

第二册

# 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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北京理工大学出版社  
BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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# College English Extensive Listening

## 大学英语泛听教程

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语泛听教程/岳进分,王浩勇,田新科主编. —北京:北京理工大学出版社,2009.7  
ISBN 978-7-5640-1953-2

I. 大... II. ①岳… ②王… ③田… III. 英语—听说教学—高等学校—教材  
IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 127225 号

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出版发行/ 北京理工大学出版社

社 址/ 北京市海淀区中关村南大街 5 号

邮 编/ 100081

电 话/ (010)68914775(总编室) 68944990(批销中心) 68911084(读者服务部)

网 址/ <http://www.bitpress.com.cn>

经 销/ 全国各地新华书店

印 刷/ 廊坊市广阳区九洲印刷厂

开 本/ 787 毫米×1092 毫米 1/16

印 张/ 15

字 数/ 350 千字

印 数/ 5000 册

版 次/ 2009 年 7 月第 1 版 2009 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

定 价/ 22.00

责任校对/ 陈玉梅

责任印制/ 母长新

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图书出现印刷质量问题,本社负责调换

# 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，也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二册，包括20个单元，每个单元包括以下几个部分：

**Part A Sentences** 包括10个句子，要求学生听完每句话后选出相应的同义句，以练习学生对于简单句子的理解能力，从而由易到难培养其对于段落篇章的理解。

**Part B Short Conversations** 包括10个短对话，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，从而可以流利地进行表述。

**Part C Passages** 包括3个短文，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，学生可以在学完每个单元之后给自己打分，进行自我评价，并且对于本章学习进行总结，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** 总结归纳了一些关于听力提高方面的技巧与方法，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**：每单元在练习的右方都留出一定的空白做为“Notes”部分，学生可以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 Sentences

### Words to Know

- pilot** [ˈpaɪlət] *n.* 飞行员 one who operates or is licensed to operate an aircraft in flight  
**depart** [dɪˈpɑːt] *v.* 离开 move away from a place into another direction  
**get on** 登上 to reach and board

### Exercises (2 \* 10)

**Directions:** In this section, you are going to hear ten sentences. Each will be read only once. After hearing one statement, you should read the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Decide on the one which is closest in meaning to the statement you've just heard.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. A. He is a pilot.<br/>C. He is a farmer.</p> <p>2. A. Father does not like to go swimming.<br/>B. Father likes nothing.<br/>C. Father likes swimming best.<br/>D. Father likes dancing better than swimming.</p> <p>3. A. We'll go to the party if we finish on time.<br/>B. We'll go to a party after class.<br/>C. We went to the party after the exam.<br/>D. We're going to have a party when the exam is over.</p> <p>4. A. How was the coffee break?<br/>B. Please have a cup of coffee with us.<br/>C. We had some coffee together.<br/>D. Shall all of us have some coffee together?</p> | <p>B. He is a teacher.<br/>D. He is a lawyer.</p> |
|--|---|

Notes:

5. A. Breakfast was ready before we left.  
B. We left without having breakfast.  
C. Before breakfast we were ready to leave.  
D. We left to get breakfast.
6. A. I do very well in biology.  
B. I do better than in chemistry.  
C. Chemistry is harder for me than biology.  
D. Biology is as easy as chemistry.
7. A. Mary has to phone Linda at lunch time.  
B. Mary and Linda had lunch together.  
C. Mary asked Linda during lunch.  
D. Mary phoned Linda during lunch.
8. A. Tom got on the train early.  
B. The train left an hour ahead of time.  
C. Tom was late for the train.  
D. The train was delayed.
9. A. Lucy didn't succeed yesterday.  
B. Lucy failed and came yesterday.  
C. Lucy didn't come yesterday.  
D. Lucy did come yesterday.
10. A. You are kind enough.  
B. I can express how kind you are.  
C. I don't know how to thank you for your kindness.  
D. I don't need your kindness.

### Language and Culture Tips

**a coffee break:** 工余小憩

A snack taken during a break in the workday; a ten-minute coffee break; the British have tea breaks. 例如: They have a coffee break around 3 in the afternoon. 他们下午三点有休息时间。

## Part B Short Conversations

### Words to Know

- fire** ['faɪə] *vt.* 解雇, 开除 (informal) to discharge from a position; dismiss.  
**get ... down** 使沮丧, 消沉 lower someone's spirits; depress





19. A. It is cheaper than the red one.  
 B. It has fewer pages but it's worth it.  
 C. Though it has more pages than the red one, it's not expensive.  
 D. It is more expensive than the red one but of better quality.
20. A. They'll go to a café.                      B. They'll go to a bar.  
 C. They'll see a play.                         D. They'll attend a party.

## Language and Culture Tips

### 1. senior year: 高年级

the fourth and final year of a program of study in a college, university, or high school (= a school for students 15 to 18 years old).

大学一至四年级的学生的名称: freshman *n.* 新生, 大学一年级学生; sophomore *n.* 大学二年级学生, 有二年经验的人; junior *n.* 年少者, 晚辈, 下级, (年龄、职位等) 较低者, 大学三年级学生; senior *adj.* 年长的, 资格较老的, 地位较高的, 高级的; *n.* 大学四年级学生。

### 2. cent: 美分

美国货币知识: 美国货币由美元 (dollar) 和美分 (cent) 组成。一美元 (one dollar) 等于一百美分 (100 cents)。其纸币 (bill) 有一、二、五、十、二十、五十和一百美元等面值; 硬币 (coin) 有一美分 (或用 a penny 表示)、五美分 (或用 a nickel 表示)、十美分 (或用 a dime 表示) 和二十五美分 (或用 a quarter 表示) 等。在数字前加 \$ 表示美元, 如 \$500 表示五百美元; 在数字后加 C 表示美分, 如 50C 表示 50 美分; 表示由美元和美分组成的数时, 常用 \$ 表示, 如 \$6.50。

## Part C Passages

### Words to Know

for ages		很长时间 for a very long time
steak	[steik] <i>n.</i>	肉排, 尤其指牛排、鱼排 a slice from a larger piece of meat, typically beef or fish
on behalf of		作为……的代理; 在……一边 as the agent of; on the part of
go through		经历 to experience
mourning	['mɔ:niŋ] <i>n.</i>	戴孝 conventional outward signs of grief for the dead, such as a black armband or black clothes
multiply	['mʌltiplai] <i>vt.</i>	使增加 to increase the amount, number, or degree of

### Exercises (3 \* 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**

21. A. At 6:30. B. At 6:15.  
C. At 5:30. D. At 5:45.
22. A. It would cost her too much.  
B. There was very little food in the house.  
C. Her husband forgot to buy some steak.  
D. Her husband didn't like the Johnsons.
23. A. It would be too small for four people.  
B. It had become too bad to be eaten.  
C. It would provide a satisfactory meal.  
D. It had been stolen from his car.

**Passage 2**

24. A. People receive congratulations and presents.  
B. People wear special clothes.  
C. People hold special ceremonies.  
D. People have parties and give banquets.
25. A. Different societies celebrate the great events in the same way.  
B. Different societies celebrate these events in a different way but share common characters.  
C. Each society shares no common characteristics in celebrating these events.  
D. Only a few societies celebrate these events.
26. A. A Time of Toy.  
B. Special Ceremonies.  
C. The Greatest Events in Human Life.  
D. The Dates of Birth, Marriage and Death.

**Passage 3**

27. A. Every story needs to be accurate.  
B. A storyteller is never accurate.  
C. A storyteller tries to be accurate.  
D. A storyteller does not always try to be accurate.
28. A. Its accuracy.  
B. The way it is told or its human interest.  
C. The famous people with whom the story is concerned.  
D. The storyteller himself.

**Notes:**

29. A. He forgot the exact number of copies.  
 B. He knew how to tell stories.  
 C. He tried to make a strong impression on the American.  
 D. He wanted to please his friend.
30. A. An English Novelist and His American Friend.  
 B. On Stories.  
 C. Stories and their Accuracy.  
 D. The Truth of A Story.

### Language and Culture Tips

#### 1. marriage: 结婚; 婚礼

In western countries, if the lovers want to get married, the boy should have to propose to the girl, and give her an engagement ring. As soon as they get engaged, they need to tell their parents. And then the girl's parents will announce the engagement and the wedding. Traditionally, it's the girl's parents who take charge of the expense of the wedding mostly, and the boy's parents are in charge of rehearsal and some other things. Several weeks before the wedding ceremony, the relatives and friends will receive the invitations, and if you receive one, you must prepare a suit of formal dress. Meanwhile, you need prepare some present for the new couple, such as a vase, a set of teacups, and so on. That will be great if you know what the bride or the groom likes. In Bible, the combination of the man and woman is considered to be saintly. It means the start of the procreating. So it must use white to decorate it. Thus in western countries, the bride wears white dress and takes white lily and also with white gloves. On the wedding ceremony, first, the groom will take the bride's hand from the bride's father, and then he will uncover the veil of the bride; later the priest will pray for them and they will follow priest to say the vows. Then they will wear the ring for each other, and the groom will kiss the bride. The Wedding Kiss dates back to Roman times. The kiss is to seal the marriage legally between the couple and must be witnessed by another person. After the kiss, they will go out of the church and have a party. Usually the new couples will go to have a honeymoon later that day.



#### 2. steak: 牛排

牛排是西式菜肴, 是用精牛肉切成大厚片煎炸而成, 有时也指为做这种菜肴而切好的厚牛肉片。

在西餐厅吃饭有很多讲究。通常点牛排, 或是在高级一点的餐厅点牛肉汉堡, 服务员都会这样问你 How do you like it cooked? 回答的方式主要有以下几种: 全熟是 well done, 七分熟是 medium well, 五分熟是 medium, 三分熟是 medium rare, 一分熟是 rare。

牛排的熟度可以做如下解释。

Very rare steak: 牛排内部为血红色而且温度不高。

一分熟牛排 (rare): 牛排内部为血红色且内部各处保持一定温度 (高于 very rare steak)。

三分熟牛排 (medium rare): 内部为桃红且带有相当热度。

五分熟牛排 (medium): 牛排内部为粉红且夹杂着浅灰和棕褐色, 整个牛排都很烫。

七分熟牛排 (medium well): 牛排内部主要为浅灰棕褐色, 夹杂着粉红色。

全熟牛排 (well done): 牛排内部为褐色。

## Part D Compound Dictation

### Words to Know

<b>crowded</b>	[ 'kraudid ]	<i>adj.</i>	拥挤的 overfilled or compacted or concentrated
<b>delay</b>	[ di'lei ]	<i>vt.</i>	使……延迟 to cause to be later or slower than expected or desired

### Exercises (3 \* 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.

Traveling by train has some (S1) \_\_\_\_\_. Firstly, it is usually more (S2) \_\_\_\_\_ than by car. (S3) \_\_\_\_\_, trains are sometimes (S4) \_\_\_\_\_ and (S5) \_\_\_\_\_. (S6) \_\_\_\_\_, you have to travel on the (S7) \_\_\_\_\_ (S8) \_\_\_\_\_ and trains cannot take you from door to door. You have to take a bus or a taxi to the (S9) \_\_\_\_\_ (S10) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Notes:**

## Part E Self-Evaluation

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## Part F Further Listening

Listen to the film excerpt and fill in the blanks with the words you have just heard.

You (1) \_\_\_\_\_ I could stay here to become (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to you? Do you think (3) \_\_\_\_\_ I'm poor and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and plain that I'm soulless and heartless? I have as much soul as you and fully as much heart. And if God had (5) \_\_\_\_\_ me with wealth and beauty I should have made it as hard for you to leave me as it is now for me to leave you. There, I've (6) \_\_\_\_\_ my heart, now let me go.

## Part G Listening Tips

### 听力点津

### 听力训练的方法——听英文歌曲

在大学英语听力教学的最初阶段，应以纠正学生发音、强化学生语音知识为主。要做到这一点，就必须要求学生仔细揣摩并掌握这些语音知识的特点。除在课堂上用讲解方式解释这些语音知识外，还应提供大量典型的句子给学生进行模仿训练。

英文歌曲就是一种极佳的语音知识练习素材，因为英文歌曲富有感情，节奏感强烈。如果学生读不准句中的重读、弱读、省音、连读的话，则根本无法听懂歌词。听歌符合大学生的兴趣特点，而且听懂了才能模仿得准确，而模仿又有助于听力的提高。当学生被优美旋律打动，并力图听出正确的发音并模仿时，他们已自然而然地习得了正确的语音，这为其提高听力水平打下了良好的基础。

但是在现实中很多学生听歌是非常盲目的，仅仅作作为一种休闲娱乐，而没有把它当作提高听力水平的有效途径。听歌不仅仅是听听旋律，应该从发音上学习连读技巧，从歌词上理解其内涵。不过，并不是所有类型、所有曲风的歌曲都适合练习听力。对于不同层次、不同水平的学生，如何正确选择适合自己的歌曲进行听力练习显得尤为重要。因为如果选择了不当的材料，很可能会起反作用。首先要根据个人实际水平选择歌曲，听力好的人大可以去听 Eminem, The Black Eyed Peas 的 RAP；听力一般甚至不好的最好去听发音清晰的慢歌，比如 Westlife 的一些歌曲。在初级阶段建议找一些自己喜欢的歌，最好是慢歌，不看歌词，一遍一遍地听，最后再看歌词，看看自己听懂多少，这样很有帮助的。

# Unit 2

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

## Part A Sentences

### Words to Know

<b>be caught in</b>			陷入, 卷入, 淋雨
<b>on foot</b>			步行 walking, jogging or running but not in a vehicle or on the back of an animal
<b>passport</b>	[ 'pɑ:spɔ:t ]	n.	护照 a document issued by a country to a citizen allowing that person to travel abroad and re - enter the home country
<b>catch sight of</b>			看到, 看见 glimpse
<b>niece</b>	[ ni: s ]	n.	侄女或外甥女 the daughter of one's brother or sister or of the brother or sister of one's spouse
<b>lack</b>	[ læk ]	v.	缺乏 to be entirely without or have very little of
<b>work on</b>			从事, 继续工作 to exert effort in order to do, make, or perform something

### Exercises (2 \* 10)

**Directions:** In this section, you are going to hear ten sentences. Each will be read only once. After hearing one statement, you should read the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Decide on the one which is closest in meaning to the statement you've just heard.

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| <p>1. A. It's fine today.                      B. Tom thinks it will rain today.</p> <p>    C. Tom likes fine weather.      D. It's not a fine day today.</p> <p>2. A. Nancy walked home.</p> <p>    B. Nancy was not caught in the snow.</p> <p>    C. Nancy was caught in the snow.</p> <p>    D. It was snowing when Nancy came back on foot.</p> | <p><b>Notes:</b></p> |
|--|----------------------|

3. A. John was the last one to pick up his passport.  
B. John didn't remember picking up his passport.  
C. John didn't forget to pick up his passport after all.  
D. John remembered to ask who had picked up his passport.
4. A. I saw my niece from a distance.  
B. It was too far for me to see my niece clearly.  
C. The young woman was not my niece though she looked like her.  
D. I didn't realize that the young woman was my niece.
5. A. Jane's teaching experience is enough.  
B. Jane enjoys teaching.  
C. Jane dislikes teaching.  
D. Jane doesn't have enough teaching experience.
6. A. We have to at the airport at 6:30.  
B. We have to at the airport at 5:55.  
C. We have to at the airport at 6:00.  
D. We have to at the airport at 6:45.
7. A. Susan didn't listen to the music last night because she had to write a paper.  
B. Susan listened to the music last night while she was writing the paper.  
C. Susan listened to the music last night instead of working on her paper.  
D. Susan wasn't able to write her paper last night because the music was too loud.
8. A. Learn while you're young.  
B. Old people can still learn.  
C. One won't learn when he is too old.  
D. Old people can't learn even if they want to.
9. A. I remember Bill's address.  
B. I forgot Bill's address.  
C. I'm not clear about Bill's address.  
D. I don't know Bill's address.
10. A. There was not enough time to hold the meeting.  
B. People wanted to get away, so the meeting began early.  
C. The meeting is planned to start in a short time.  
D. The meeting lasted much longer than usual.



## Language and Culture Tips

**have no idea**

是一个动词短语，表示一点也不知道，听都没有听说过。也可以使用“I have got no idea”表示这层含义。例如，We have no idea how the birds find their way. 我们不知道这些鸟如何找到它们的路。

**Part B Short Conversations****Words to Know**

**tour** [tuə] *n.* 旅游 a trip with visits to various places of interest for business, pleasure, or instruction

**Exercises (2 \* 10)**

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

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 11. A. He wants to go with them.              | B. He will invite his friends. |
| C. He is not interested in going.             | D. He thinks it's dull.        |
| 12. A. Five.                                  | B. Eight.                      |
| C. Six.                                       | D. Seven.                      |
| 13. A. 7:45.                                  | B. 8:15.                       |
| C. 8:00.                                      | D. 9:00.                       |
| 14. A. He saw a play.                         | B. He acted in a play.         |
| C. He went to the teahouse.                   | D. He saw a film.              |
| 15. A. He's planning to visit France.         |                                |
| B. He's sending a package to his parent.      |                                |
| C. He's going to France by air.               |                                |
| D. He's buying a plane ticket for his mother. |                                |
| 16. A. Michael is very active.                |                                |
| B. Michael is not friendly.                   |                                |
| C. Michael's sister is very nice.             |                                |
| D. Michael's sister is not friendly.          |                                |
| 17. A. When Susan broke her leg?              |                                |
| B. How Susan is feeling now?                  |                                |
| C. What made Susan break her arm?             |                                |
| D. Who was there when the accident happened?  |                                |

**Notes:**