

全新

新世纪高校英语系列教材

总主编 陈仲和

Listening Comprehension

听力理解教程

主编 庞淑芹 张雅凝

/ (学生用书)



ENGLISH

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新世纪高校英语系列教材

总主编 陈仲利

听力理解教程

(学生用书)

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内 容 简 介

《听力理解教程》是《新世纪高校英语系列教材》丛书之一。全书分为学生用书、教师用书、录音磁带三个部分。学生用书分为对话(包括短对话和长对话)、语篇、复合听写三个章节及附录,三个章节分别包含导入练习、应考技能实例讲解、成果测试、综合练习、综合概述五个部分;教师用书分为录音文字材料、各部分练习答案及解析、附录三个部分。本书中练习题型和难度均与大学英语考试委员会编发的样卷一致,侧重微技能讲解、应考技能讲解和听力实战训练。该书既是大学英语四、六级学生备考的首选教材,也是广大高校大学英语教师不可缺少的教学参考资料。

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前 言

教育部最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》对我国大学生英语的听、说、读、写、译等能力均提出了三个层次的要求，并在全国兴起了实用性大学英语教学改革与实践的浪潮。为进一步完善大学英语教学改革成果，努力提高学生的英语实用能力，我们组织了北京化工大学、北京师范大学、中国人民公安大学、北方工业大学、北京信息工程大学、北京石油化工学院、北京服装学院、北京印刷学院、中国传媒大学及北京联合大学等十余所大学的英语教师，着手编写《新世纪高校英语系列教材》。本套教材包括《听力理解教程》、《阅读理解教程》、《快速阅读教程》和《完型、翻译教程》。本系列教材应用了最新的英语教学理念，吸收了最新的英语教学成果，符合我国大学英语教学改革的最新要求，并体现了四、六级考试改革后的新精神，所有编写内容均为各参编院校多年使用过的优秀素材，具有良好的教学效果和广泛的使用基础。

新世纪高校大学英语系列教材主要特点如下：

1. 选材广泛、内容丰富。本系列教材所选材料均来自国内外原版报刊、杂志、教材、论著、会议论文、实用文件和其他文选，语言真实准确、地道优美；内容涉及文学、政治、科技、经贸、金融、教育、体育等多个领域，适合不同专业学生的学习需求。本教材选材注重原汁原味，力图使学生在浩瀚的知识海洋中多方汲取营养，以满足实用性英语教学的需求。如《阅读理解教程》的文章大多是近年来有关社会热点问题的报道，并且大都是广大学生所关心和感兴趣的新闻，趣味性、时效性较强；另外，文章内容涉及生活的方方面面，集知识性、科普性、娱乐性于一体，有利于培养学生对英语的爱好和兴趣。

2. 注重语言综合技能的训练，实用性较强。通过精心选编的课文和悉心设计的多种实践和交际活动，从多渠道、多层面、多角度向学生输入大量有效语言信息，吸引学生参加多种多样生动活泼的语言实践和交际活动，进行大量的“交织式”的语言输入（input）和输出（output）。如《听力理解教程》强调各种微技能的培养和训练，结合具体生活环境和主题，突出听力实践；《翻译教程》围绕实例训练，强调翻译实践，结合方法技巧，培养语言运用能力。每一章围绕各种翻译技巧，梳理分析，深入浅出，将翻译理论技能和实践训练有机地结合起来，从而处理好翻译的“教”与“学”、“学”与“用”之间相互脱节的老大难问题。

3. 编写严谨，精细实用。本系列各册教材均按照由浅入深、循序渐进的原则系统而连贯地编写完成。整套教材内容上互相渗透，融会贯通，有机地成为一体。而每册又各具特色，风格迥异。

4. 知识全面、题型多样。为适应改革后的四、六级考试新模式，本系列教材增编了《快速阅读教程》，一方面向学生们介绍了快速阅读的基本知识和技能；另一方面，加强了对学生快速阅读能力的培养与训练。《阅读理解教程》中增加了选词填空题。同时，《听力理解教程》中增加了长句训练等新题型。另外《完型、翻译教程》中对完型填空的特点和分类进行了详实而具体的讲解，并根据大学英语教学的特点、适应各类英语考试的需要，翻译部分的

编写以汉译英为主，同时也紧密围绕每一章的主题，安排一定的翻译练习和讲解。

5. 本系列教材综合了国内外同类教材的优点，兼顾了不同层次学生的需求，既体现了教育部有关大学英语教学改革的新精神，又满足了实用性英语教学的客观需要。同时，本书编者都是富有教学经验的一线教师，本系列教材是他们多年教学成果的结晶。

6. 本系列教材适用范围广泛。不仅是大学本科生英语教材，亦可作为备考英语四、六级或研究生的同学的参考用书，同时，也可作为英语专业学生或广大英语爱好者提高英语水平的参考书籍。

总主编：陈仲利

2006年2月23日

《听力理解教程》使用说明

2004年初教育部高教司组织制定并在全中国高校开始实施《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》中规定,大学英语课程的教学目标是:培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们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。国家教育部最新制定的《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》中规定在考试内容和形式上都将加大听力理解部分的题量和比例,听力理解部分的比例提高到35%,其中听力对话占15%,听力短文占20%。听力对话部分包括短对话和长对话的听力理解;听力短文部分包括短文听写和选择题型的短文理解;听力题材选用对话、讲座、广播电视节目等更具真实性的材料。

为使考生最大限度地加强听力理解部分的应试技能,特编写本书使考生在有限的时间内提高听力成绩。本书特别针对听力理解这一考生的传统弱项进行单项练习以及综合测试。通过大量的练习和注释以及听力微技能和应试策略的剖析和引导来培养和提高考生听力考试的应试能力和听懂英语的实际语言应用能力,同时着重训练考生在听力测试中如何应对不同的题型做到在听音前预测信息,在听音中记忆信息,在听音后进行合理推断来确定正确选项,最终选出正确答案的能力。

本书在微技能和综合应试策略部分详细地阐述了各类情况的听力技能,并且较为系统地总结了各种类型的应试技巧,做到既概括了听力考试的重点内容,又解决了考生应该掌握的难点。考生通过本书内容的强化训练,不仅能够较为轻松地理解各类听力内容,而且能够提高听力部分的应试水平和成绩。

本书编写人员对大纲中有关听力部分的要求和样题中的相关部分的命题思路做了深入的探讨和研究,并结合实例做了较为详尽的阐述,同时针对各部分题型编写了单项以及综合训练题,在听力训练的内容和范围、材料的长度和难度以及命题的形式、难度、长度与深度等方面力求做到与《大学英语课程教学要求》中针对听说的规定相同,并且严格按照全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会于2005年9月推出的新题型《大学英语四级考试试点考试样卷》中的听力部分样题进行命题,尽力做到与其保持一致。

本书分为学生用书、教师用书、录音磁带三个部分。

学生用书分为对话(包括短对话和长对话)、语篇、复合听写三个章节及附录(样卷学生部分),三个章节分别包含5个部分:①导入练习2套;②关于此部分练习的应试技能实例讲解;③成果测试3套;④综合练习5套;⑤关于此部分的综合概述(复合听写部分附有评分标准)。

教师用书分为三个部分:①录音文字材料;②各部分练习答案及解析;③附录(样卷教师部分)。

本系列丛书由北京化工大学陈仲利教授担任总主编,《听力理解教程》分册由庞淑芹和张雅凝两位副教授担任主编,宋宏亮和张建群两位副教授任副主编。编委包括张淑芳、黄海燕、何华、郑葳、陈雪峰、刘红霞、丁迪星老师。本书全体编写人员在听力选材、拟题、听力技能的讲解、练习答案注释中尽力做到丰富、广泛、全面、详实,但是因为水平和时间有限,必定有不少纰漏,敬请各位读者对不足之处给予批评指正,以做进一步改进。

编者

2006年2月

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Unit One Listening Conversations

Lesson One Lead-in Exercises

Lead-in Exercise 1

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A) The man doesn't want to see Mr. Williams.
B) Mr. Jones is in an inferior position to Mr. Williams.
C) Mr. Jones used to be the person in charge.
D) Mr. Williams doesn't want to do anything else.
12. A) Watching television.
B) Listening to the radio.
C) Switching the channel.
D) Waiting for someone.
13. A) Because she couldn't fulfill her promise.
B) Because her mother would be very angry.
C) Because she can't finish the job ahead of schedule.
D) Because she would be the last to finish the job.
14. A) He has already taken a picture of the flowers.
B) He doesn't know how to use the camera.
C) He doesn't think the flowers are beautiful.
D) He doesn't have any more film left.
15. A) At a restaurant.
B) At the cinema.
C) In the office.
D) At a department store.

16. A) Do whatever has been planned.
B) Have a picnic and go camping.
C) Eat out and see a play.
D) Go to the beach.
17. A) The man shouldn't be so anxious.
B) She's already one hour late.
C) The woman shouldn't wait to be interviewed.
D) She's too nervous to calm down.
18. A) Company manager and customer.
B) Repairman and customer.
C) Teacher and student's parent.
D) Wife and husband.

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

19. A) 3:40 p. m.
B) 4:15 p. m.
C) 4:30 p. m.
D) 4:45 p. m.
20. A) The passenger catches a taxi for a short one-mile trip.
B) The passenger does not understand the rules for tipping drivers.
C) The driver finds the passenger lost on the street before picking him up.
D) The driver notices the passenger gazing upward at the tall buildings.
21. A) One that is relatively inexpensive.
B) One that is not very crowded.
C) One that offers large servings.
D) One that is situated close to his hotel.
22. A) The price.
B) The service.
C) The interior design.
D) The serving size.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) He did not like to study.
B) He had to work to support his family.

- C) A friend of his father's offered him a job.
D) His father did not like him to study Art.
24. A) He had done his first job badly.
B) He had given up his job as an accountant.
C) He spent too much time on Art.
D) He didn't do well in the Art College.
25. A) Acting.
B) Going to the cinema.
C) Reading.
D) Taking pictures.

Lead-in Exercise 2

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A) They need to make more efforts.
B) They will have more work to do tomorrow.
C) The others have done the greater part of it.
D) They have finished more than half of it.
12. A) She needs a new raincoat or umbrella.
B) It will probably rain tomorrow.
C) She doesn't know what the weather will be like tomorrow.
D) She doesn't know where the man put his raincoat or umbrella.
13. A) They want to go downtown.
B) He wants to go to the park, but she doesn't.
C) He doesn't know where to park the car.
D) He wants to find out where the park is.
14. A) John doesn't take good care of knives.
B) John has nothing to do with this.

- C) He wants to find a better tool.
 - D) He wants John to fix the knife.
15. A) She has never eaten such delicious apples before.
B) She bets there are better apples available.
C) She doesn't understand why the man likes the apples.
D) She has had the same apples before.
16. A) She felt awfully sorry.
B) She felt a bit annoyed.
C) She was in a hurry.
D) She was surprised to see the man.
17. A) She didn't go to Chicago.
B) She had a good time in Chicago.
C) She spent his vacation here.
D) She didn't enjoy her trip.
18. A) There's going to be a big wedding sooner or later.
B) More people are required to learn that dance better.
C) They will have great fun with more people to come.
D) They need to print more invitations for the occasion.

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

19. A) A stay at a new apartment.
B) A membership to a sports club.
C) A hotel in Hawaii.
D) A free trip to Hawaii.
20. A) Access to free meals and beverages.
B) Use of fitness rooms.
C) Unrestricted use of a swimming pool.
D) Use of the gym.
21. A) He doesn't have extra money to spend.
B) He never buys things over the phone.
C) He doesn't need the service being provided.
D) He thinks the service provided is boring.

22. A) It will take four to six weeks to remove the man's name from the company's phone list.
B) The man might be called by another company representative in the coming weeks.
C) The man can request that his name be added again to the company's database.
D) The man's name can not be removed from the company's phone list.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) He is the manager and lives in another apartment.
B) He knows that the apartment is bigger than the woman wanted.
C) One can inform him if there is something broken.
D) He allows two children in this apartment.
24. A) In a hotel.
B) In a two-bedroom apartment.
C) In her husband's house.
D) In the office.
25. A) Her husband agrees with her decision.
B) The document concerned is signed.
C) The contact is signed by both the woman and her husband.
D) The owner of the apartment agrees.

Lesson Two Micro -skills on Listening Conversations

一、听力短对话微技能

1. 问题类型

每组对话一般是在一男一女之间进行的一问一答。问题一般由先讲话的人提出。题目均以问句形式出现，其中多数是特殊疑问句。这些问题涉及的内容大致归纳如下：

- (1) 问“是什么、要什么、讨论什么、什么种类”等，如：

What is the man's answer?

What does the woman want for dinner?

What are they talking about?

What kind of books does the man want to borrow?

- (2) 问“做什么”，如：

What does the woman tell the man to do first?

What are the speakers doing now?

What will happen if John fails the exam?

- (3) 问“什么含义”，如：
What does the man mean / imply?
What does the woman's answer suggest?
- (4) 问“从对话中能获得什么信息或结论”，如：
What can we learn from the conversation?
What can be concluded from this conversation?
- (5) 问“对某人或某事有什么看法”，如：
What does the man think of Miss Brown?
What does the woman think of the plan?
How does the man feel about the movie?
How do you like the film?
- (6) 问“对话可能是在什么场所发生的”，如：
Where does this conversation most probably take place?
Where does this conversation most likely occur?
Where are the man and woman?
- (7) 问时间日期等，如：
When did the game finally start?
When will he be paid?
When will the winter vacation begin?
- (8) 问原因、目的，如：
Why is the man late?
Why did the man repair the car by himself?
- (9) 问对话者某一方的身份、对话人之间的关系或对话中涉及到的其他人的情况，如：
Who is the man?
What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
- (10) 问做某事的方式、方法或使用的交通工具，如：
How did the teacher usually begin his class?
How does the man usually go to work?
- (11) 问“多少”，属于涉及数字的题，可能有以下几种形式：
How many persons... ?
How many dozens of... does... want?
How much does... ?
How old is... ?
How long does it take... to... ?

2. 对话内容分类

(1) 时间类：

包括直接型和计算型。如：

W: Your library books are due on December 15th. If you have not finished using them by then, you may renew them once.

M: Thank you very much. I only need them for a few days.

Q: When must the man return his books to the library?

- A) On December 25th.
- B) On December 15th.
- C) On December 20th.
- D) On December 10th.

图书馆借书是 December 15th 到期, 如果没有看完可以续借, 答案为 B。

(2) 数字类:

包括直接型和计算型。

计算题属于听力中较难的题型, 要求不仅能分辨不同的时间、金钱等数量概念, 还应能将听到的各个数量联系起来进行加减运算。如:

M: Your son seems to have made much progress in playing the piano. Does he attend any piano classes?

W: Yes, he takes lessons twice a week, but from next week on, he will go to the class on Saturday evenings, too.

Q: How often will the woman's son have piano lessons from next week on?

- A) Once a week.
- B) Twice a week.
- C) Three times a week.
- D) Four times a week.

两次加一次自然是三次, 答案是 C。

W: Here's a 10-dollar bill. Give me two tickets for tonight's show please.

M: Sure. Two tickets and here is \$ 1.40 change.

Q: How much does one ticket cost?

- A) \$ 1.40.
- B) \$ 4.30.
- C) \$ 6.40.
- D) \$ 8.60.

总结: 10 美元, 两张票, 找零 1.40 美元, 说明每张票为 4.30 美元, 答案是 B。

由此可以看出, 含有数量概念的题, 对话中提到的数量通常不是正确答案, 需要进行简单的加减运算。

(3) 地点类:

根据对话内容判断对话或对话中所提事件发生的地点是听力测试中常见的也是较为重要的题型。地点题一般有以下几种:

① 根据信息词设题。

W: Dear, I feel hungry now. How about you?

M: So do I. Let me call room service. Hello, room service. Please send a menu to 320 right away.

Q: Where are the two speakers?

- A) In a hotel.
- B) At a dinner table.
- C) In the street.
- D) At the man's house.

该题通过 hungry 和 menu 来迷惑同学们, 引导大家选择 B, 其实, 本题所借助的信息词是 room service 和 320 这个房间号, 答案是 A。

M: Excuse me. I'm looking for the emergency room. I thought that it was on the first floor.

W: It is. This is the basement. Take the elevator one flight up and turn left.

Q: Where did the conversation most probably take place?

- A) In a library.
- B) In a hotel.
- C) In a hospital.
- D) In an elevator.

本题设题所依据的信息词是 emergency room, 只要考生了解其语域就可判断答案为 C。

② 借助对话中提到的多个地点设题。

有时对话中提到的地点不止一个, 这时, 一般是将所有的地点都包括在选项之中。这种情况下不必考虑信息词问题, 只要能将地点与其相关事件联系起来就可确定答案。如:

M: I did not see our boss yesterday. Has he come back?

W: He was just back from France besides visiting Britain, Germany and Spain.

Q: Which country did the woman visit first?

- A) France.
- B) Britain.
- C) Germany.
- D) Spain.

四个地点都是访问过的地点, 需要分清先后, 答案为 B。

M: Will Mr. Smith come to the party at the weekend?

W: He'll be supposed to, but he won't be back from his trip until the next week.

Q: Where will Mr. Smith be on Saturday?

- A) At the party.
- B) At home.
- C) Still on his trip.
- D) Back from his trip.

本题是将地点与时间连在一起, 需要在听的同时注意区别每个事件所发生的时间, 答案为 C。

(4) 否定类:

此类对话既可以含有 not, no, neither, nor 等否定词, 也可以含有 but, although 等转折词, 或由 would rather, too... to 结构及虚拟语气等表达。因此, 对于后者要特别加以注意。如:

M: Ann, do you have any extra money you could loan me?

W: I wish I could help you. I went shopping yesterday. Now I have only two dollars till the end of the week.

Q: Will the man borrow any money from the woman?

- A) Yes, he will.
- B) No, he won't.
- C) He will try his best.
- D) He won't think about it.

此题的答案肯定是 No。听这段话时要抓住 I wish I could help you 这一关键话语。这句话虽然从表面上看是肯定式，但却隐含着 I'm sorry I can't help you 的意思，答案为 B。

(5) 人物类:

根据说话内容判断说话者的身份和职业是听力测试中的常见题型。该题型的选项设计有两种:

① 说话者自身的身份或职业。

根据谈话内容判断说话者一方的职业或身份:

W: Good evening, Professor David. My name is Susan Gray. I'm with the local newspaper. Do you mind if I ask you a few questions?

M: Not at all. Go ahead, please.

Q: What is Susan Gray?

- A) A writer.
- B) A teacher.
- C) A reporter.
- D) A student.

由 local newspaper 可以判断说话者是位记者，正在采访，答案为 C。

M: How about the food I ordered? I've been waiting for 20 minutes already.

W: I'm very sorry, sir. I'll be back with your order in a minute.

Q: Who is the man most probably speaking to?

- A) A shop assistant.
- B) A telephone operator.
- C) A waitress.
- D) A clerk.

与 “order” 和 “food” 有关的自然是 waitress，答案为 A。

② 说话双方之间的关系。

该题型是上一题型的延伸，要求能够判断说话者双方的身份。

W: How long will it take you to fix my watch?

M: I'll call you when it's ready. But it shouldn't take longer than a week.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A) Librarian and student.
- B) Operator and caller.