

/ 普通高等教育“十二五”规划教材 /

主编◎陈宝翠

# YINGYU

DAXUE YINGYU TINGLI ZIZHU XUNLIAN 本册主编◎张楠楠

# 大学英语

听力自主训练

4

第2版



西南交通大学出版社

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(2 版)

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## 第二版前言

从 2006 年 6 月开始,我国四、六级英语考试测试听力理解的题量比例由原来占总分的 20% 提高到占总分的 35%。因此,对四、六级考生而言,“得听力者得天下”的说法一点都不为过。听力能力的培养绝非朝夕所能成就。听力训练也像学习英语过程中的其他环节一样,需要反复训练,多下工夫,即没有捷径可循,只有埋头苦干。

大学英语课每周四学时。长篇课文分析、词汇讲解、口语训练、作文讲评等都需要大量的课堂时间。听力再重要,教师也是分身乏术,最多每两周上一次听力课。听力课内学时和上课的频率要达到《大学英语课程教学要求》规定的大学生听力理解能力训练的要求也实在勉为其难。

在这样的背景下,为了帮助大学生提高英语听力水平,我们编写了这套《大学英语听力自主训练》教材,本套教材共分为 4 册,每册内容按照不同的学习任务展开,题材广泛,涉及生活的各个领域。本套听力教材针对目前大学生听力课时不足的现状,强调了自主学习的特征,强调发挥学生在学习过程中的自主作用,每单元都以学习任务为出发点,反复操作,逐步深入,旨在有步骤、有目的地引导学生开发各种学习潜能。书中突出了语料的真实性和语境的实用性,大量语料选自英、美国家人们的日常生活对话,真实自然,便于学生今后对外交流时直接应用。

具体说来,本套教材的特点可归纳如下:

1. 把大学英语听力教学从课内延伸到课外。整套教材编排设计都是学生课后自主学习的内容。教师无需课上讲解,只需督促检查学生自主训练听力的进展情况。课内课外有机结合,一改以往课内教师无暇涉及听力,课后学生无事可做,听力成绩总上不去的局面。

2. 兴趣是学生最好的老师。本套教材共分四册。内容编排由易到难。第一册内容浅显,但题材幽默,能激发学生自主学习的兴趣。第二册、第三册、第四册的内容材料则难度递增,目的是使学生能循序渐进地达到英语四级的听力水平。一旦学生将这四册听力教材的内容全部自主学习完成,则达到英语四级听力水平自然是水到渠成。

3. 本套教材内容难度差异明显,但形式格局整齐划一。第一册有“听力应考对策”,其中仔细分析了四级考试听力命题的依据和影响听力理解的语言知识因素,详细介绍了应对听力考试的具体技巧和实战策略,这对于英语四级的考生来讲是非常实用并且具有针对性的。这四册教材中,每册都由二十个标准结构的英语四级听力模拟题组成,并保证学生在必不可少的真题训练中,不重复内容,这种类型的听力模拟材料保证了本套教材内容的含金量。

4. 本套教材由多名多年从事大学英语教学且经验丰富的四级应考辅导教师编写,对四级听力考试的重点、难点把握准确。希望莘莘学子能从中得到裨益。

在编写过程中,我们参考了国内外出版的诸多图书和一些资料,这在各册教材之后都有注明,在此对编写这些图书和资料的专家、学者表示感谢。

本套教材每册都附有相应的 MP3 听力材料,使用本套教材的教师和学生可到本校相关单位(或网站)免费下载使用,也可向西南交通大学出版社免费索取(联系人:张华敏,13689090266,028-87634365)。

由于水平所限,本套教材中难免会出现错误和不足,欢迎广大读者予以指正,以使本套教材得以完善。

编 者

2014 年 5 月

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## Exercise One

### Section A

#### 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 the best answer is.*

1. A) They were old schoolmates.  
B) They were very good friends.  
C) They were both businessmen years ago.  
D) They were professors of a certain university.
2. A) He is driving a car. B) He is repairing a car.  
C) He is illiterate. D) His hands are full.
3. A) The police didn't know where the Smiths were.  
B) The police didn't know how to get to the Smiths.  
C) The police haven't caught the robbers yet.  
D) The police haven't done their best to assist the Smiths.
4. A) His work is the only focus of his life.  
B) He will go skiing with the woman if the weather is fine.  
C) He can catch up with the woman by working hard.  
D) He can't go skiing with the woman because he has to work.
5. A) He is a teacher. B) He is a doorkeeper.  
C) He is a painter. D) He is a guide.
6. A) Two hours and ten minutes. B) Two hours and a half.  
C) Two hours and twenty minutes. D) Two hours and a quarter.
7. A) It's easy to make a living.  
B) People prefer working to suffering from hunger.  
C) People have to strive for a living.  
D) People have to decide whether they will work or not.





8. A) In a bank. B) In a taxi. C) In a restaurant. D) On a bus.

**Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

9. A) At the police station. B) In the street.  
C) In the supermarket. D) In the hospital.
10. A) A little boy has been knocked down. B) A truck has run into a bus.  
C) A car has run into a truck. D) A car has run into a bus.
11. A) A boy suddenly emerged in front of the car.  
B) The drivers drove too fast.  
C) One of the drivers made a wrong turn.  
D) A ball was kicked onto the car window.
12. A) They overprotect their children.  
B) They're insensible to have children play in the street.  
C) They're not as responsible as those in the past.  
D) They care more about work than about children.

**Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

13. A) A foreign tourist. B) A hotel receptionist.  
C) A travel agent. D) A shop assistant.
14. A) Cinemas. B) Stage shows.  
C) Night clubs. D) Discos.
15. A) Eating in an English restaurant. B) Eating with an English family.  
C) Eating in any local restaurant. D) There is no way to taste it.

## Section B

### Directions

*In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C), and D).*

### Passage One

**Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

16. A) The manager. B) A workman.  
C) Bill. D) Not mentioned.
17. A) They had been playing with the mice. B) They had been repairing some pipes.  
C) They had been repairing a house. D) They had been building a house.
18. A) One of the workmen. B) None of the workmen.



- C) All of the workmen. D) Some of the workmen.
19. A) Because the workmen could see the pipe clearly with the help of the mice.  
B) Because the mice could run through the pipe.  
C) Because the male mouse pulled the thread behind him when running through the pipe.  
D) Because the female mouse pulled the thread behind him when running through the pipe.

## Passage Two

**Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

20. A) She made the highest mark on the exam.  
B) She made the lowest mark on the exam.  
C) She was the first black student at the college.  
D) She did very well in the speech contest.
21. A) Chinese students. B) Indian students.  
C) Light-skinned students. D) Dark-skinned students.
22. A) She wanted to congratulate her. B) She wanted to grant her scholarship.  
C) She wanted to know more about her. D) She asked her to take the exam again.

## Passage Three

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

23. A) Buildings that are environment-friendly.  
B) Buildings with green plants.  
C) Buildings painted green.  
D) Buildings with greenhouse effects.
24. A) To cut down the building cost.  
B) To protect forests or other wild habitats.  
C) To reduce energy and water use.  
D) To encourage people to drive their car less.
25. A) They cost less than traditional houses.  
B) They are being built worldwide.  
C) They are often located near public transportation.  
D) They use solar energy as main energy sources.

## Section C

### 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.

Millions of years ago, whales lived on land and walked on four legs. Today, whales still have small bones that are the (26) \_\_\_\_\_ of their hind legs. No one knows why whales left the land to live in the water.

However, scientists can (27) \_\_\_\_\_ that when whales changed their (28) \_\_\_\_\_, their bodies (29) \_\_\_\_\_ a change — taking on a more fish-like appearance. This new appearance offered less (30) \_\_\_\_\_ to the water, (31) \_\_\_\_\_ whales to swim faster.

Despite their fish-like (32) \_\_\_\_\_, whales are not fish. A whale will drown just as a man will, if it stays under water too long. When a whale is under water, it closes its *nostrils* (鼻孔) (33) \_\_\_\_\_ and holds its breath. The air in its lungs becomes very hot and full of water vapor. When the whale rises to the surface, its hot breath produces a (34) \_\_\_\_\_ of water vapor that rises high in the air. A man produces the same effect when he breathes out warm air on a cold morning. Whales are (35) \_\_\_\_\_ mammals because they bear their young, rather than laying eggs, and because the mother whales give the babies milk. Like other mammals, whales have warm blood. Their blood stays at the same temperature, even when they move from hot to cold water. They keep warm in cold water because they have a thick layer of fat just under their skins. This fat is called *blubber* (鲸脂), and it is thicker on whales that spend their lives in cold water.



## Exercise Two

### Section A

#### 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 the best answer is.*

1. A) He quite agrees with her.  
B) He hasn't had any coffee breaks with her for a long time.  
C) He regards her opinion as nonsense.  
D) He can't afford to have coffee with her any more.
2. A) Next Tuesday. B) In two weeks' time.  
C) Next week. D) Next month.
3. A) He offers her a big heavy cake. B) He offers her a ride.  
C) He offers her an umbrella. D) He offers her a gift.
4. A) Six hundred dollars. B) Four hundred dollars.  
C) Two hundred dollars. D) One hundred dollars.
5. A) He thinks she has good taste in clothes.  
B) He doesn't think her choice is suitable for the occasion.  
C) He thinks the skirt is pretty, but he doesn't like the blouse.  
D) He thinks it's too elegant.
6. A) Because her TV set broke down.  
B) Because there was no electricity.  
C) Because she didn't want to watch it.  
D) Because she failed to return home on time.
7. A) Husband and wife. B) Brother and sister.  
C) Colleagues. D) Students.
8. A) Her back hurt during the meeting.  
B) He agreed that it was a good meeting.



- C) It's too late now because he didn't support her proposal at the meeting.  
D) The proposal should be sent back.

**Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

- |                                           |                                       |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 9. A) Fishing by the stream.              | B) Birdwatching in the park.          |
| C) Coming home from work.                 | D) Walking to work.                   |
| 10. A) A man who dresses up like a woman. | B) A woman who robs men in the Park.  |
| C) A man who lives in the park.           | D) A woman who dresses up like a man. |
| 11. A) About 30 years old.                | B) About 40 years old.                |
| C) About 20 years old.                    | D) About 13 years old.                |
| 12. A) A white and black dress.           | B) A light red sweater.               |
| C) A pair of basketball shoes.            | D) A left shoe.                       |

**Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

- |                                                       |                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 13. A) They lived in caves.                           | B) They travelled in groups.                |
| C) They had an advanced language.                     | D) They ate mostly fruit.                   |
| 14. A) They lived in large groups.                    | B) They used sand as insulation.            |
| C) They kept fires burning constantly.                | D) They faced their homes toward the south. |
| 15. A) To meet his anthropology teacher.              |                                             |
| B) To lend him her magazine when she is done with it. |                                             |
| C) To come over to his house after class.             |                                             |
| D) To help him study for an anthropology test.        |                                             |

## Section B

### Directions

*In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C), and D).*

### Passage One

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

16. A) She wasn't interested in painting.  
B) She thought it would be boring.  
C) She didn't like still lives.  
D) She didn't think the students of the summer art school could produce any good paintings.
17. A) Individual.      B) Pleasing to the eye.      C) Realistic.      D) Imaginative.
18. A) It wasn't worth visiting.      B) It was very strange.



C) It was fascinating.

D) It was just as she had expected it.

## Passage Two

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

19. A) A victim.

B) A police detective.

C) A robber.

D) An Amazon parrot.

20. A) By recognizing the robbers.

B) By offering the robbers' names.

C) By keeping silent after the robbery.

D) By repeating its master's words.

21. A) Two.

B) Twenty-six.

C) Twenty-eight.

D) Thirty.

22. A) Baby—the Parrot Detective.

B) An Amazon Parrot.

C) Rising Crime Rates in American Society.

D) How to Protect Your House.

## Passage Three

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

23. A) Happiness in middle age is recognized.

B) Middle life crisis is universal.

C) Middle-aged people like climbing mountains.

D) Middle aged people hate to be old.

24. A) The old.

B) The middle.

C) The forties.

D) The fifties.

25. A) Old people recognize their limitations.

B) Old People give up on some long-held dreams.

C) Old people value more their remaining years.

D) Old people have believed they can live longer.

## Section C

### 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.*

Hollywood (26) \_\_\_\_\_ many different kinds of films, including (27) \_\_\_\_\_, musicals, love stories, and horror films. Different as these films may be, they (28) \_\_\_\_\_ have one thing in (29) \_\_\_\_\_ — conflict. The main character wants something very badly and will do anything to get it. The (30) \_\_\_\_\_ tries to stop the main character from (31) \_\_\_\_\_ his goal. This opposition creates conflict, and conflict is the heart of drama. To give an example, let's say the main character is a young man of (32) \_\_\_\_\_ origin who



wants to marry the beautiful daughter of a rich banker. The father thinks the young man is (33) \_\_\_\_\_ of his daughter, and he does not allow her to see him. The young man, who is very much in love, refuses to give up (34) \_\_\_\_\_. The conflict between the young man and the girl's father is what makes the story interesting. It forces the main characters to take action, and through their action we see them as they really are. In a good story, the main character changes—he is not the same at the end of the story as he was at the beginning. He learns something from his experiences that make him a different, perhaps better person. And we learn something from watching him. Good movies not only (35) \_\_\_\_\_ us, they also help us understand a little more about life.



## Exercise Three

### Section A

#### 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 the best answer is.*

1. A) The man appreciates the woman's criticism.  
B) The woman asks the man to stop driving at once.  
C) The man is tired of the woman's complaint.  
D) The woman is a better driver than the man.
2. A) A blue one without collar and belt.      B) A white one with collar and belt.  
C) A blue one with collar and belt.      D) A white one without collar and belt.
3. A) 7:00.      B) 7:10.      C) 7:30.      D) 7:50.
4. A) She can teach Nancy how to take care of the children.  
B) Nancy's life is easy compared with her own.  
C) Nancy has a more difficult life than she does.  
D) Nancy would like to take care of her three boys.
5. A) \$30.      B) \$100.      C) \$70.      D) \$120.
6. A) He is confident.      B) He is sick.      C) He's worried.      D) He is nervous.
7. A) A film fan.      B) A film star.      C) A film critic.      D) A passenger.
8. A) He doesn't think it was funny.  
B) His opinion is quite the opposite.  
C) He falls asleep.  
D) He was thinking about something else.

**Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

9. A) At about 5:15.      B) At about 4:45.      C) At about 5:45.      D) At about 4:15.
10. A) He shouted at his wife.      B) He just stood there.  
C) He crawled under the table.      D) He went out to the front door.



