

英语强劲听力 (1-3级)

21世纪大学 英语初阶听力

A Strong Way to Successful Listening

■ 韩德顺 主编

初阶听力达标能力——

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。



南开大学出版社

H319.9

H11

英语强劲听力

21 世纪大学 英语初阶听力

1—3 级

主 编：韩德顺

副主编：门胜东 孟祥云

编 著（按姓氏笔画排列）：

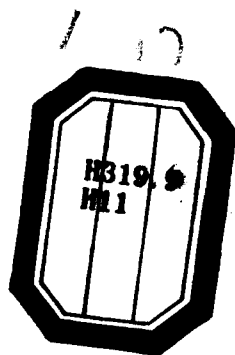
门胜东 王 蕾 李 哲 孟祥云

陈祝如 张玉英 岳 颖 董艳华

韩德顺 路继伦

南开大学出版社

天 津



035/14

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

21 世纪大学英语初阶听力 : 1~3 级 / 韩德顺主编. — 天津 : 南开大学出版社, 1999
(英语强劲听力 / 王占梅主编)
附录音磁带 5 盒
ISBN 7-310-01268-2

I. 21… II. 韩… III. 英语-视听教学-高等学校-教学参考资料 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 18969 号

出版发行 南开大学出版社

地址:天津市南开区卫津路 94 号

邮编:300071 电话:(022)23508542

出版人 张世甲

承印 天津宝坻第十印刷厂印刷

经销 全国各地新华书店

版次 1999 年 10 月第 1 版

印次 1999 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

开本 787mm×1092mm 1/16

印张 12.75

字数 317 千字

印数 1—5000

定价 16.00 元

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 词之简短会话、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,今天的外语学生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“五日一”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 98 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,故既可用作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:《高考英语听力预备》、《大学英语初阶听力(1—3 级)》、《大学英语进阶听力(4 级)》、《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

基本策略

本书为使新入学的大学生尽快掌握大学英语听力理解的方法和技能,达到大学英语听力三级水平,主要采取了以下几个基本策略:

一、培养勤听多练的习惯 听力实践包括两个方面,其一要坚持收听大量的听力材料,就如同学习游泳一样,只有跳到水中,亲自体验、练习,经过长时间不间断的训练、模仿才能掌握游泳技巧;其二要增加听力理解练习的实践,反复检测各种信息接受理解的准确率和获取量。只有这样,才能提高听的能力。

二、掌握综合知识与应用能力 语言知识和非语言知识是关系到听力水平高低的重要因素。语言知识包括:语音知识,词汇知识,句法知识和语用知识。非语言知识则包括:文化背景知识,各学科综合性知识,个人的心理素质,记忆能力等。其中非语言因素对于听力水平的提高影响和作用甚大。因此,编者编写此书意在使学习者在掌握语言知识的同时更多地掌握非语言知识,培养这方面的修养,从根本上突破听力大关,轻松地听懂地道的英语。

三、了解听力材料特点,提高听力技巧 听力学习技能虽有多种,但就大学英语听力而言,大体上可分为以下几种情况,涉及听力理解中一些基本功的训练、掌握与提高。

1. 社会问题

范围:文化教育、妇女解放、民族歧视、劳动就业、城市污染、能源、住房、交通、卫生等。

特点:多为议论文、评论文;逻辑严谨,条理清楚;语言规范,观点明确;主观性问题多于客观性问题。

2. 一般知识

范围:教育文化、风土人情、地区特征、节假日的来历、历史事件、法律、宗教、文学艺术等。

特点:多为说明文;文章富有知识性,题材丰富,通俗易懂;这类短文的提问以客观问题为主,即以事实、理由、日期、地点、人物为内容,故需逐一记忆。

3. 科普文章

范围:农工林木、医药体育、天文地理、计算机、航天等一切有关自然科学的方方面面。

特点:多为说明文;结构严谨,常使用被动语态;论点、论据准确、严密;有一定量的科技词汇;信息量大。

4. 传记与故事

范围:人物的传记与故事或轶事。

特点:多为叙述文;具有时间、地点、人物、情节四大要素;词汇量大;复合句较多,语言含蓄。

本书特点

●选材新颖 信息量大

本书所选材料多为近几年来国内外报刊、杂志和出版物中的精选文章,虽已经编者稍加改动,但基本上保持了原文的风格和水平。这里面包括了“新闻综述”、“历史人物”、“名人轶事”、“科技发明”和“幽默故事”等多种题材,加之编者对文章的梗概介绍,会让学习者耳目一

新。

●练习丰富 题型多样

为使学习者能牢固掌握所学的知识,每段听力过后,设有两部分练习题,供学习者练习和检测听力理解使用。练习的形式有:回答问题、正误判断、完成句子、修改病句、多项选择、短文听力填空等。从多侧面训练听力理解能力,意在提高听力水平。

●真题自测 高效热身

本书最后配备了《天津市大学英语三级统一考试》听力真题 2 套,供学习者在学完此册书后自测使用。

本书使用方法

● 本书共计 18 个单元。第一至六单元可供大学英语听力一级学习者使用,第七至十二单元可供大学英语听力二级学习者使用,第十三到十八单元可供大学英语听力三级学习者使用。

● 练习、原文内容和答案均登在每个单元的后面,希望先听录音进行练习,最后再看文字和答案部分。

本册书由天津师范大学、天津医科大学、天津经济管理干部学院等校教师编写。

全套录音磁带由天津师范大学外国语学院聘请的美籍专家朗读,并由该语言教学实验室负责录制。

在此谨向各位专家和教师表示衷心感谢。

目 录

听力习题、录音文字与参考答案

UNIT ONE	(3)
TAPESCRIPTS AND ANSWER KEYS	(8)
UNIT TWO	(12)
TAPESCRIPTS AND ANSWER KEYS	(18)
UNIT THREE	(22)
TAPESCRIPTS AND ANSWER KEYS	(28)
UNIT FOUR	(32)
TAPESCRIPTS AND ANSWER KEYS	(38)
UNIT FIVE	(42)
TAPESCRIPTS AND ANSWER KEYS	(47)
UNIT SIX	(50)
TAPESCRIPTS AND ANSWER KEYS	(55)
UNIT SEVEN	(58)
TAPESCRIPTS AND ANSWER KEYS	(63)
UNIT EIGHT	(66)
TAPESCRIPTS AND ANSWER KEYS	(71)
UNIT NINE	(74)
TAPESCRIPTS AND ANSWER KEYS	(81)
UNIT TEN	(85)
TAPESCRIPTS AND ANSWER KEYS	(92)
UNIT ELEVEN	(96)
TAPESCRIPTS AND ANSWER KEYS	(103)
UNIT TWELVE	(107)
TAPESCRIPTS AND ANSWER KEYS	(114)
UNIT THIRTEEN	(118)
TAPESCRIPTS AND ANSWER KEYS	(124)
UNIT FOURTEEN	(128)
TAPESCRIPTS AND ANSWER KEYS	(134)
UNIT FIFTEEN	(138)
TAPESCRIPTS AND ANSWER KEYS	(144)
UNIT SIXTEEN	(148)
TAPESCRIPTS AND ANSWER KEYS	(154)
UNIT SEVENTEEN	(158)

TAPESCRIPITS AND ANSWER KEYS	(165)
UNIT EIGHTEEN	(169)
TAPESCRIPITS AND ANSWER KEYS	(176)
大学英语三级考试听力真题(附录音文字与参考答案)	
TEST ONE	(183)
TAPESCRIPITS AND ANSWER KEYS	(186)
TEST TWO	(189)
TAPESCRIPITS AND ANSWER KEYS	(192)

听力习题、录音文字
与
参考答案

UNIT ONE

Passage 1: My Old Friend Staying in the Room

Synopsis:

I was too busy to take my old friend home and prepare food for him. At last I found he got into my neighbor's flat and had a wonderful meal.

Vocabulary

door-mat	[dɔː mæt]	n.	(用于擦鞋底的)门口地垫
refrigerator	[ri'frɪdʒəreɪtə]	n.	冰箱
juice	[dʒuː s]	n.	(水果、蔬菜、肉等的)汁
astonishment	[əs'tɒnɪʃmənt]	n.	惊讶;惊愕

Comprehension

1. Answer the following questions according to the recording.

1) Who telephoned the speaker from the airport?

2) Where did the speaker leave the key of the flat?

3) Why did the speaker ask his friend to help himself to food and drink?

4) What did the friend prepare for his meal?

5) Did the friend find the key?

6) How did the friend get into the flat?

7) Why was the speaker astonished?

2. Circle T if the sentence is true. Circle F if the sentence is false.

1) The speaker had made arrangements for his friend's arrival.

T F

2) The speaker didn't expect his friend to stay with him.

T F

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 3) Four hours later his friend telephoned the speaker from the flat. | T F |
| 4) The friend broke into the flat with an apple tree near it. | T F |
| 5) The friend got into the flat and had a wonderful meal. | T F |
| 6) The neighbor's living room window was open. | T F |
| 7) There is also an apple tree in front of the speaker's living-room. | T F |

Passage II: Passing on Heat

Synopsis:

The passing on of heat from one molecule to the next is known as conduction. Some materials are very good conductors.

Vocabulary

molecule	['mɒlɪkjʊ:l]	n.	分子(物质不改变其化学性质的最小单位)
conductor	[kən'dʌktə]	n.	(传导热或电流的)导体
insulator	[ɪnsju:'leɪtə]	n.	绝缘体
cork	[kɔ:k]	n.	软木树皮
fibre-glass	['faɪbə glɑ:s]	n.	纤维玻璃
asbestos	[æz'bestəs]	n.	石棉

Exercises

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

Materials in which this happens easily and 1) are said to be good 2) of heat, and all 3) are good heat conductors. In materials such as wood, rubber and 4), heat does not pass 5) and quickly from one 6) to the next. When we say that we mean that these materials are 7) conductors of heat. Bad conductors of heat are often known as 8). They stop heat from getting away because their molecules do not 9) on heat easily and quickly from one to the 10).

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

- 1) It is said that handle of the wooden spoon soon gets hot after being dipped in boiling water.
- 2) The silver spoon gets hot after being dipped into boiled water.
- 3) Any material which holds inside itself plenty of rubber is a good insulator.
- 4) Cork is not said to be a good insulator.
- 5) Asbestoes is a worst insulator.

Passage III: Things Are Different Here

Synopsis:

People from different parts of the world have different ways to show their politeness or respect.

Vocabulary

fly [flai]	<i>n.</i> 苍蝇
strike [straik]	<i>v.</i> 拍;打
Hindu ['hindu:]	<i>n.</i> 印度教徒
odd [ɒd]	<i>a.</i> 奇特的;古怪的
puzzle [pʌzl]	<i>v.</i> 使困惑;使为难

Exercises

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

1) A Hindu believes that it is not wrong to kill anything, even a fly.

2) When you meet someone in Japan, you should smile to show your respect.

3) When you meet someone in America, you should bow to show your respect.

4) In Germany, college students knock their fingers on their bowls when the teacher first comes into the classroom.

5) The knocking is a sign of hatred.

6) A teacher in Germany would be worried if students did make this knocking noise.

7) A teacher in America would be happy if students made this knocking noise.

2. Listen to the tape, complete the sentences according to what you have heard.

1) When you are introduced _____, _____?

2) Probably you smile, _____.

3) If you did this _____.

Passage IV: El Nino

Synopsis:

El Nino rains made the corpses in a graveyard float into surrounding neighborhoods in Northern Peru.

El Nino

Peru [pə'ru:]

corpse [kɔ:ps]

erode [i'roud]

subside [sʌb'saɪd]

Civil Defense [sɪvl dɪ'fens]

Reuters ['rɔɪtəz]

unpredictable [ʌnpredɪkəbl]

厄尔尼诺

n. 秘鲁

n. 尸体(尤指人类)

vt. (指雨等)侵蚀

vt. (指洪水)降落;退去

n. 民政防务

n. 路透社

a. 不可预测的

1. Circle T if the sentence is true. Circle F if the sentence is false.

1) It was flood caused by El Nino rains that swamped a sand graveyard. T F

2) 223 corpses were made to float into the surrounding neighborhoods. T F

3) The river burst it's bank late Tuesday. T F

4) The river was beside the cemetery in a rich zone of the northern Peru. T F

5) The corpses were quickly recovered and reburied after the water subsided. T F

6) According to Civil Defense head, what El Nino is going to do can be forecasted by a machine or human being. T F

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

The flood swamped a 1) sand graveyard in northern Peru, sending 2) corpses floating into surrounding neighborhoods, authorities said on 3). A river burst it's bank, as water eroded the 4), bodies emerged from their 5) and came up to the 6). Civil Defense head Gen. Homero Nurena told Reuters, "It was somewhat 7) but it has been 8) out now."

Conversation: Finding a Job

Synopsis:

Mr. White is very happy to be given a job as a welder. But when he is told the boss is a woman, he decides to give it up.

Vocabulary

welder	['weldə]	n.	焊工
solder	['sɒldə]	v.	焊接、焊合
circuit board	['sə: kit bɔ: d]	n.	电路板
fill in	[fil in]	v.	临时补缺
chauvinist	['ʃəuvɪnɪst]	n.	沙文主义者

Exercises

1. Choose one correct statement from each group below.

- 1) A. Mr. White is an experienced welder.
B. Mr. White is an experienced engineer.
C. Mr. White is an experienced doctor.
D. Mr. White is an experienced nurse.
- 2) A. This job is in a handcraft company.
B. This job is in a manufacturing company.
C. This job is in a management company.
D. This job is in a steel company.
- 3) A. The company makes different kinds of atomic controls.
B. The company makes different kinds of electrical controls.
C. The company makes price controls.
D. None of the above.
- 4) A. Mr. White will start the work two weeks from yesterday.
B. Mr. White will start the work several weeks from today.
C. Mr. White will start the work four weeks from yesterday.
D. None of the above.
- 5) A. The boss of the company knows the business very well.
B. The boss of the company knows little about the business.
C. The boss of the company is a man.
D. None of the above.

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

W: You have been very sure of yourself. They might want you to do some 1), and it's also possible that they may want to train to assemble 2) 3). You wouldn't do that 4), however. You would be just 5) in whenever the circuit board assemblers have too much work.

M: That's good. I could do. But I wouldn't want to do too much of that. It's 6) work, you know.

W: Oh. Well, if they 7) you, when could you start?

Tapescripts and Answer Keys

Passage One: My Old Friend Staying in the Room

An old friend from abroad, whom I was expecting to stay with me, telephoned from the airport to tell me that he had arrived. I was still at the office at the time, but I had made arrangements for his arrival. After explaining where my new flat was, I told him that I had left the key under the door-mat. As I was likely to be home rather late, I advised him to go into the kitchen and help himself to food and drink. Two hours later my friend telephoned me from the flat. At the moment, he said, he was listening to some of my records after having just had a truly wonderful meal. He had found a pan on the gas stove and fried two eggs and had helped himself to some cold chicken from the refrigerator. Now, he said, he was drinking a glass of orange juice and he hoped I would join him. When I asked him if he had reached the flat without difficulty, he answered that he had not been able to find the key under the door-mat, but fortunately the living-room window just by the apple tree had been left open and he climbed in. I listened to all this in astonishment. There is no apple tree in front of my living-room, but there is one in front of my neighbour's.

Key to Exercise

1. 1) An old friend from abroad.
2) He left it under the door-mat.
3) He would come late.
4) Two fried eggs, a glass of orange juice and some cold chicken.
5) No. He didn't find it.
6) He got into the flat through the living-room window.
7) His friend got into the neighbor's flat.
2. 1) T 2) F 3) F 4) T 5) T 6) T 7) F

Passage Two: Passing on Heat

If you dip a silver spoon and a wooden spoon into boiling water at exactly the same time, the handle of the silver spoon quickly gets hot, while the handle of the wooden one stays cool. Why is this?

The reason is that the heat at one end of the silver spoon is passed on quickly from one molecule of silver to the next. However, this is not true for wood.

The passing on of heat from one molecule to the next is known as conduction. When heat is passed on like this, we say that it is conducted.

Materials in which this happens easily and quickly are said to be good conductors of

heat, and all metals are good heat conductors. In materials such as wood, rubber and air, heat does not pass easily and quickly from one molecule to the next. When we say that we mean that these materials are bad conductors of heat.

Bad conductors of heat are often known as insulators. They stop heat from getting away because their molecule do not pass on heat easily and quickly from one to the next. Air which is not moving is one of the worst conductors, and so it is one of the best insulators. Any material which holds inside itself plenty of air is a good insulator; e. g. wool, cork, asbestos, and fibre-glass.

Key to Exercise

1. 1) quickly 2) conductors 3) metals 4) air 5) easily
6) molecule 7) bad 8) insulators 9) pass 10) next
2. 1) It is said that handle of the silver spoon soon gets hot after being dipped in boiling water.
2) The silver spoon gets hot after being dipped into boiling water.
3) Any material which holds inside itself plenty of air is a good insulator.
4) Cork is said to be a good insulator.
5) Asbestos is a good insulator.

Passage Three: Things Are Different Here

If a fly circles around your lunch, what do you do? Do you try to strike it? You don't if you are a Hindu in India, because then you probably believe that it is wrong to kill anything, even a fly.

When you are introduced to an adult, what do you do? Probably you smile, say hello, and perhaps shake hands. If you did this in some countries, you would be considered odd or rude. In Japan, for example, the correct thing to do when you meet someone is to bow politely.

In Germany, college students knock their fingers on their desks when the teacher first comes into the classroom. This is a sign of respect, and a teacher in Germany would be worried or upset if students did not make this knocking noise. If American students made such a noise, however, their teacher would become startled, puzzled, or angry.

Key to Exercise

1. 1) A Hindu believes that it is wrong to kill anything, even a fly.
2) When you meet someone in Japan, you should bow to show your respect.
3) When you meet someone in America, you should say hello/smile to show your respect.
4) In Germany, college students knock their fingers on their desks when the teacher first comes into the classroom.
5) The knocking is a sign of respect.
6) A teacher in Germany would be worried if students didn't make this knocking noise.