

主编 韩伟



# College 大学英语 晚听 (上册)



国防工业出版社  
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# 大学英语晚听

## (上册)

主编 韩伟

国防工业出版社

· 北京 ·

## 内 容 简 介

《大学英语晚听》是根据《大学英语课程教学要求》、新考纲及学生的实际情况而编写的听力训练教程。本教程的练习部分主要以星期为单位来编排,时间为周一到周四。每天的练习形式和训练重点有所不同,周而复始,力求让学生循序渐进地提高听力水平。

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第一部分(Monday):8个短对话和2个长对话。本部分的录音会播放两遍,第一遍,学生完成题目;第二遍,自我检查。

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第四部分(Thursday):整套模拟试题。(按四级考试形式播放)

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# 前 言

为了适应我国高等教育新的发展形势，深化教学改革，提高教学质量，教育部颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求》。新“要求”提出培养学生的英语综合应用能力，特别是听说能力，使其能在今后的工作和社会交往中用英语有效地进行口头和书面信息的交流。为体现新的教学要求的精神，全国大学英语四、六级考试也进行了相应的调整，从考试内容到题型都有了重大变化。

现行四六级考试题型的听力部分分值比重达到了 35%，总体而言，难度较大，对考生提出了较高的要求。因此，学习者更应该注意语言基本功，从提高实际英语能力出发，循序渐进，切实打下良好的听力基础。

## 一、大学英语四级等级考试听力简介

四级考试的听力部分是整个试卷的第二部分，在写作之后，过程为 35 分钟左右。整个部分的分值占总成绩的 35%，具体情况如下表所示。

测 试 内 容		测 试 形 式	读 音 遍 数	分 值 比 例
对话	短对话 8 个	选择/8 题	1 遍	8%
	长对话 2 个	选择/7 题	1 遍	7%
短文	短文理解 3 篇	选择/10 题	1 遍	10%
	复合式听写 1 篇	填空/10 个单词或词组	3 遍	10%

## 二、听力技巧简介

### (一) 影响学生听力理解的主要因素

1. 语音：很多学生自身发音不够准确，这对其辨别听到的内容构成了很大的障碍。

2. 语速：由于大多数老师在课堂上授课语速较慢，学生接触的听力材料又不够多，所以遇到较快语速的听力材料，适应起来有一定的困难。

3. 语法：学生自身语法基础的薄弱也会影响其对听力材料的理解。

4. 词汇：学生英语词汇量的大小及掌握的熟练程度，也是影响其听力水平的一个因素。

5. 文化差异：不少学生缺乏对西方文化背景知识的了解，如习语、典故等，听力理解过程中也会有一定困难。

6. 心理因素：紧张、焦虑、恐惧等心理状态会对听力理解造成较大的影响。

## (二) 听力技巧

### 1. 听前: 浏览+预测。

在录音播放之前, 抓紧时间浏览给出的选项和文字材料, 并尽量从中发现一些背景信息和解题线索, 这对之后的解题有很大的帮助。

### 2. 听中: 抓住主题和关键。

在整个听音过程中, 要尽量全神贯注, 沉着应战。在听懂大意的基础上, 抓住重点, 并力求快速记录一些关键词或重要信息。

### 3. 听后: 辨别异同, 果断作答。

听完后, 根据记忆和记录, 快速在选项中寻找符合原文的一项, 不要反复犹豫, 应尽量果断。

为了帮助考生更好地适应现行的四、六级考试, 我们编写了这本《大学英语晚听》。本书贴近“要求”和考纲, 是集多年教学经验和实践的力作。

本书具有以下主要特点:

1. 紧扣大纲, 针对性强。本书形式上完全贴合四、六级题型, 包括短对话、长对话、短文和复合式听写, 可供学生模拟练习和实战训练。

2. 选材科学, 代表性强。本书内容涉及日常生活、社会习俗、体育、教育、历史、文化、经济、法律以及科学技术等方面, 使考生能够在备考过程中有的放矢, 事半功倍。

3. 使用方便, 操作性强。本书提供免费的录音文件, 学习者可在电脑上使用, 也可使用 MP3 收听。

4. 匠心独具, 系统性强。本书的编写体系别具一格, 按星期编排练习, 让学习者每日有所练, 日积月累最终提高听力水平。

本书具有鲜明的特色, 它为学生独立学习提供一个良好的平台, 也是学生备考四、六级考试的必要材料。

在此, 特别感谢很多一线教师为本书编写所提供的无私帮助。由于编者水平有限, 书中难免有疏漏之处, 恳请广大读者和同行不吝赐教。

本书是根据《大学英语课程教学要求》、新考纲及学生的实际情况而编写的听力训练教程。本教程的练习部分主要以星期为单位来编排, 时间为周一到周四。每天的练习形式和训练重点有所不同, 周而复始, 力求让学生循序渐进地提高听力水平。

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第四部分(Thursday): 整套模拟试题。(按四级考试形式播放)

本书主要供学生在课外自检自测, 着力培养学生的自主学习能力。

# 目 录

Unit 1 .....	1
Unit 2 .....	8
Unit 3 .....	15
Unit 4 .....	22
Unit 5 .....	29
Unit 6 .....	36
Unit 7 .....	43
Unit 8 .....	51
Unit 9 .....	58
Unit 10 .....	66
Unit 11 .....	73
Unit 12 .....	80
Unit 13 .....	88
Unit 14 .....	95
Unit 15 .....	103
Unit 1 答案 .....	111
Unit 2 答案 .....	121
Unit 3 答案 .....	131
Unit 4 答案 .....	141
Unit 5 答案 .....	151
Unit 6 答案 .....	161
Unit 7 答案 .....	171
Unit 8 答案 .....	182
Unit 9 答案 .....	192
Unit 10 答案 .....	203

Unit 11 答案 .....	214
Unit 12 答案 .....	224
Unit 13 答案 .....	235
Unit 14 答案 .....	246
Unit 15 答案 .....	256
参考文献 .....	267





# Unit 1



Monday

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations, and 2 long conversations twice. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. 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.

## Short Conversations

1. A) Manager and customer.  
C) Assistant and boss.
  2. A) In the post office.  
C) On the train.
  3. A) Carl is a heavy smoker.  
B) Carl is trying to give up smoking.  
C) Carl prefers filter tips.  
D) Carl is used to smoking with a cigarette holder.
  4. A) About 9:30.  
C) At 10:00.
  5. A) All the spiders are poisonous.  
C) Some of the spiders are lovely.
  6. A) He couldn't find Professor Smith's classroom.  
B) He didn't understand the lesson.  
C) Professor Smith speaks too slowly.  
D) Professor Smith kept the class late.
  7. A) He prefers staying at home because he doesn't like to travel.  
B) He prefers taking a plane because the bus is too slow.  
C) He prefers taking a bus because the plane makes him nervous.  
D) He prefers travelling with the woman.
  8. A) She doesn't enjoy going to the beach.  
B) The beach was closed.
- B) Bank clerk and customer.
  - D) Salesgirl and customer.
  - B) In the hotel.
  - D) At the airport.
  - B) After 9:50.  
D) Before 11:50.
  - B) All the spiders are harmless.  
D) Some of the spiders are harmless.

- C) There wasn't enough food for every one at the barbecue.  
D) The barbecue was cancelled because of the weather.

### Long Conversations

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 9. A) Make a public speech.                          | B) Attend a meeting.                        |
| C) Attend a lecture.                                 | D) Do shopping.                             |
| 10. A) She likes public speaking.                    | B) She lacks the skills of public speaking. |
| C) She is good at public speaking.                   | D) She is used to doing public speaking.    |
| 11. A) He is natural in front of the audience.       |   |
| B) He can control his audience.                      |   |
| C) He never fails in any performance.                |   |
| D) He seems to have enough confidence in his speech. |   |
| 12. A) Practices his speech over again.              | B) Learns his speech by heart.              |
| C) Gives an outline.                                 | D) Writes every word of his speech.         |
| 13. A) On his face.                                  | B) In the bathroom.                         |
| C) In his office.                                    | D) Above the mirror.                        |
| 14. A) His fishing rod.                              | B) His wallet.                              |
| C) His pants.  | D) His bait.                                |
| 15. A) Forgetful.                                    | B) Tolerant.                                |
| C) Indifferent.                                      | D) Lazy.                                    |



**Tuesday**

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 3 short passages twice. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions, and you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

### Passage 1

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. A) The name of a German town.                          | B) A resident of Frankfurt. |
| C) A kind of German sausage.                              | D) A kind of German bread.  |
| 2. A) He sold fast food.                                  | B) He raised dogs.          |
| C) He was a cook.   | D) He was a cartoonist.     |
| 3. A) Because the Americans found they were from Germany. |                             |
| B) Because people thought they contained dog meat.        |                             |
| C) Because people had to get used to their taste.         |                             |
| D) Because it was too hot to eat right away.              |                             |

### Passage 2

4. A) It has been proven to be the best pain-killer.

- B) It is a possible cure for heart disease.
  - C) It can help lower high body temperature effectively.
  - D) It reduces the chance of death for heart surgery patients.
5. A) It keeps blood vessels from being blocked.
- B) It speeds up their recovery after surgery.
  - C) It increases the blood flow to the heart.
  - D) It adjusts their blood pressure.
6. A) It is harmful to heart surgery patients with stomach bleeding.
- B) It should not be taken by heart surgery patients before the operation.
  - C) It will have considerable side effects if taken in large doses.
  - D) It should not be given to patients immediately after the operation.

### Passage 3

7. A) The advantages of living in the countryside.
- B) The natural beauty of the countryside.
  - C) A healthy lifestyle by people living in the countryside.
  - D) A brief introduction to the countryside of both Britain and America.
8. A) Clean, safe, and convenient.
- B) Vast green areas with few people to be seen.
  - C) Public services are within the walk distance.
  - D) Many go to work in towns with few working on farms.
9. A) Many beautiful areas and national parks are preserved in Britain.
- B) Britain has long and rugged coastline.
  - C) Many Americans, young or old, like to live in the countryside.
  - D) Some people have to drive to pick up their mails in the main road.
10. A) Because of its environment.                      B) Because of its safety.
- C) Because of its beauty.                              D) Because of its ideal place for relaxation.



Wednesday

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 2 passages 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 with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

### Passage 1

The best way to improve your reading ability is, of course, to read. The student must make a real effort to improve his speed, and if necessary, his (1) \_\_\_\_\_ with each exercise.

Too many students read (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and without (3) \_\_\_\_\_; they simply start at the first word and read through to the end.

However, you should read a passage actively, selectively and (4) \_\_\_\_\_. You must believe that you indeed have the ability to read faster and understand more.

Reading, like everything else in life, is best done when you are (5) \_\_\_\_\_. The key to improve it is (6) \_\_\_\_\_. You must be willing to break some old habits and form new ones. Extra body language should be stopped (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and completely. Reading is mostly a (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and body movement helps neither speed nor comprehension. Then you should see words as part of a whole sentence or paragraph, not just in (9) \_\_\_\_\_. This is why a slow, word-by-word student often understands far less, missing much of the joy and excitement of reading.

The student must learn to improve reading skills on their own, and not just when a teacher is looking over his shoulder. Reading improvement takes (10) \_\_\_\_\_ and effort. Don't give up.

## Passage 2

Everyone has a daily energy cycle.

During the hours when you labor through your work you may say that you're "hot". That's true. The time of day when you feel most (1) \_\_\_\_\_ is when your cycle of body (2) \_\_\_\_\_ is at its peak. For some people the peak comes during the forenoon. For others it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has (3) \_\_\_\_\_ why this is so, but it leads to such (4) \_\_\_\_\_ monologues as: "Get up, John! You'll be late for work again!" The possible (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to the trouble is that John's energy is (6) \_\_\_\_\_ in the evening. Much family quarrelling ends when husbands and wives realize what these energy cycles mean, and which cycle each member of the family has.

You can't change your energy cycle, but you can learn to make your life fit it better. Habit can help. Maybe you're sleepy in the evening but feel you must (7) \_\_\_\_\_ anyway. Counteract your cycle (8) \_\_\_\_\_ by habitually staying up later than you want to. If your energy is low in the morning, but you have an important job to do early in the day, rise before your usual hour. This won't change your cycle, but you'll get up steam and work better (9) \_\_\_\_\_. Sit on the edge of the bed a minute before putting your feet on the floor. Avoid the troublesome search for clean clothes by laying them out the night before. Whenever possible, do routine work in the afternoon and save tasks requiring more energy or (10) \_\_\_\_\_ for your sharper hours.



Thursday

## Section A Conversations

**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. 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.*

### Short Conversations

1. A) The committee is discussing it.      B) It received a low grade.  
C) The woman hasn't submitted it.      D) It hasn't been graded.
2. A) She's putting it in a kennel.      B) She is taking care of it on vacation.  
C) It will accompany her.      D) It will be staying with Jenny.
3. A) She's not sure how she was able to finish so early.  
B) She wasn't able to manage the project well.  
C) She is not sure how to solve the mystery.  
D) She still hasn't heard what was shocking.
4. A) He doesn't have enough money to buy a car.  
B) He really doesn't want to buy a car.  
C) He plans to buy a car in a little while.  
D) He will have enough money for a car soon.
5. A) He feels the Johnsons did a good thing.  
B) He doesn't think they should move.  
C) He thinks it is better to invest later.  
D) He thinks it is unwise to buy stocks.
6. A) He is taking care of his twin brother.  
B) He has been feeling ill all week.  
C) He is worried about Rod's health.  
D) He has been in perfect condition.
7. A) David happened to find a rabbit.  
B) David got the rabbit he asked for.  
C) His parents refused to get the rabbit.  
D) His parents decided to get a rabbit later.
8. A) She also found the book difficult.  
B) She has learned a lot about names.  
C) She doesn't remember the title of the novel.  
D) She read a different book.

### Long Conversations

9. A) 35.      B) 45.      C) 50.      D) 55.
10. A) She is shorter than the woman.  
B) She and the man live in the same building.  
C) She is about 50 years old.  
D) Her hair is black.
11. A) He is going to a party tonight.

- B) He locked his keys in his office.  
C) He forgot to bring his keys with him.  
D) He was not dressed well for the party.
12. A) The man's friend. B) A man living in building 201.  
C) A man living in apartment 201. D) The woman's friend.
13. A) To rent a room. B) To ask the way.  
C) To put up a sign. D) To give a hand to the woman.
14. A) Because she wants to make money by receiving rent charge.  
B) Because she wants to find someone to do housework for her.  
C) Because she feels unsafe by living in the house alone.  
D) Because she feels lonely by living in the house alone.
15. A) \$35. B) \$70. C) \$140. D) \$280.

## Section B Passages

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions, and you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

### Passage 1

16. A) Before the end of last century. B) In the 1960s.  
C) Around 1945. D) In 1971.
17. A) About a decade later, in the 1950s.  
B) About twenty years later, in the 1960s.  
C) About thirty years later, in the 1970s.  
D) About forty years later, in the 1980s.
18. A) Around 1945. B) Before the end of 1960s.  
C) In 1971. D) After 1960.

### Passage 2

19. A) The art of saying thank you.  
B) The secret of staying pretty.  
C) The importance of good manners.  
D) The difference between elegance and good manners.
20. A) They were nicer and gentler.  
B) They paid more attention to their appearance.  
C) They were willing to spend more money on clothes.  
D) They were more aware of changes in fashion.
21. A) By decorating our homes. B) By being kind and generous.  
C) By wearing fashionable clothes. D) By putting on a little make-up.

**Passage 3**

22. A) Unexpected visitors. B) Developed countries.  
C) Scientists. D) Aliens.
23. A) The emission of carbon dioxide.  
B) The earth temperature.  
C) The raised sea-level.  
D) The occurrence of floods or droughts.
24. A) Global temperature.  
B) Throw-away culture.  
C) The exhaustion of our natural resources.  
D) Generation gap.
25. A) Visitors from Venus. B) Humans.  
C) Exhaustible natural resources. D) The next generation.

**Section C Compound Dictation**

**Directions:** *In this section, 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 with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

Climate, more than any other (26) \_\_\_\_\_ factor, (27) \_\_\_\_\_ the distributions of life on the earth. Climatic (28) \_\_\_\_\_ establish the limits within which organisms can (29) \_\_\_\_\_.

Plants, even more than animals, must be well (30) \_\_\_\_\_ climate in order to live on. They cannot move about but must be equipped to (31) \_\_\_\_\_ whatever weather conditions are likely to occur.

In the (32) \_\_\_\_\_ conditions of tundra, for example, low growing mosses, lichens, and a few flowering plants all hug the ground for (33) \_\_\_\_\_ from icy winds.

Despite their ability to move about, animals are just as much influenced by climate as plants are. Some creatures are so highly (34) \_\_\_\_\_ that they have an extremely limited distribution. Others are flexible enough to adapt to a broad range of climates. Certain sea animals are so (35) \_\_\_\_\_ changes in their environment that their presence can be taken as an index of sea temperature. Human beings are among the least specialized of all animals and can live almost anywhere. Their clothes and their homes act as a sort of "miniature climate" that can be taken with them everywhere.



## Unit 2



Monday

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations, and 2 long conversations twice. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. 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.*

### Short Conversations

1. A) Move into a different office in the department.  
B) Take a day off from studying.  
C) Join the other students in the department.  
D) Find more students to help with the move.
2. A) His advisor.      B) His teacher.      C) His partner.      D) His boss.
3. A) Save her money for a long time.      B) Buy a new car.  
C) Purchase a used car.      D) Get a second car.
4. A) Peter's car was accidentally lost.      B) Peter was killed in a car accident.  
C) Peter fell out of a car.      D) Peter survived a car accident.
5. A) He'll miss Prof. Smith.  
B) He's surprised to hear the woman's news.  
C) Prof. Smith will continue to work part-time.  
D) Prof. Smith has found a new job.
6. A) Because the policeman stopped him.      B) Because the driver charged too much.  
C) For no good reason.      D) Because he'd been robbed.
7. A) Mike has found an acting job.  
B) Mike was at his last job for a long time.  
C) Mike's new position as the boss is challenging.  
D) Mike's behavior could cause him to lose his job.
8. A) Jason is unworthy to be promoted.      B) Jason is not to be trusted.  
C) Jason is scatter-brained.      D) Jason is stingy.



**Long Conversations**

9. A) The most important thing in the world.  
B) The most important thing in life.  
C) One of the most important things in the world.  
D) One of the most important things in life.
10. A) A real friend never feels jealous in his life.  
B) A real friend never feels hurt in any kind of circumstances.  
C) A real friend shares your happy moments and feel happy for you.  
D) A real friend always knows where his friends are.
11. A) Both his wife and he should have their separate friends.  
B) His wife can only make female friends.  
C) He should not make friends with women.  
D) His wife and he should have the same friends.
12. A) Friends can make you kill time.  
B) Friends can never cheat you.  
C) Friends can help you when you are short of money.  
D) Friends can understand what you are thinking about.
13. A) At eight. B) At half past eight.  
C) At nine. D) At eleven or twelve.
14. A) You'd better arrive on time.  
B) You'd better arrive in advance.  
C) You'd better arrive half an hour later.  
D) You'd better arrive an hour after the party begins.
15. A) People should arrive at the party before it begins.  
B) There is only alcohol at the parties.  
C) A late-evening snack is served around 9 p.m.  
D) Parties often involve music and dancing.

**Tuesday**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages twice. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions, and you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).*

**Passage 1**

1. A) Dec. 25th. B) July 4th.  
C) Nov. 4th. D) The fourth Thursday in Nov.
2. A) In fall. B) In summer. C) In winter. D) In spring.
3. A) Early Europeans held a big celebration to thank God and the Native Americans for