscow. And a couple of extra fees that came up and things like that. But study abroad . . . my scholarships did not cover all the expense.

Woman: All right, so tell us how the search began for the scholarships.

Man: Well, I started my junior year of high school investigating colleges that had a good business school, which is my major, and then also had good scholarships. Because I figured, one, I could get a big scholarship from a school which would cover everything. And if that didn't work out I'd get a whole bunch of little scholarships to cover it. And luckily both plans ended up working out for me.

Woman: That's great! You did it.

Questions:

1. How did the additional scholarships help the student from Moscow throughout his college career?
2. What is the first important thing for the student to consider in selecting a college?
3. Why was the student able to get so many scholarships?

Key

1. D 2. B 3. C

Notes

1. Stanford

Stanford University, founded in 1885 by Senator Leland Stanford and his wife, is a leading educational and research center in the United States. It offers undergraduate and graduate courses of study, and about 25 of its graduate programs rank among the top 10 nationally in their fields. Stanford has schools of business, earth sciences, education, engineering, humanities and sciences, law, and medicine. These schools are divided into about 70 academic departments. In addition, Stanford is recognized as one of the world's leading centers of research in electronics and physics.

2. Moscow

Moscow is the capital of Russia and one of the largest cities in the world. More than 83 million people live in Moscow.



Part C Talks from Radio/TV Programs

Purpose

This part consists of exercises based on talks excerpted from radio/TV programs. The students are expected to understand such talks and get the necessary information from them.

Detailed Plan

1. Study the new words and expressions in *Word Bank*.
2. Do the exercises based on *Excerpt One* and *Excerpt Two*.
3. Check the answers.
4. Listen to the short talks again. Pay special attention to the parts you didn't understand or misunderstood. You may refer to the script if necessary.

Excerpt One

Listening Script

Directions: You will hear a short talk from a radio program. Listen to it twice and complete the following summary by filling in the blanks.

This is Talk of the Nation. I'm Neal Conan in Washington.

Since 9/11, more and more American students have been studying abroad. The number increased by almost 20 percent between 2001 and 2003. American students have become particularly interested in the non-English-speaking world. They're going to China, to India, and to the Middle East.

Living abroad can be a life-changing experience. It's a chance for an inside peek at another culture, to find new friends, learn different social rules, to see their country, your country and yourself through new eyes. People-to-people exchanges also help to humanize America and Americans in parts of the world where US policy may not be too popular.

For 60 years now, the Fulbright Program has sent US students abroad and brought foreign students to study in the US. The goal is mutual understanding. Recently, a group of students and scholars returned from Africa