

英语强劲听力

(4级)

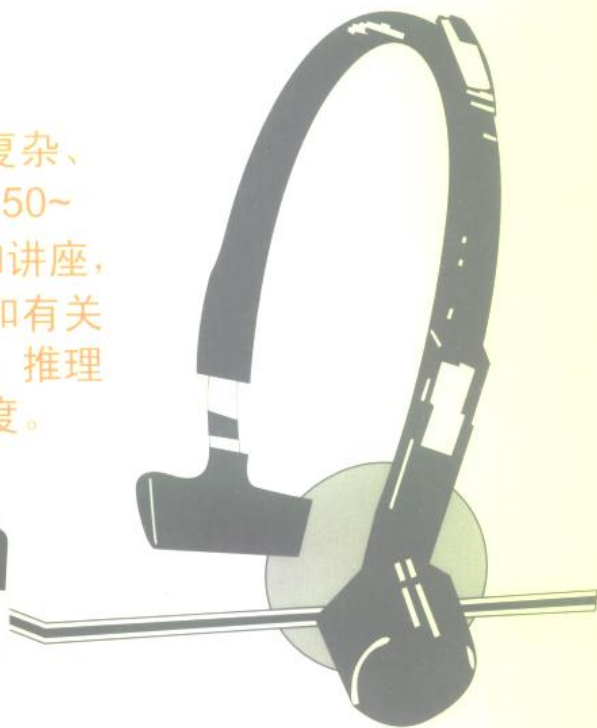
# 21世纪大学 英语进阶听力

## A Strong Way to Successful Listening

■ 门胜东 主编

进阶听力达标能力——

对题材熟悉、句子结构不太复杂、基本上没有生词、语速为每分钟150~170词的篇幅较长的讲话、交谈和讲座，能正确理解中心大意，抓住要点和有关细节，能根据所听材料进行分析、推理和判断，了解讲话者的观点和态度。



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# 21 世纪大学 英语进阶听力

4 级

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## 前 言

本书是根据最新的大学英语教学大纲及有关考试要求编写的一套面向 21 世纪英语听力二课堂试用教材。国家教育部《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》(1999 年 5 月)对原有关大学英语教学内容的规定进行了修订,其中对听的能力有了更明确、更高标准的要求,原听力教材也依此进行了补充和修订。新的要求是:

“能听懂英语讲课,并能听懂一般性内容的英语讲座。对题材熟悉、句子结构比较简单、基本上没有生词、语速为每分钟 130~150 词的简短会话、谈话和讲座,能正确理解中心大意,抓住要点和有关细节,了解讲话者的观点和态度。”

这表明,我国的高校英语教学正在由单纯注重基础技能培养转为基本功与应用能力并举。语言首先是交际工具,而交际离不开听与说。当今面对面的国际文化交往与交融越来越多,直接用外语表达、交流的能力就日益显得重要。与七、八十年代的学生相比,今天的大学生学习外语不仅要通过阅读掌握从书本上获取信息的能力,还应具备与人交流信息的能力。但目前大部分高校每周只有一节听力课,甚至少数普通高校尚未开设听力课。因此要切实落实《大纲》对听的技能的基本要求是十分困难的,摆在我们面前的紧迫任务就是加强课下听力训练,将“五日来”变成“一日五”,即由每周一小时听力课变为每天五次听力训练,使听的能力有较大的提高。为此,我们结合多年的听力教学经验和近两年的“关于开设大学英语听力二课堂教学”的研究实验,综合了各方面的意见,并在一线教师和学生中进行了广泛细致的调研,对已使用过的和收集到的大量听力材料进行了整理和修改、编写了一套“大学英语阶梯听力教程”(共三册),以满足大学英语 2~6 级考生和广大学习者提高听的能力的需要。它可作为与公共英语核心教材《大学英语听力(1~6)》相配套的同步训练泛听辅导教材。

同时,考虑到大学低年级专、本科生的英语学习应与高中阶段有一个衔接,加之国家教育部在 1998 年 10 月对高中英语测试进行了新的研讨,有了新的举措,即:面向 21 世纪的全**国高考将增加英语听力考试,成绩计入总分**。我们依此精神,特请天津市五所重点中学的骨干教师加盟,补充编写了一册《高考英语听力预备》,此书练习题量适当,题型丰富多样,与考试接轨,故既可作为高中听力课**基础训练教材**,又可用作考前**强化训练题库**。

为了将上述四本书配套推出,我们把这套丛书定为“**英语强劲听力**”系列,共计有:《21 世纪高考英语听力预备》、《21 世纪大学英语初阶听力(1~3 级)》、《21 世纪大学英语进阶听力(4 级)》、《21 世纪大学英语高级听力(6 级)》,旨在让学生通过二课堂**规范化、阶梯式的强化训练**,切实提高听力基本功,把英语听力教学推上新台阶。

希望我们提供的强劲训练,能够最终完善您的英语交际能力,让您**听得**耳目一新、耳熟能详,从而**说得**随心所欲、对答如流!

《英语强劲听力》编写组

1999 年 9 月

## 本书的特色

- 选材新,题材广泛,涉及有文学、历史、时事、科技、小故事等内容的短文与会话。
- 有别于普通听力习题集,它注重听力技能的训练与能力的提高,既可做自学用书,又可做泛听教材使用。
- 训练方式灵活多样,练习量大,并配有 2 套 Band Four 考试题,便于进行学习效果的自测。适应面广,适于大学二、三年级和具有一定基础的广大英语自学者、科技人员以及准备参加四、六级、WSK、TOEFL 考试的人员进行听力训练。
- 共 18 个单元,每一个单元有 3 篇短文(Passage),1 篇新闻报导(News)和 1 个会话(Conversation)内容,对每一内容都做了梗概介绍并加注少量单词解释。
- 课文由外籍教师以标准音朗读,由专业录音师以专业录音器材录制。录音磁带都配有文字材料和答案。

## 使用提示

- 本书的 18 个 Unit 对所听内容的提问由听力练习中给出,使用时可根据自己情况自行掌握停顿时间。
- 每一短文或会话有 2 套练习题,原文只读一遍。做完第 1 套练习题后可将录音带倒回原文处,再次放音,做第 2 套练习题。也可自始至终做第 1 套练习题(Exercise One 1.),再次放音时做第 2 套练习题(Exercise One 2.)。
- 听音时不可边听边看文字材料,应抓住关键词、关键句,对时间、地点、人物、原因、计算等内容应边听边做练习,适当做些笔记,这样做有助于提高做题的正确率。

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听力习题、文字材料  
与  
参考答案





## UNIT ONE

### Passage 1 : Making Peanut Butter

#### Synopsis:

There are six steps in making peanut butter. They are picking, shelling, roasting and grinding the peanuts, adding flavor to the peanut butter and putting it into containers.

peanut butter		花生酱
food processing plant		食品加工厂
roast [rəʊst]	v.	烤
oven ['ʌvən]	n.	烤箱, 烤炉
flat [flæt]	a.	平的
tray [trei]	n.	盘, 托盘
crush [krʌʃ]	v.	压碎
grind [graɪnd]	v.	磨碎
paste [peɪst]	n.	糊状物
tub [tʌb]	n.	桶
flavor ['fleɪvə]	n.	调料

1. Write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space below.

After the first step of picking the peanuts is 1), the peanuts must be 2). In other words, we have to take off the hard 3) of the peanut. Shelling the peanuts is 4) done at a food 5) factory. Again, there are 6) which can do this work 7). It is not necessary for people to 8) the shells by themselves. After the 9) have been taken off the peanuts, the peanuts are ready to be 10).

2. Listen again and write T if the sentence is true, write F if the sentence is false.

- ( ) 1) The first step in making peanut butter is picking the peanuts.
- ( ) 2) Peanuts grow below the ground.
- ( ) 3) The peanuts have to be roasted for several seconds.

- ( )4) Grinding makes the peanuts into a kind of paste.
- ( )5) Machines remove the shells from the peanuts.
- ( )6) The peanuts are baked in large ovens.
- ( )7) The peanuts are ground by machine.

## Passage 2: Population Trends in Postwar Canada

Synopsis:

Canada had a rapid population growth in the 20 years after the Second World War. Although the birth rate has declined since 1966, another large population wave is coming.

impressive [im'presiv]	a.	给人印象深刻的
depression [di'preʃən]	n.	萧条
baby boom		生育高峰
expansion [ik'spæʃən]	n.	扩张
derive [di'raiv]	v.	获得
trend	n.	倾向
peak [pi:k]	n.	顶峰
decline [di'klaɪn]	v.	下降
family	n.	子女
horizon [hə'raɪzn]	n.	地平线
compose of [kəm'pəuz]	v.	组成
prior [praɪə] to	a.	在……之前

1. Listen to the passage and decide which is the best answer.
- 1) What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. Educational changes in Canadian society
  - B. Canada during the Second World War
  - C. Population trends in postwar Canada
  - D. Standards of living in Canada
- 2) According to the passage, when did Canada's baby boom begin?
- A. In the decade after 1911
  - B. After 1945
  - C. During the depression of the 1930's
  - D. In 1966
- 3) The author suggests that in Canada during the 1950's \_\_\_\_.
- A. the urban population decreased rapidly
  - B. fewer people married

- C. economic conditions were poor                      D. the birth rate was very high
- 4) When was the birth rate in Canada at its lowest postwar level?  
 A. 1966      B. 1957      C. 1956      D. 1951
- 5) The author mentions all of the following as causes of declines in population growth after 1957 EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. people being better educated                      B. people getting married earlier  
 C. better standards of living                      D. couples buying houses

2. One word in each sentence is not correct. Rewrite the sentence with the correct word.

- 1) In September 1966 Canada's population passed the 12 million mark.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) The baby boom continued through the decade of the 1915.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) The poor economic conditions of the 1950's supported a growth in the population.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) In 1957 the Canadian birth rate stood at 28 per cent.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) After the peak year of 1957, the birth rate in Canada began to increase.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Partly this decline reflected the high level of births during the depression and the war.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) Young married couples were buying automobiles or houses after starting families.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### Passage 3: Making Chocolate

Synopsis:

The process of making chocolate requires cocoa beans and sugar. Cocoa is a kind of tree that grows in hot tropical areas.

cocoa	['kəʊkəʊ]	n.	可可
tropical	['trɒpɪkl]	a.	热带的
oval	['əʊvəl]	a.	椭圆形的
crack	[kræk]	v.	砸开

1. Listen to the questions and write your answers on the lines below.

1) What is the shape of the cocoa fruit?

\_\_\_\_\_

2) What color is the cocoa fruit when it is ripe?

\_\_\_\_\_

3) How long does it take for the beans to dry?

\_\_\_\_\_

4) What do the raw beans taste like?

\_\_\_\_\_

5) What happens to the size and color of the beans when they dry?

\_\_\_\_\_

6) How long must the sugar-water-cocoa mixture be cooked?

\_\_\_\_\_

7) When does the chocolate liquid become hard?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Listen again and write T if the sentence is true, write F if the sentence is false.

- ( ) 1) Cocoa is a kind of tree that grows in tropical areas.
- ( ) 2) The cocoa fruit is round.
- ( ) 3) The cocoa fruit has a thin, soft skin.
- ( ) 4) The trees each have about 40 or 50 cocoa fruits.
- ( ) 5) When the fruit is ripe, the outside skin turns a dark orange.
- ( ) 6) The beans must be crushed.
- ( ) 7) When the beans are dried, they turn dark red.

### Conversation: I'd Better Call the Airport Now

Synopsis:

Louisa Hennekey is coming in on Pan American flight 207. The person who is going to meet her doesn't know her. So he'd better call the airport.

1. Listen to the conversation and write T if the sentence is true, write F if the sentence is false.

- ( ) 1) She's coming in on Pan Am flight 207 and that gets in at 3:15.
- ( ) 2) She has dark brown hair.
- ( ) 3) She will be wearing the same light gray coat.
- ( ) 4) She is travelling alone.
- ( ) 5) She looks about 13.

2. Listen to the conversation and complete the missing information.

Name	
Flight number	
Arrival time	
Age	
Hair	
Clothes	

## News

Synopsis:

Flood waters are receding in parts of the upper mid-western United States while waters continue to rise in others.

### Vocabulary

recede [ri'si:d]      *vi.* 退却  
dike, dyke [daik]    *n.* 河坝

### Exercise Five

1. Decide which statement tells the most important fact in the news item.
- 1) Flood waters are receding in parts of the upper western United States.
- 2) The northern states of Minnesota and North and South Dakota are seeing the worst of the early spring flooding.
- 3) Ellivis Valetino owns Valetino restaurant.
- 4) The Minnesota river is one of the several in the state of Minnesota.
- 5) Flooding is expected to continue for a few more weeks.
- 6) There was a record snow fall last year.

2. Write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space below.

The Minnesota River is one of the 1) in the state of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota that has 2) out of its 3) because of the 4) snow and 5) rain during the past week. President Clinton has 6) many counties in all three states 7) disaster areas and 8) is expected to 9) for a few more weeks as last winter's record 10) continues to melt. Michael Leland VOA news Chicago."

## Tapescripts and Keys

### Passage 1: Making Peanut Butter

Making peanut butter is a fairly easy process with six basic steps. Most factories, or food processing plants, follow the same six steps in order to make peanut butter.

Of course, the first step in making peanut butter is picking the peanuts. Peanuts grow below the ground, not above the ground like most nuts. So in order to pick the peanuts, the entire plant must be pulled up out of the ground. Machines can do this work easily. The machines can also remove the peanuts from the peanut plant.

After the first step of picking, or harvesting, the peanuts is complete, the peanuts must be shelled. In other words, we have to take off the hard covering of the peanut. Shelling the peanuts is usually done at a food processing factory. Again, there are machines which can do this work easily. It is not necessary for people to remove the shells by themselves. After the shells have been taken off the peanuts, the peanuts are ready to be roasted.

So, after shelling, the third step is roasting. The peanuts are put into large ovens, on flat metal trays. The peanuts have to be roasted for several minutes. Roasting improves the taste of the peanuts.

After being roasted, the peanuts are ready to be crushed, or ground up. This is an important step in making peanut butter. Grinding makes the peanuts into a kind of thick paste. The roasted peanuts are put into a large metal tub, and then they are ground by machine little by little until they become soft. After they are ground up, the peanuts have become peanut butter.

Next, salt and other spices are added to the mixture. These spices add flavor to the peanut butter.

The peanut butter is then poured into glass jars. The jars are transported to stores where people can buy the product.

#### Exercise One

1. 1)complete 2)shelled 3)covering 4)usually 5)processing  
6)machines 7)easily 8)remove 9)shells 10)roasted  
2. 1)T 2)T 3)F 4)T 5)T 6)F 7)T

### Passage 2: Population Trends in Postwar Canada

Basic to any understanding of Canada in the 20 years after the Second World War is the country's impressive population growth. For every three Canadians in 1945, there were over five in 1966. In September 1966 Canada's population passed the 20 million mark. Most of this surging growth came from natural increase.

The depression of the 1930's and the war had held back marriages, and the catching-up process began after 1945. The baby boom continued through the decade of the 1950's, producing a population increase of nearly fifteen percent in the five years from 1951 to 1956. This rate of increase had been exceeded only once before in Canada's history, in the decade before 1911, when the prairies were being settled. Undoubtedly, the good economic conditions of the 1950's supported a growth in the population, but the expansion also derived from a trend toward earlier marriages and an increase in the average size of families. In 1957 the Canadian birth rate stood at 28 per thousand, one of the highest in the world.

After the peak year of 1957, the birth rate in Canada began to decline. It continued falling until in 1966 it stood at the lowest level in 25 years. Partly this decline reflected the low level of births during the depression and the war, but it was also caused by changes in Canadian society. Young people were staying at school longer; more women were working; young married couples were buying automobiles or houses before starting families; rising living standards were cutting down the size of families.

Although the growth in Canada's population had slowed down by 1966 (the increase in the first half of the 1960's was only nine percent). Another large population wave was coming over the horizon. It would be composed of the children who were born during the period of the high birth rate prior to 1957.

### **Exercise Two**

1. 1)C 2)B 3)D 4)A 5)B
2. 1) In September 1966 Canada's population passed the 20 million mark.
  - 2) The baby boom continued through the decade of the 1950's.
  - 3) The good economic conditions of the 1950's supported a growth in the population.
  - 4) In 1957 the Canadian birth rate stood at 28 per thousand.
  - 5) After the peak year of 1957, the birth rate in Canada began to decline.
  - 6) Partly this decline reflected the low level of births during the depression and the war.
  - 7) Young married couples were buying automobiles or houses before starting families.

### **Passage 3: Making Chocolate**

Making chocolate is a simple process. The process requires only cocoa beans and sugar.

The most important ingredient in chocolate is cocoa. Cocoa is a kind of tree that grows in hot tropical areas, such as central Africa or South America. The fruit of the cocoa tree is a very large oval-shaped fruit. It is a yellowish-orange color and it has a very thick, hard skin.

When the cocoa inside the fruit is ready to be picked, in other words, when the fruit is ripe, the outside skin turns a darker orange. When the cocoa fruit is ripe, it can be taken from the tree. Each tree has about ten or fifteen cocoa fruits.

After the fruits have been picked, or taken from the tree, the cocoa fruits must be opened. The skin of the cocoa is very hard, so the fruit must be cracked with a very heavy tool or rock. Inside the cocoa fruit, there are several cocoa beans. Each fruit contains about

thirty, or forty, or perhaps fifty cocoa beans—in a row or in several straight rows. The ripe cocoa beans are a dark red color, and have a very bitter taste.

After the beans have been taken from the cocoa fruit, they must be dried. The raw beans are somewhat wet and thick. The beans have to be dried in the sun, very slowly. The hot tropical sun is good for this drying process. It usually takes about three or four weeks to dry the beans completely.

When the beans are completely dry, they turn a dark brown color. The beans also become much smaller. The dried cocoa beans can be used to make chocolate. The taste of the dried beans, however, is still very bitter.

To make chocolate, the dried cocoa beans must be crushed into small pieces. The small pieces are then mixed with sugar and water. This sugar-water-cocoa mixture must be cooked, or boiled, for several hours. After being boiled with sugar, the cocoa beans become sweet and rich.

When the chocolate liquid cools, it becomes hard. This hardened chocolate is the kind of chocolate that is sold in stores.

### Exercise Three

1. 1)Oval. 2)Dark orange. 3)3 or 4 weeks. 4)Bitter.
- 5)They become smaller and turn brown. 6)For several hours. 7)When it cools.
2. 1)T 2)F 3)F 4)F 5)T 6)T 7)F

### Conversation: I'd Better Call the Airport Now

- A: What was the name of that person I'm going to meet today?
- B: Uh, let's see. Her family name is Hennekey, that's H-E-N-N-E-K-E-Y, and her first name's Louisa.
- A: Okay, Louisa and her last name was Hennekey, is that correct?
- B: Yeah.
- A: What was that flight number she was coming in on?
- B: She's coming in on Pan American flight 207 and that gets in at 3:15, but I think you'd better check because, you know, these flights are late sometimes.
- A: Right, I'll check, I'll call the airport just to make sure that it's on time.
- B: Mmhmm.
- A: Uh, do you have any idea what she looks like?
- B: Yes, I've got a picture of her, actually.
- A: Oh great!
- B: Well, what would you say? She looks about 30.
- A: At least! Short dark hair and quite slim. And did she say she'd be wearing the same coat?
- B: Yeah. It's a light gray coat with a belt and a wide collar. Kind of smart looking.
- A: And she's travelling by herself?



B: Mmhhh, yeah; she's alone.

A: Well, I hope I can find her. I'd better call the airport now.

#### Exercise Four

1. 1)T 2)F 3)T 4)T 5)F

2.

Name	Louisa Hennekey
Flight number	207
Arrival time	3:15
Age	30s
Hair	Short, dark
Clothes	Light gray coat with a belt and wide collar

#### News

Flood waters are receding in parts of the upper midwestern United States while waters continue to rise in others. The northern states of Minnesota and North and South Dakota are seeing the worst of the early spring flooding with officials predicting things will get worse, more from VOA's Michael Leland in Chicago. "In the town of Montevideo, Minnesota, the Minnesota River is beginning to drop, but officials say it will be a while before many of the people evacuated from their homes can return. Ellivis Valetino owns Valetino's Restaurant and says the town is worried that a dike holding the river back might be weakening.

'The people were evacuated but there is no, they aren't underwater, but they're right behind the dyke. And if the dyke were to go, they wouldn't have time to get out.'

The Minnesota River is one of the several in the state of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota that has run out of its banks because of the melting snow and heavy rain during the past week. President Clinton has declared many counties in all three states fatal disaster areas and flooding is expected to continue for a few more weeks as last winter's record snowfall continues to melt. Michael Leland VOA news Chicago."

#### Exercise Five

1. Sentences: 1, 2, 5.

2. 1)several 2)run 3)banks 4)melting 5)heavy

6)declared 7)fatal 8)flooding 9)continue 10)snowfall