

大学英语课程系列教材

当代大学英语听说教程

(中高级)

主 编 施发敏



高等教育出版社
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

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当代大学英语听说教程

Dangdai Daxue Yingyu Tingshuo Jiaocheng (Zhonggaoji)

(中高级)

主 编 施发敏

副主编 李秀清 宋士华 来庆彬

编 者 (以下按姓氏笔划排列)

丁 霞

王海岩

李秀清

宋士华

来庆彬

张学刚

张 惠

沈新红

施 慧

贾 磊

盛春媛

韩 晶



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前言

《当代大学英语听说教程(中高级)》旨在更好地适应我国高等教育的新形势,深化大学英语教学改革,提高大学英语教学质量,满足复合型、创新型人才的培养目标,以教育部“质量工程”的建设精神和《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》为指导,根据全新的教学理念和全新的素材精心编写而成,供大学英语教学和中高级英语学习者使用。

1. 编写宗旨

以建构主义和人本主义学习理论为指导,遵循现代外语教学理论,在充分运用先进教育技术的基础上,注重培养学生的听说能力、跨文化交际能力和英语综合应用能力,同时夯实语言基本功,使学习者在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。

2. 编写体例

本教材采用模块化设计,分为 Pre-listening, While-listening, Post-listening 和 Application of Strategies 四大模块。单元的设计和编排既考虑到题材的广度和材料的难易度,也做到了按照英语听说策略训练的先后顺序,有针对性地加强培养学生的自主学习能力和语言综合运用能力。

3. 本书特色

以文化背景知识作为先导 多年的教学研究和实践证明学习者文化背景知识的缺乏是影响听力理解和口语交际的重要原因,故该教材着力弥补学习者的这一薄弱环节,对教材所涉及的西方文化的各个侧面进行了文化背景知识的链接,置英语学习于世界文化环境之中。

以听力策略指导听力实践 针对学习者对听力不得法,理解不准确的苦恼,本教材精心设计了操作性强,学以致用听力策略,帮助学习者熟悉掌握切实可行的听力理论,运用适当的策略来指导听力实践,更快地提高理解能力。

题材丰富多样,突出时代感 本教材涵盖西方尤其是英美国家生活的各个方面,既有贴近学生生活的内容,如:海外求学、大学生活、异域风情、人际交往、演讲技能、饮食健康、文艺体育;也有社会热点,如:西方经济、财政信息、能源危机、环保意识、科学生活;又有当前和未来关注的重要问题,如:人与自然、社会问题、穿越太空、数字时代、职业规划、成功人生等。本教材能有效激发学生的学习兴趣。

题型设计突出知识性、实用性和趣味性 本书在突出文化背景知识和听力策略的基础上,设计了丰富多样的各项听说任务,既帮助学习者掌握理论和方法,又帮助其提高听说能力,同时帮助学习者成功应对大学英语四、六级考试的各项听力能力考察。除了大量的短对话、长对话、语篇理解、信息选择,还有丰富的回答问题、复合式听写,并且提供了极具欣赏性和学习性的词汇故事,让学习者体验到学习的快乐和成效。

本书不仅适应于在校大学生的学习,对参加雅思、托福和各类英语水平测试的考生也同样具有一定的参考价值。

本书的语料均选自最新的英美报刊和书籍,也有刚刚问世的网络作品,信息量大,具有很强的知识性和趣味性。

本书配有一张 **CD** 光盘,内含 **MP3** 格式的听力录音,供学习者进行听说自学使用。

本书由施发敏主编,李秀清、宋士华、来庆彬副主编。参加编写的有丁霞、王海岩、李秀清、来庆彬、沈新红、宋士华、张惠、张学刚、施慧、贾磊、盛春媛、韩晶。美籍专家 **John Olson** 审阅了全书,在编写过程中,我们参考了大量国内外文献和互联网资料,在此一并致谢。

因水平和时间所限,书中难免出现疏漏和错误,敬请广大读者及同行专家批评指正。

编 者

2010年7月于青岛



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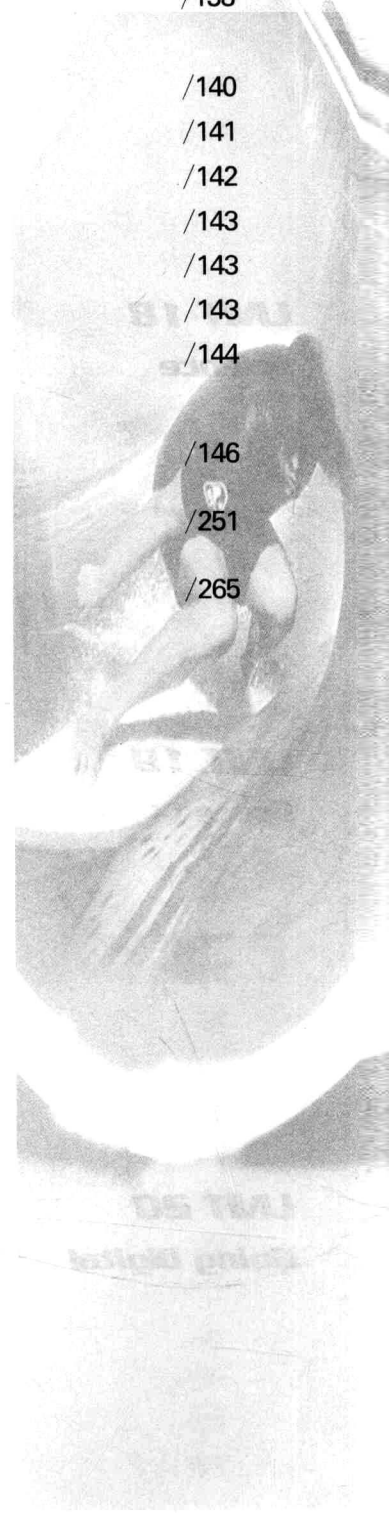
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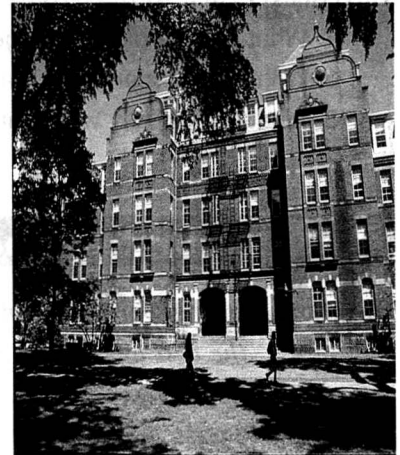
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Surviving College

Part I Culture Link

There are more than 3,000 universities in the United States, each with varying admission standards. Some are highly selective, some not at all. The less selective colleges may consist of students who have little concern for their academic well-being, but in the more selective colleges you will find very committed students who will spend countless hours at night on their homework. There is a phrase in the United States called an “all nighter” which is used when a student stays up all night to perfect an assignment. American students love keeping count of how many “all nighters” they have “pulled” in the course of their academic career. It soon becomes evident that education is not taken lightly in the United States. In truth, it is an issue of pride. Which college you select in the U.S. will be the primary factor for what academic climate you will find.



Harvard University



Questions for Discussion

1. What does surviving college mean?
2. What factors are involved in surviving college?
3. What problems have you met since entering college?

Part II Pre-listening Strategy

Introduction to Pre-listening Strategy

As we listen, we unconsciously compare what we hear with what we already know. This allows us to identify what is new information and what is already known. Predicting the themes and vocabulary of a lecture before you listen can help to improve your comprehension of difficult listening segments.

First, look at the title of the lecture and any other clues you have (photos, maps, charts, outlines, etc.) and think of specific questions you think might be answered in the lecture.

Second, think about possible answers to each of your questions. Here are a few sample questions for the listening material “Sophomore Orientation”.

1. What is an orientation usually about?
2. What are sophomores most concerned about?
3. What are the biggest challenges to sophomores?

If you have trouble thinking of questions, consider the major question words (*who, what, when, where, why,*

how) and ask yourself how they might apply to the lecture topic. Creating these prediction questions will help you maintain your focus when you listen to the recording. In addition, the answers to the questions you form during this pre-listening step will often correspond to the actual main ideas of the lecture. In this way, these questions actually improve comprehension by helping you identify main ideas and discriminate them from less important details.

Third, try to predict vocabulary you may hear in the listening text. To do this, you can analyze the main words in the title of the lecture.

Warming-up Exercise

Directions: Listen to the passage entitled "Sophomore Orientation" and discuss the following questions.

1. What are the big challenges of sophomores?
2. What is the orientation mainly about?
3. What are the key words and phrases you predict?

Part III Understanding Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 15 short conversations and 2 long conversations. Listen and choose the best answer for each question you hear.

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| 1. A) Geography. | B) Physics. | C) Philosophy. | D) Chemistry. |
| 2. A) To pass the exam. | B) To wish him good luck. | C) To cross her fingers. | D) To do nothing. |
| 3. A) Ask his teacher for help. | B) Do more math exercises. | C) Attend the review lessons. | D) Turn to other review books. |
| 4. A) She is longing for a holiday. | B) She is sick. | C) She is daydreaming. | D) She is longing for her home. |
| 5. A) She doesn't follow the teacher. | B) She has been given too much work. | C) She has no interest at the beginning. | D) She isn't used to English teaching. |
| 6. A) The students will take an English exam tomorrow morning. | B) The students will attend a meeting. | C) There won't be an exam this afternoon. | D) The teacher postponed the meeting. |
| 7. A) Student life is supposed to be difficult. | B) Good grades take some sacrifice. | C) Good grades are easy to get. | D) Her grades have improved. |
| 8. A) She is dying because of her company. | B) She has been very lonely and wants some human contact. | C) She wants to work in a company. | D) She doesn't need any company. |
| 9. A) It was a long lecture, but easy to understand. | B) It was not as easy as she had thought. | C) It was as difficult as she had expected. | D) It was interesting and easy to follow. |
| 10. A) He finds the presentation hard to follow. | B) He considers the presentation very dull. | C) He thinks Professor White has chosen an interesting topic. | D) He speaks highly of the presentation. |

- 11. A) He will not leave the school.
C) He is going on vacation.
- 12. A) A professor and a student.
C) A salesman and a customer.
- 13. A) Bob is too tired to study any more.
C) He had often advised Bob to study.
- 14. A) He must read a lot of books.
C) He can't get the books he needs.
- 15. A) He wants the others to follow him.
C) He will catch up with them later.
- B) He'll stay at home.
D) He doesn't want to go home.
- B) A hotel manager and a tourist.
D) A store owner and his manager.
- B) He told Bob not to study late at night.
D) Bob didn't hear the alarm.
- B) He doesn't like history.
D) He has lost his watch.
- B) He must study the animals he caught.
D) He is behind in his schoolwork.

Now you'll hear two long conversations.

Conversation One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 16. A) To discuss an assignment she is working on.
B) To get materials for a class she missed.
C) To ask a question about a video her class recently watched.
D) To inform the professor of changes in her schedule.
- 17. A) He remembers that he does not have the video in his office.
B) He realizes that the woman does not have a VCR.
C) He is worried that he will not have the video back in time for his class.
D) He realizes that he will not need the video until the following week.
- 18. A) To return the video to the professor.
B) To discuss the handouts with the professor.
C) To hand in an assignment to the professor.
D) To get the video from the professor.

Conversation Two

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 19. A) To ask the professor how to bring up his grade.
B) To explain why he has been absent from class.
C) To turn in extra credit project to the professor.
D) To take a makeup test for a class that he missed.
- 20. A) He does not understand the material.
C) He was in a hurry to leave the class.
- 21. A) There were 100 questions on it.
C) It was worth 25 percent of the final grade.
- 22. A) She tries to be fair to all of her students.
C) She does not have many students.
- B) He is not a very good student.
D) He did not have time to finish it.
- B) The test was an extra credit assignment.
D) The questions were very difficult.
- B) She is not very flexible about her policies.
D) She is not sure what she wants to do.

Part IV Listen and Choose

Directions: Listen to the passage and choose the best answer for each question you hear.

Vocabulary Preview

proceed	v. 进行	necessitate	v. 需要
regress	v. 退回	proofreading	n. 校对
remainder	n. 剩余物	maintain	v. 保持

- A) A reader who concentrates on the wonderful part of the article.

B) A reader who always reads slowly and carefully.

C) A reader who changes the reading speed according to the kind of text.

D) A reader who changes the reading speed according to the interest of the text.
- A) Read every part of the book.

B) Read the most wonderful part in the book.

C) Read the major part of the book.

D) Read the scientific part of the book.
- A) Reading and listening.

B) Difference between the highly-educated and the poorly-educated.

C) Practice of reading skills.

D) Difference in the speed and efficiency of reading.

Part V Short Answer Questions

Directions: Listen to the passage and answer the following questions.

Vocabulary Preview

idealist	n. 理想主义者	mature	adj. 成熟的
sensible	adj. 明智的	reconcile	v. 协调
reputation	n. 声望	threaten	v. 威胁
liberal arts	n. 大学文科	humanist	n. 人文学者

- What are engineering students supposed to be like?
- What kind of education was the speaker seeking by going to a small liberal-arts university?
- What did the speaker's parents think of his choice of university?
- According to the passage what are the two fields of study?

Part VI Summary

Directions: Listen to the passage and fill in the missing words.

Vocabulary Preview

balance	n. 收支差额, 余额	session	n. 会议
downturn	n. 低迷时期	withdraw	v. 提款
bill	n. 议案	budget	n. 预算

A study in the United States found that eighty-four percent of (1) _____ last year had at least one credit card. In a time of (2) _____ downturn, college students are depending on credit cards more than ever. Many seem to use them to live beyond their (3) _____. Recently, President Obama has signed into law a credit card (4) _____ bill. It includes (5) _____ for people under the age of twenty-one. To get a credit card, they will need a parent or other adult over twenty-one to accept (6) _____ responsibility. Or they will need to show they can repay their (7) _____ independently. Colleges will have to make public any agreements with credit card marketers. Schools are (8) _____ to limit marketing of credit cards on (9) _____ and provide credit card counseling to all new students. The new measures from Congress take (10) _____ in February.

Part VII Compound Dictation

Directions: *In this part, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 1 to 8 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 9 to 11, you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

The students at the top of the class get there by mastering a few (1) _____ techniques that others can (2) _____ learn. These, according to education experts and students themselves, are the (3) _____ of top students.

Set priorities. Top students have no intrusions on study time. Once the books are open or the computer is booted up, phone calls go (4) _____, TV shows unwatched, snacks (5) _____. Study is business. Business comes before (6) _____.

Study anywhere—or everywhere. Study time is strictly a matter of personal (7) _____. Some work late at night when the house is quiet. Others wake up early. Still others study as soon as they come home from school when the work is (8) _____ in their minds. All agree, however, on the need for consistency.

Get organized. Don't waste time looking for a pencil or missing paper. Keep everything right where one could put one's hands on it. (9) _____

A backpack or drawer keeps essential supplies together and cuts down on time-wasting searches.

Learn how to read. The secret of good reading is to be an active reader—(10) _____

Schedule your time. Even the best students *procrastinate* (拖延) sometimes. But when that happens, they face up to it. "If you want A's, you make sure to hit the deadlines," says Christi Anderson, a top student at Lyman High School.

Take good notes and use them. (11) _____

That's what you find in your notes.

Part VIII Leisure Activities

Section A Spot Dictation

Directions: Listen to the recording and fill in the missing words.

Words and Their Stories

Americans use many expressions with the word dog. People in the United States love their dogs and (1) _____ them well. They take their dogs for walks, let them play outside and give them good food and medical care. However, dogs without owners to take care for them lead a different kind of life. The expression, "to lead a dog's life", describes a person who has an unhappy (2) _____.

Some people say "we live in a dog-eat-dog world". That means many people are (3) _____ for the same things, like good jobs. They say that to be successful, a person has to work like a dog. This means they have to work very, very hard. Such hard work can make people dog-tired. And the situation would be even worse if they became "(4) _____ as a dog".

Still, people say "every dog has its day". This means that every person (5) _____ a successful period during his or her life. To be successful, people often have to learn new skills. Yet, some people say that "you can never teach an old dog new (6) _____". They believe that older people do not like to learn new things and will not change the way they do things.

Some people are (7) _____ to dogs in bad ways. People who are unkind or uncaring can be described as "meaner than a junkyard dog". Junkyard dogs live in places where people throw away things they do not want. "Mean dogs" are often used to guard this (8) _____. They bark or attack people who try to enter the property. However, sometimes a person who appears to be mean and threatening is really not so bad. We say "his bark is worse than his bite."

A junkyard is not a fun place for a dog. Many dogs in the United States sleep in safe little houses near their owner's home. These doghouses provide (9) _____. Yet, they can be cold and lonely in the winter.

Husbands and wives use this doghouse term when they are angry at each other. For example, a woman might get angry at her husband for coming home late or forgetting their wedding (10) _____. She might tell him that he is "in the doghouse". She may not treat him nicely until he apologizes. However, the husband may decide that it is best to leave things alone and not create more problems. He might decide to "let sleeping dogs lie".

Dog expressions also are used to describe the weather. The dog days of summer are the hottest days of the year. A rainstorm may cool the weather, but we do not want it to rain too hard. We do not want it to "rain cats and dogs".

Section B Pair Work

Directions: Discuss with your partner the following questions.

1. What other "dog" expressions do you know?
2. What does the word "underdog" mean?
3. Do you like keeping a dog as your pet? Why or why not?