

全 日 制 普 通 高 级 中 学

# 英语泛听

第二册(上)

EXTENSIVE LISTENING  
FOR SEFC 2A



人民教育出版社

全日制普通高级中学

# 英语泛听

第二册 (上)

## EXTENSIVE LISTENING FOR SEFC

2A

人民教育出版社

主 编： 龚亚夫 夏谷鸣  
编 者： 吕 进 汪加华 张海漪  
夏丰琴 王春晖 陆玉仙  
插 图： 王国栋 博 涛  
责任编辑： 张献臣 李葆重  
审 稿： 董蔚君  
封面设计： 张 蓓

全日制普通高级中学

英语泛听

第二册（上）

主 编： 龚亚夫 夏谷鸣

\*

人民教育出版社出版发行

网址：<http://www.pep.com.cn>

人民教育出版社印刷厂印装 全国新华书店经销

\*

开本：787 毫米×1 092 毫米 1/16 印张：6 字数：120 000

2004 年 7 月第 1 版 2006 年 8 月第 8 次印刷

印数：592 301 ~ 602 000

ISBN 7-107-17971-3 定价：6.20 元  
G·11060（课）

如发现印、装质量问题，影响阅读，请与出版科联系调换。

（联系地址：北京市海淀区中关村南大街 17 号院 1 号楼 邮编：100081）

## 前 言

听力练习是学生发展听的技能和吸取语言与文化信息的一个重要渠道。学生听的困难往往来自三个主要的方面。一是语言方面,包括语音、语调以及单词发音在句中的变化,如连读、同化、弱化、失去爆破等;同时还有重音、语调、口语习惯表达方法、语法结构以及语言的表意功能等。第二个方面的困难来自听的技能,如听文段的大意和细节、确定中心思想、理解人物关系、推断作者意图、找出因果关系以及总结归纳、得出结论等等。第三个方面的困难来自文化背景知识方面,如历史、地理、文学、艺术、社会常识、思维方式、社交礼仪、价值观念、禁忌幽默、文化习俗等。

高中阶段的听力练习与初中阶段有所不同,《高中英语泛听》旨在通过多种多样的真实语言材料,采用对话、广播、采访、争议等多种形式,设计各种听前(pre-listening)、听时(while-listening)和听后(post-listening)活动(如明确听的目的、讨论话题、边听边画图、补全信息、判断是非、口头转述等),培养学生用英语获取信息和处理信息的能力。

泛听的主要目的是加大输入量和加强听力技能的训练。本书中的听力材料有的是学生用书内容的延续,有的则是有关单元话题的扩展。所设计的练习主要是为了检查学生对所听内容的理解程度,并逐步培养学生听懂文段的中心思想、理解作者意图、捕捉关键信息、排列时空顺序、记录文段细节等能力。

为了使学生能逐步发展听的能力,作者设计了听前、听中与听后三个步骤,听前介绍与话题有关的词汇、语法以及相关方面的背景知识,目的在于扫清障碍并增加相关的背景知识。教师也可以在此基础上扩展,采用类似“热身”活动的步骤,如听前介绍环境、看图讨论、介绍生词、理解话题等;听前还可以提出听的任务,使学生清楚听的目的以及听时他们需要做的事情;同时应该介绍听的技能与策略,如怎样排除冗余信息、捕捉中心思想等。听时也可以采用个人或小组互查答案、集体讨论、完成任务等多种方式。教师在使用本书时,应注意听的括动不要仅仅局限在放一、两遍录音,面应从以上提到的语言、听力技能以及文化背景知识三个方面逐渐介绍有关方面的知识,使学生听的技能不断提高,并通过听力活动发展说与写的技能。录音应反复两、三遍,同时介绍有关英语连读、失去爆破、弱读、同化、重音、节奏等各个方面的知识,使学生逐渐熟悉英语口语特点。同时,在听时和听后也可开展口语与书面表达活动,提高综合运用语言的能力。

本书的话题与修订后的高中英语教材顺序相同,可以作为教材配套的同步练习。

作者

2004年7月

# 目 录

Unit 1	Making a Difference .....	1
Unit 2	News Media .....	6
Unit 3	Art and Architecture .....	10
Unit 4	A Garden of Poems .....	16
Unit 5	The British Isles .....	22
Unit 6	Life in the Future .....	27
Unit 7	Living with Disease .....	31
Unit 8	First Aid .....	35
Unit 9	Saving the Earth .....	40
Unit 10	Frightening Nature .....	44
	Key to the Exercises .....	49
	Tapescripts .....	59

# Unit 1 Making a Difference

## Quotes

I. Listen to the following quotes on “making a difference” and find the missing words for each blank.

1. It's not the \_\_\_\_\_ to win, but the \_\_\_\_\_ to prepare to win that makes the difference. (   )
2. To put the world right in order, we must first put the nation in order; to put the nation in order, we must first put the family in order; to put the family in order, we must first cultivate our \_\_\_\_\_ life; we must first set our \_\_\_\_\_ right. (   )
3. We must not, in trying to think about how we can make a big difference, ignore the \_\_\_\_\_ differences we can make which, over time, add up to big differences that we often cannot foresee. (   )
4. You're the only one who can make the difference. Whatever your dream is, \_\_\_\_\_ it. (   )
5. “Each day when I \_\_\_\_\_ I know I have one \_\_\_\_\_ day to make a difference in someone's life.” (   )
6. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to make a buck. It's a lot \_\_\_\_\_ to make a difference. (   )
7. \_\_\_\_\_ the centuries there were men who took first steps, down new roads, armed with nothing but their own \_\_\_\_\_. (   )
8. Two roads diverged in a wood, and I took the one less \_\_\_\_\_, and that has made all the difference. (   )
9. We all have \_\_\_\_\_. The difference is how we \_\_\_\_\_ it. (   )
10. We must \_\_\_\_\_ the notion that we must be regular... it robs you of the \_\_\_\_\_ to be extraordinary and leads you to the mediocre. (   )

**II. Listen to the tape again and match the following names with their quotes you hear. Put the letter in each bracket above after each quote.**

**Ten Top Inventions**

a. Ayn Rand	f. James Mann
b. Marian Wright Edelman	g. Paul "Bear" Bryant
c. Stevie Wonder	h. Tom Brokaw
d. Confucius	i. Robert Frost
e. Uta Hagen	j. Earvin Magic Johnson

**Notes:** penicillin n. 青霉素

**I. Listen to the tape and find the ten top inventions mentioned by Professor Jackson. Tick what you hear from the tape.**

<input type="checkbox"/> radio	<input type="checkbox"/> camera
<input type="checkbox"/> microchip	<input type="checkbox"/> computer
<input type="checkbox"/> radar	<input type="checkbox"/> airplane
<input type="checkbox"/> compass	<input type="checkbox"/> telephone
<input type="checkbox"/> laser	<input type="checkbox"/> telegram
<input type="checkbox"/> penicillin	<input type="checkbox"/> light bulb
<input type="checkbox"/> printing press	<input type="checkbox"/> automobile

**II. Listen to the tape again and tell what inventions are made by the following inventors.**

- |                                 |                             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Alexander Graham Bell _____  | 2. Henry Ford _____         |
| 3. Dr. Ernst Alexanderson _____ | 3. Robert Rines _____       |
| 5. Jack Kilby _____             | 6. Thomas Alva Edison _____ |
| 7. Wright brothers _____        | 8. Alexander Fleming _____  |
| 9. Gordon Gould _____           | 10. Johann Gutenberg _____  |

**III. Do you agree with Professor Jackson? What are the top ten inventions in your opinion?**

---



---



---

## Thomas Alva Edison

### I. Listen to the tape and decide whether the sentences are true or false.

- ☐ 1. Edison made great changes of the world in his lifetime.
- ☐ 2. Edison contributed more than 1000 inventions for the world including the light bulb.
- ☐ 3. He's also the inventor of telegraph and telephone.
- ☐ 4. To show the great respect to Edison, all the electric lights were on a few days after his death.
- ☐ 5. Edison had difficulty studying at school because his teachers didn't like him.
- ☐ 6. Although Edison left school, he insisted on reading many books.
- ☐ 7. Edison was saved by a station official's child when he was working for the railroad.
- ☐ 8. Edison had started his career as an inventor since he was taught how to use the telegraph.

### II. Listen to the tape again and complete the following sentences.

- 1. Thomas Alva Edison was both a \_\_\_\_\_ and an inventor. Born in 1847, Edison not only saw great changes \_\_\_\_\_ in his lifetime, but was to be \_\_\_\_\_ for making many of those changes occur as well.
- 2. When Edison entered school, his teachers \_\_\_\_\_ him to be a dull student. Because of \_\_\_\_\_ problems, Edison read a large \_\_\_\_\_ of books and at age 10, he set up a \_\_\_\_\_ in his basement.

### III. Do you get a lesson from Edison's story? What made Edison to be the greatest inventor in the history?

## Cai Lun & Paper

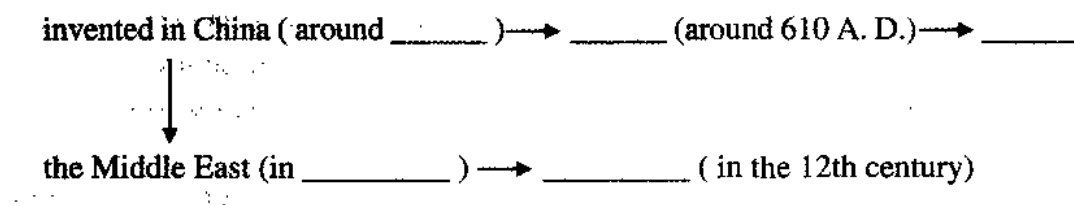
### I. Listen and choose the best answers:

- 1. Cai Lun presented the Emperor with samples of paper in or about the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
☐ a. 105 B.C.    ☐ b. 105 A.D.    ☐ c. 610 A.D.    ☐ d. 715 A.D.
- 2. Before Cai Lun, most of the paper in China were made of \_\_\_\_\_.  
☐ a. bamboo or tree skin                      ☐ b. sesame fiber or recyclable material  
☐ c. bamboo or silk                              ☐ d. sheepskin or calfskin
- 3. What materials did Cai Lun use to make paper?  
☐ a. Bamboo or silk.                              ☐ b. Sesame fiber.  
☐ c. Sheepskin or calfskin.                      ☐ d. Recyclable materials.



4. The technique of papermaking was kept as a secret for 5 centuries in China. And then, it was first known by \_\_\_\_\_.  
☐ a. Korean     ☐ b. Japanese     ☐ c. Arabs     ☐ d. Europeans
5. How many varieties of paper are there in the world now?  
☐ a. Around a hundred.     ☐ b. Around a thousand.  
☐ c. Tens of thousands of.     ☐ d. Thousands of.

## II. Listen to the tape again and finish the following list.



## III. What are the other three great inventions in ancient China besides Cai Lnn's papermaking? Do you know who were the inventors?

---



---



---

## The Greatest Farmer in China

**Notes:** hybrid rice 杂交水稻

### I. Pick what topics you hear from the tape.

- ☐ 1. How much do we grow Yuan's hybrid rice species?
- ☐ 2. How fast has the rice output risen in the last twenty years?
- ☐ 3. When did Yuan started to study hybrid rice?
- ☐ 4. What's his initial task?
- ☐ 5. Why is he so interested in hybrid rice?
- ☐ 6. How does he think of money and fame?
- ☐ 7. What're his interests other than working?
- ☐ 8. What's his family like?

**II. Listen to the tape again and answer the questions which you picked up above briefly.**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**III. What else do you know about Yuan Longping? Do you know any other famous scientists in China now?**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Unit 2 News Media

### A Comparison of News Media

I. Listen to the tape and find the five news media mentioned by Justine and Zachary.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

II. Listen to the tape and tell the advantages and disadvantages of the different news media. Complete the list please:

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Newspaper		(Not mentioned in the passage.)
		They are usually weekly or even monthly.
	You can "watch" the latest and detailed news	
Radio		(Not mentioned in the passage.)
Internet		

III. Which is your favorite news medium? Why do you like it best?

---

---

---

### Three News Reports

I. Listen to the tape and match the facts with the names.

Back into space

Taking back the title

Blood and courage

international news

local news

sports news

## II. Listen to the news reports and write down the answers.

1. China will build and launch its own manned space station within \_\_\_\_\_ years. We'll launch a lunar satellite in \_\_\_\_\_ and land an unmanned craft on the moon in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. China's badminton players won their \_\_\_\_\_ Thomas Cup in May 2004. It was China's \_\_\_\_\_ men's world team championship for \_\_\_\_\_ years.
3. The leaders of \_\_\_\_\_ countries gathered in France on June, 6th to mark the \_\_\_\_\_ anniversary of D-Day.

## III. Make a news report by yourself.

---

---

---

### Rumors on News Media

**Note:** facticity 真实性, 确凿性

## I. Listen to the tape and find the two rumors mentioned in the passage. Give each of the answer in less than 3 words;

\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_

## II. Listen to the passage again and choose the right answer:

1. Who made the biggest April Fool's joke of spaghetti trees?  
☐ a. VOA.      ☐ b. BBC.      ☐ c. ABC.
2. Why did people at that time accept it easily?  
☐ a. Because the host was very famous and people always trusted him.  
☐ b. Because they all forgot that it was April Fool.  
☐ c. Because they not only heard the host discussing the details but also watched a family pulling pasta off spaghetti trees and placing it into baskets.
3. Where did the rumor of "Lucky Baby Century" start?  
☐ a. In China.      ☐ b. In the Great Britain.      ☐ c. In the United States.
4. Why so many people were convinced?  
☐ a. Because People all planned to have a baby at that time.  
☐ b. Because it was retailed by so many different news media.  
☐ c. Because the news even flew abroad.
5. In which news medium can we find the most rumors?  
☐ a. Internet.      ☐ b. Newspaper.      ☐ C. Television.

### III. How can you tell the facts apart from rumors?

---

---

---

### What caused Kevin Carter's Death?

#### Notes

vulture 秃鹰

crouch 蜷缩, 蹲伏

resume 再继续, 重新开始

#### I. Listen to the tape and decide whether the following statements are true or false:

- ☐ 1. Kevin Carter was a famous photojournalist even before he went to Sudan and took the famous picture.
- ☐ 2. He went to Sudan to take pictures in order to win the Pulitzer Prize.
- ☐ 3. He took a picture of a tiny girl who tried to make her way to the feeding center.
- ☐ 4. The girl was dying of hunger; even the vulture knew that it would have a big meal soon.
- ☐ 5. Kevin felt very depressed because he remembered that his daughter was in hunger as well.
- ☐ 6. Kevin was not excited about getting the Pulitzer Prize in 1994 at all.
- ☐ 7. The Pulitzer Prize not only brought him fame but criticism as well.
- ☐ 8. Kevin Carter killed himself because he didn't think he could get a higher reward.

#### II. Listen to the tape again and give brief answers to the following questions:

1. Why did Kevin Carter go to Sudan in 1993?

---

2. Did he do any help for the little girl? If yes, what did he do?

---

3. How did he feel after he took the picture?

---

4. Why did he kill himself just a few months after he won the Pulitzer Prize?

---

**III. Do you believe that journalist is an interesting career? Do you dream of being a journalist? If so, are you ready to face all the difficulties?**

---

---

---

## **The Pulitzer Prize**

**I. Listen for something about Joseph Pulitzer, and tick the statements which are right.**

- ☐ 1. He was a well-known journalist in the latter years of the 19th century.
- ☐ 2. He was the first to call for the training of journalists at the university level in a school of journalism.
- ☐ 3. He was the man who won the first Pulitzer Prize.
- ☐ 4. He was the man who founded the Pulitzer Prize.
- ☐ 5. He made a great contribution of American industry.

**II. Listen to the tape again and fill in the blanks according to the passage.**

In Joseph Pulitzer's 1904 will, he specified four awards in \_\_\_\_\_, four in letters and \_\_\_\_\_, one for \_\_\_\_\_, and four \_\_\_\_\_ scholarships.

Since the beginning of the prizes in 1917, the Pulitzer Prize Board has increased the number of awards to \_\_\_\_\_ and introduced \_\_\_\_\_, music and \_\_\_\_\_ as subjects.

In 1997, the Pulitzer Prize Board took a significant \_\_\_\_\_ in recognition of the growing importance of work being done by \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ journalism. Beginning with the 1999 competition, the board passed online \_\_\_\_\_ as supplements in the category.

**III. If you are a member of the Pulitzer Prize Board, what type of articles do you think can win the prize?**

---

---

---

## Unit 3 Art and Architecture

### Short Dialogues

Listen to five short dialogues and choose the best answer to each question.

1. What color does the man prefer for his new curtains?  
☐ a. He prefers purple.    ☐ b. He prefers blue.    ☐ c. He prefers blue green
2. What would the man prefer to do in this free afternoon?  
☐ a. He would prefer to stay at home.  
☐ b. He would prefer to go shopping.  
☐ c. He would prefer to stay at home and take care of the garden.
3. What did the man think of the football game that evening?  
☐ a. He thought it exciting.    ☐ b. He thought it excited.  
☐ c. He didn't think it exciting.
4. What do the man and woman mean?  
☐ a. They enjoy the downtown life.  
☐ b. They enjoy the country life but they stay in the downtown now.  
☐ c. They don't care about the traffic noise.
5. What does the woman think of English learning?  
☐ a. She thinks that English learning is very important.  
☐ b. She thinks that it is boring.  
☐ c. She thinks that it is difficult and not interesting at all.

### An Invitation to a Party

**Note:** housing estate 住宅小区  
screen panel 屏风

extended 伸出的, 延伸的  
characterize 表现……的特色

This is a dialogue between Peter and Salley. Listen to the tape and choose the best answers to the questions.

1. When will the party begin?  
☐ a. It will begin at 7:00 pm this weekend.  
☐ b. It will begin at 7:00 pm next weekend.  
☐ c. It will begin at 9:00 o'clock.

2. What kind of bed is there in Peter's bedroom?

☐ a.



☐ b.



☐ c.



3. Where is Peter's new apartment?

☐ a. It is on the 9th floor of Block 11, Sunny Town Housing Estate.

☐ b. It is on the 7th floor of Block 9, Sunny Town Housing Estate.

☐ c. It is on the 11th floor of Block 9, Sunny Town Housing Estate.

4. What is the bedroom like?

☐ a. It is completely traditional Chinese style.

☐ b. It is a modern bedroom.

☐ c. The furniture in it is all made of bamboo.

5. Why does Peter call Salley?

☐ a. He wants to invite Salley to visit his new apartment.

☐ b. He wants to invite Salley to attend a party in the new apartment.

☐ c. He wants to visit Salley's new apartment.

## Antonio Gaudi

**Note:** coppersmith 铜匠

Finca Guell 古埃尔庄园

Casa Battlo 巴特略公寓

Casa Mila 米拉公寓

personal 有个性的

### I. Listen to the tape and tell whether the following statements are true or false:

1. Antonio Gaudi was born in France and worked in Barcelona in Spain.
2. Antonio Gaudi was the son of a great architect.
3. His works are modern because they are built of modern building materials.
4. His buildings can communicate with the people there.
5. Architecture was a means of communication for Antonio Gaudi because he added meaning, color and excitement to it.
6. All the buildings that he made look like things we can find in nature.

### II. Listen to the tape again and complete the following paragraph.

He added his local (1)\_\_\_\_\_ and customs to architecture and created an art so personal that it could never be copied. Architecture for Gaudi was a (2)\_\_\_\_\_



(3)\_\_\_\_\_ (4)\_\_\_\_\_. He (5)\_\_\_\_\_ meaning, color and excitement (6)\_\_\_\_\_ his building so that it communicates. Then it is (7)\_\_\_\_\_ the limits of 'building' and becomes a work of art. When you travel around Barcelona, you will see his (8)\_\_\_\_\_ pieces in and around it. Some of his most famous works are Finca Guell (1884-1887), Casa Battlo (1904-1906) and Casa Mila (1906-1910) etc. He was the first architect to understand that nature does not have any (9)\_\_\_\_\_ lines and he made his buildings look like things we can find in (10)\_\_\_\_\_. Gaudi left so much of his magic on everything he touched that his work is one great act of kindness to his city, to the world, to all time.

### III. Listen to the tape again and choose the best answer to the following questions.

1. What did Antonio Gaudi study when he was young?
  - ☐ a. He studied nature science in Barcelona.
  - ☐ b. He studied art in Barcelona.
  - ☐ c. He studied architecture in Barcelona.
2. Why do we say his building is beyond the limits of "building" and becomes a work of art?
  - ☐ a. Because he adds his local customs to it.
  - ☐ b. Because he adds meaning, color and excitement to it?
  - ☐ c. Because he adds his local beliefs to it.
3. Where can you find Antonio Gaudi's building?
  - ☐ a. In and around Barcelona.
  - ☐ b. All around Spain.
  - ☐ c. Just in the city of Barcelona.
4. According to the passage, which of the following building is built by Gaudi?



☐ a.



☐ b.



☐ c.

5. How did the great man die?
  - ☐ a. He died of poverty.
  - ☐ b. He died in a car accident.
  - ☐ c. He died in a fight.